



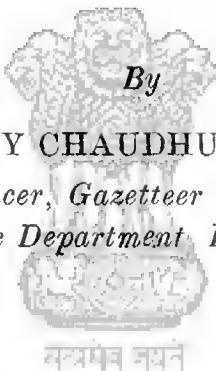
Muzaffarpur Old Records

मुजफ्फरपुर जनसंग्रह

Muzaffarpur Old Records

By

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PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
SECRETARIAT PRESS, BIHAR, PATNA
1959

[Price—Rupees Ten only.]

PREFACE.

There are Old English Correspondence Volumes in some of the Record Rooms at the district headquarters. Till about the seventies of the 19th century the letters that came to the Collector and the letters sent out by the Collector used to be copied out or maintained in original in separate volumes. This system was replaced by another system of keeping records under which records were classified and destroyed after a certain period excepting a few records to be preserved permanently. The expansion of the administrative departments led to an enormous increase in correspondence and probably the old system was found unworkable or unnecessary.

Through passage of time many of the Old English Correspondence Volumes in the District Record Rooms have been lost or mislaid, damaged by white-ants, the pages have become brittle or the ink very faint. We are thereby losing valuable materials for an authenticated record of the past.

In order to gather materials for the re-writing of the District Gazetteers the study of such Old English Correspondence Volumes was undertaken. In the course of this work a suggestion was made that the old records be studied district-wise and separate volumes be published containing excerpts or digests of some of the important letters. The State Government in the Revenue Department accepted the idea and such volumes for Saran, Gaya, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum districts have been published.

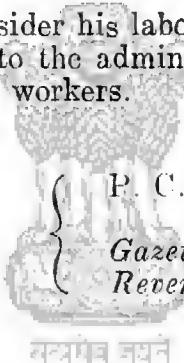
Muzaffarpur District Record Room contains about 400 such volumes. Correspondence Volumes from 1769 to 1857 were looked into and digests have been prepared or excerpts have been taken. Unfortunately the volumes were not always kept serially and were mostly without any index. Only a researcher on this line can appreciate what work of this type means. This work was undertaken along with the re-writing of the District Gazetteers.

W. W. Hunter in his observations on the great famine of 1769-70 which form an appendix to the "Records of the

Famines in India, 1769—1788 ” compiled by George Campbell (1868), mentions about such records in the districts at the mercy of white-ants:—“ We know hardly anything of the labouring masses during the last century, or of those customs and usages on which we promised to build up our system of rural law. The truth is, that the source from which alone such information might have been obtained has never been tapped. The neglected district records, when illustrated by the admirably preserved archives in the India Office, shed a new and complete light upon the condition and the land-law of Bengal; they are pregnant with suggestions to administrators of the present day; their publication would settle definitely many questions of right now bitterly disputed, and would warn off modern officials from the mistakes which their predecessors made in calamities like the recent famine ”. These observations of Hunter have still their value.

The Editor will consider his labour fully rewarded if the volume is of some help to the administrators, the public men and the future research workers.

The 6th June, 1959.



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MUZAFFARPUR OLD RECORDS.

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वर्षाणि वर्षन



Part—II.

Records from West Bengal Archives, Calcutta.

বঙ্গ সরকার

NATIONAL ARCHIVES, RECORDS, DELHI.

NEPAL.

(1)

Press list of ancient records O.C. 31 October, 1769.

Letter from Mr. Ja. Logan to the President, proposing to go to Neypall and to endeavour to establish a trade with Tibbet and the western Province of China by way of Neypall.

The letter runs as follows:—

"He says—'Having learnt that the Hon'ble Company have recommended a trial to open a trade between these Provinces Tibett and the Western Province of China by the way of Neypall, and considering the little knowledge Europeans have yet acquired of these countries and the commerce of which they are capable, he believes that a person of integrity, properly authorised by the Company, is wanted to go into countries themselves and report upon their commercial possibilities. He has had some opportunities of gaining knowledge about these countries and is ready to go as proposed. The merchants of Patna cannot vouch that in times of peace a very considerable trade used to be carried on between their city and Nepaul and that Tibbet by the way of Nepaul the chief exports of Patna in this trade were coarse woollen cloths, Patna chintzes, nutmegs, etc., the imports gold, ingots, gold dust, borax, musk, cowtails, chirres, etc. The common value of gold in Nepaul, and it is chiefly brought there from Thibet is said to be 50 per cent less than it is at Patna. It does not appear that there were ever subsidy and commercial treaties between the *Saubahs* of Bahar and the Rajahs of these countries for the protection of this trade. It is, therefore, probably that under proper regulations and a sure protection it is capable of being much more considerable than ever it was. When the communication is opened it is not above 8 or 9 days journey from Patna to Cutmundoo, the chief city of Neypall.'"

"It is well known to you that Neypall has been the object of a war these many years between Pirty Naraine Soy, the Rajah of Goorka on one part, and the three Rajahs of the principal cities of Nepaul on the other. The Goorka has prevailed and two of the confederates, it is said, have lately surrendered upon terms to the conquerer. The other Jaypureress Mull who was the head of the Confederacy having lost Cutmundoo his capital is now either cooped up in a stronghold or has retired into Thibet where he has some territory and a friend and protector in the Gooru or white Lama, the Pantiff of Laissah; the wishes to know to which side he should go to the Gorkhas now in the ascendant, or to

the Newars. He thinks the English should continue to support their friends the Newars, who encourage commerce and are on good terms with Tibett. It sent to Juyper Cuss he undertakes to find going wherever he may be". I am aware of the difficulties I should have to encounter in exploring my way to Juyper Cuss through such an extent of so rugged a country the greater part of which is possessed by an enemy but I know it has been done before under the same unfavourable circumstances and therefore I presume may be done again. The Choudin Rajah Coran Sine whose hills lie to the Eastward of Nepaul is a staunch enemy of the Goorkas who traitorously dispossessed his first cousin the Muckwamy Rajah of his country and has kept with Rajah being he is still living a close prisoner these 8 years. Coran Sine formerly proposed to Captain Kinlock to join his force which is considerable with our detachment to get against the common enemy and he invited me up to his capital in the hills to settle the terms of this coalition by this place provided my business is unfavourable to the Goorka I am pretty sure of a hearty welcome and here I would get intelligent guides, etc., in order to prosecute my journey."

"The Council agreed to Logan's proposals. In Asiatic Researches II 301—An Account of the kingdom of Nepaul by Father Ginseppe, Prefect of the Roman Mission, the Mal King seems to be gold gain prejas".

(2)

*Foreign 1830 Department. Political Consultation 29th October
No. 13. Nepal Residency, October 13th 1830.*

GEORGE—SURNTON, Esqr.,

Political Secretary to Government, Fort William.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you with having yesterday received a complaint from the Magistrate of Tirhoot to the effect that in several recent instances the subjects of the Nepal had crossed the Frontier forcibly, right their wrongs without any previous application to our police or Magistracy and that the Magistrate's remonstrances to the Nepalese authorities against this practice had been at all attended to, in order to evil consequently abated. I this morning brought the subject before the Minister and by some pointed comments on the mischief and unseemliness of these outrageous proceedings on the part of the Nepalese inhabitants of Sarace, there procure such orders to be transmitted from the Durbar to its local authorities on the boundary as well their trust and people suffice to put a stop to these violations of the Frontier territory and.....of the constituted British authorities.

2. It is proper for me to add that the Minister met my application in the best spirit and I have no doubt the orders now issuing will be sincerely as effectually directed to the end in view; and I therefore deem it necessary to trouble you with copies of the correspondence between the Magistrate and Durbar and myself.

I have etc.

Sd. Illegible.

(3)

Foreign 1830 Consultations 29th October, No. 13.

Letter from Nepal Residency, October 13th 1830 to the Political Secretary to Government, Fort William that the complaint of the British Government that the Nepalese were getting into British territories and taking the law into their own hands for alleged wrongs from Hazaribagh without referring to the Magistrates has been enquired into and the Minister has issued orders to put a stop to this practice.

(4)

Foreign 1834 Department Political Consultation 24 April.

To,

C. M. STEER, Esqr.,

Commissioner of Circuit for the Division of Monghyr.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of the Government that I have recently completed my tour of inspection of the Nepal Frontier, that I found the boundary ditch in tolerable good order and the line not at all encroached upon. Some of the pillars called, *morras laths* required over trifling retires which shall be affected and I fixed upon sites for two new pillars no. 17 and 42 in lieu of those which had been destroyed by the encroachment of the Hurdee and Danse rivers. The former has been constructed at a spot about 150 ft. to the westward of the Hurdee Nudee on the same line as the former pillar and the other pillar has been constructed inland about 60 ft. to the west near the junction of the Jummee and Duse rivers and near the former site. The estimates for the above two pillars have been already sanctioned by the Commissioner of Saran.

The line of boundary however near the pillars no. 29, 30 and 31 and Mauza Buree Pergunnah Buhadoorpoor running through State belonging to Damodhur Das and Muua Soonsaund Pergunnah Busolera the property of Mohyundernarain and his brothers on the Tirhoot side and Mauzas Moorwae and Mudun Pergunnah

Mutree on the Nepal side requires to be better defined trees planted and a ditch made for formerly where the boundary was fixed upon there was a dry bed of a branch of stream near Buggor which has subsequently become filled with earth and sand so as to put nearly at a level with the surrounding country I would therefore solicit permission from Government to make a reference to the President of Nepal and have a boundary ditch made and some trees or bamboos planted both which could be effected by the proprietors of the estates connected with the line of boundary under the superintendence of the Thaunadar of that division.

I understand that there is a copy of the boundary map with Government.

Sd. Wilkinson,
Magistrate.

Tirhoot Magistracy,
Office 15th March, 1834.

(5)

*Foreign 1838 Department Secret Consultations 22nd August No.
11—14.*

The Right Hon'ble,

The Governor General, GCB, etc. etc.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 4th instant with enclosures as per* margin.

2. I am fully aware of the circumstances to which your Lordship alludes in the second paragraph.

*1. Copy of the resolution of the President in Council without date.
2. A minute by Col. Manson July 20/38.
3. Letters from H. S. Prinsep to H. H. Macnauthen Esqr., July 28/38.
4. Report from Colonel Lloyd dated Doorjeeling July 10/38.

3. It is not for me while passing from the Council to criticise the proceedings of the revenue but this much I feel entitled to say, namely, that I think that such measures as Col. Lloyd has been authorised to pursue and never to have been entered on without a full and perfect understanding with the Nepal Government.

4. The measures of raising Sappers and Miners taking up common works well calculated to alarm with Durbar, and corresponding measures of defence were quite natural, and no. on their part. They are already hemmed in by our troops on the west and the South and to have the same measures commenced on the North, with so much of Military demonstration, so highly calculated to produce uneasing and defensive proceedings on their part.

5. I have perused the letter of Col. Lloyd, on which the other papers are based, twice over, and I cannot say any detail of my act or measure on the part of the Nepal people which was not an almost necessary result of the measures at Doorjeeling if adopted without full understanding and acquiescence on their part. But the 4th paragraph of your Lordship's dispatch is that to which I have to reply and to which I will now advert.

6. I have been so strongly impressed that the necessity of adopting measures for the greater credit of our Northern Frontier, along the foot of the Hills adjoining to Nepaul, that it was my full determination to have given a Military instruction to the Senior General Officer in that vicinity both to make himself master of the geographical details of the whole vicinity, and to arrange the plan of the most prompt assembly of the three neighbouring divisions, if necessary so soon as your Lordship shall have made or final arrangements respecting the force to be collected to the Westward.

7. I cannot think that after the knowledge which the Nepaul Durbar must have acquired on your recent political arrangements, that have ventured on any outbreak by the period which Col. Lloyd names; but it is quite necessary to be credited against every possible event.

8. I have inferred from all the information that I have been able to obtain, that no source tarry beyond the mischief which may be done could be expected from the Nepalese through the district of Tirhoot. The district to the east of that, Purnea is much exposed to plundering as in Goruckpoor to the West.

9. The Military arrangement *for the defence* of these Provinces is a force in Tirhoot or in Goruckpoor, supplied with the proper means for rapidly passing the rivers Gunduck and Koosie. A force in Tirhoot would immediately in front of the line of operations from Katmando, force in Goruckpoor be in the flank, concluding from better knowledge, I should prefer the letter but very much depends on the construction of in these countries that I have a local knowledge indispensable for forming a competent judgement.

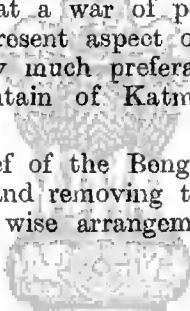
10. I should devise that a careful..... should be made by a competent officer and that an adequate force be sent immediately on the Sarason permitting to occupy the most favourable position in one of the two districts I have mentioned—if a post could be found on the right bank of the Gunduck rather high up; or on the left bank between Muzaffarpur and Bettia, a force of observation would be well placed there. I should prefer the former as being a less hostile appearance.

11. This force may be collected from Jaunpoor, Benaras and Dinapoor Divisions, and the troops generally would be as well stationed for all purpose as if occupying their respective cantonments. The force should have at least two regiments of Cavalry attached to it, and a troop of horse Artillery; and the requisite means for quickly pressing the various streams running from the Hills.

12. The proposition of sending two regiments to Titalya soon at all They would be quite isolated away from all support. And if Nepal had any serious intention of aggressing would afford great temptation for a Military Coup as a commencement.

13. I do not think that a war of post for Doorjeeling is at all desirable under the present aspect of different affairs and I deem that it will be very much preferable to dictate our quite occupation of that mountain of Katmandoo when the proper opportunity occurs.

14. The proposed relief of the Bengal posts of Cuttack and Mhow by Madras troops and removing the Bengal troops to the Ganges cannot but be a wise arrangement.



I have etc.
Sd. H. TANE,
General.

Simla August 5th 1838.

(6)

Foreign Secret 1838 Consultation. 22nd August, Nos. 9-10.

Important reference to the great activity recently manifested by the Nepal Darbar in sending its missionaries in every direction. It was felt that some precautionary measures were necessary although there was no immediate reason to apprehend any offensive demonstrations on the part of the Nepal Darbar. It was suggested that the scheme of Col. Llyod for inducing the Lepchas to enter into services, as also strengthening of the number of troops at Benares and Dinapore or by stationing a field force of observation on the Frontier at one or more stations be considered and adjudged as thought fit. If more troops were to be made available then the stations at Cuttack and Mhow could be supplied from the armies of Fort. St. George and Bombay respectively.

*Extract from Consultation (Select Committee), dated 29th March,
1770.*

*Extract from MR. ALEXANDER'S Report on Behar, dated
Patna, 16th March 1770.*

SHAHABAD.—This Sircar contains nine Pergunnahs. From a separate valuation of each, the Bundobust of the whole amounts to no more than Rs. 5,54,000 accordingly to a calculation drawn from the quantity of land cultivated, and the present appearance of the crops. A fall of rain may increase this amount and as the collections here are made by an Ameen from the Government, I did not think it advisable in this season of calamity to intimidate the Zamindars by insisting on larger agreements. On the contrary, it was my endeavour to convince them how much their case was considered in the plan adopted for receiving a proportion of their produce, and that every oppression should be removed.

This province seems to be very little inhabited, but the want of ryots may be accounted for by its vicinity to Bulwant Singh's country, where every possible encouragement is given to the farmer.

SASARAM was the next Pergunnah we proceeded to; it was rented at the beginning of the year for Rs. 3,40,000. The Aumil represented the necessity there was for decrease, but a general discontent being expressed by the people at the continuance of this man, and this district not having suffered so much as the other parts of the province from the want of rain, it was given to Noor-ul-Hussain Khan with the consent of the Zamindars, at an increase of Rs. 25,000 on the amount of last year, and on the conditions that he is to observe the same mode of collecting as fixed on this year by the Government, and to demand no more than the proportion of 25 seers in the maund.

SERRIS AND KOTOMBA which as well as the last mentioned Pergunnah are included in the Sircar Rotas, are rented by the Rajah of the country, under the inspection of a person appointed by the Government, and admits likewise this year of an increase of Rs. 25,000.

The remaining districts exhibited a most affecting scene of poverty and distress, much beyond what I myself should have credited from report. The Sikarry and Nowaddy countries are in a very ruinous state, the former has usually been rented in the name of the Rajah, a boy of eight or ten years old, and one Ameen has at present the charge, both of this place and of Nowaddy. The revenues of these districts are always precarious and unsettled from their situation under the hills, and the present

independent state of the Palamow and Ramgur Rajahs, with whom our ryots find protection when they are not inclined to pay, or are subject to incursions from them, if they continue in their own lands. The scarcity of grain here and the mortality amongst the people exceeds that of any other part through which I passed, and it is with the most sensible concern that I must observe, there is great reason to apprehend very fatal consequences to this province even next year, however favourable the ensuing season may be. The depopulation in the interior parts of the country is more rapid than will be imagined by any person who has not been witness to it, and such is the disposition of the people that they seem rather inclined to submit to death than extricate themselves from the misery of hunger by industry and labour. I wished to give every possible encouragement to cultivation, and with this view Perwannahs were issued out, and public notice everywhere given that no rent should be collected on the lands producing a particular kind of grain called Arzun for the space of six months. This, I understand, is a very coarse seed and never yields any considerable revenue. In plentiful seasons it is generally at the price of five maunds for a Rupee; the particular property of it is that it is produced and ready for reaping in about 9 or 10 weeks, and I am inclined to hope that, if proper advantage is taken of this indulgence, it will not only prove a great relief to the poor, but occasion a more ready application to agriculture than there is at present an appearance of among them.

*Extract of letter from Mahomed Reza Cawn received 15th May
1770.*

The state of this department is from time represented to your Excellency by Mr. Becher. To this hour I have labored as well in the collections as in every other branch with the diligence and attention of the most faithful well-wisher, and as far as the fallible nature of man would admit, I have been guilty of no omission. But as there is no remedy against the decrees of Providence, how shall I describe the misery of the country from the excessive droughts, the dearness and scarcity of grain, hitherto but now a total failure. The tanks and springs are dried up, and water grows daily more difficult to be procured. Added to these calamities frequent and dreadful fires have happened throughout the country, impoverished whole families, and destroyed thousands of lives. The small stores of grain which yet remained at Rajegunge, Dewangunge and other places within the Districts of Dinagepore and Purneah, have been consumed by fire before each day furnished accounts of the fate of thousands. But, no some hopes were still left, that during the months of April and May

we should be blessed with rain, and the poor ryots able to till their grounds; but to this hour not a drop has fallen. The coarse crop which is gathered at this season is entirely spoilt, and though the seed for the August crop is sown during the months of April and May, it is now the middle of the latter month, and they have not begun for want of rain. Even now, by the help of a few showers, something might be done. If the scarcity of grain and want of rain had been confined to one spot of the province, management and attention might find a remedy; but when the evil is total, there can be no remedy, but in the mercy of God. I know not what the Divine will has ordained shall befall this country. The calamity is past the ingenuity of man; the Almighty alone can deliver us from such distress. As you, Sir, are the master, and the Pooneah for the year 1177 will be held on the 3rd of Chyet, if your Excellency would honour us with your presence here that the new bundobust may be settled before you, it would be a means of more general satisfaction.

(8)

Extract from Consultation (Select Committee), dated 9th June 1770

To

THE HON'BLE JOHN CARTIER,

President and Governor, &c., Gentlemen of the Select Committee.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS.—In my last address to the Committee on the subject of my enquiries in the Behar Province, I expressed my apprehension that the ensuing year, in point of revenue, afforded but a very unfavourable prospect. I am concerned to inform you that every day's experience and a more minute enquiry, too strongly confirms the truth of this observation. Sensible of the necessity of applying some immediate remedy to obviate this alarming evil, I have held many conferences with Sitab Roy on the subject, and shall now beg leave to lay before you a plan which appears to us best calculated to recover the former flourishing condition of this country. With respect to the revenues of the present year, as they will far exceed what there was room to expect at the beginning of it from the representations then made to the Committee, it will be necessary to point out the circumstances which have occasioned it. Twenty-five lakhs of rupees was the utmost that it was at that time imagined could be collected from the appearance of the country, and the numerous complaints from all parts. More than this amount we have already brought into the Treasury, and expect that the close of the year will nearly complete thirty-eight or thirty-nine lakhs.

The great scarcity of grain as well in the countries round us as in this province itself has been a means of answering in some measure the deficiency of the produce by the increase of the price, and thus counteracting the losses of the dry season. Had there been the usual plenty in Gazeepore and Purneah, the countries above and below us, from whence the country could have been supplied at a cheaper rate, its collections in all probability would not have exceeded the first calculation. The Ganges has been this year remarkably low and left large tracts of land on both sides uncovered, from the Carumnasa to the westward, as far as Monghyr to the eastward, and these spots of ground on account of their moisture have yielded a good barley and wheat harvest. In some of the pergunnahs also where there are small rivers and tanks being left by the water have been turned to good account and yielded plentiful crops. None of these circumstances are to be looked for the next year, from the almost incredible mortality among the people, which has already amounted to near 2,00,000. The loss of cattle and the inability of those men who are remaining, not only from the weakness of their bodies, but the want of seed and the other necessary materials to cultivation, which hunger has obliged them to expend or dispose of, a very great deficiency of produce, as far as can be seen at present, must be the consequences. The diminution of our inhabitants, and the more plentiful harvests of the neighbouring countries, will render that produce still less valuable; and of course the revenues will suffer a proportionable decrease. The granting a very large Tuckavy is the only assistance that can be given to a ryot in such a situation; but the difficulty of placing such an indulgence judiciously, and the probability of its being applied to satisfy immediate necessities, rather than to the purposes of future improvement and cultivation, are arguments which, in my opinion, speak strongly against such a measure at any time, unless we had a better knowledge of the disposal of these allowances, and the objects that really require them. However, at any time when the Maharaja has pointed out to me the real necessity of granting them, I have not objected where the amount has not been very considerable.

(9)

Extract from Bengal Public Consultation, dated 4th March 1771.

Whereas the present importation of rice into this settlement is not adequate to its consumption and the exportation of that article must bring distress on the inhabitants and greatly enhance the price.

Notice is hereby given that the Hon'ble the President and Council do prohibit the exportation of rice from the Port of

Calcutta till their further pleasure is made known, and every person or persons attempting to break through this prohibition shall on detection be dismissed if Company's servants; and if free merchants or other Europeans, they will forfeit the Company's protection and be sent to England; and if Natives, they will receive such punishment as is agreeable with the laws of the country's Government.

By order of the Hon'ble President and Council.

(10)

*Extract from Bengal General Letter (Revenue Department), dated
3rd November 1772.*

Para. 6.—The effects of the dreadful famine, which visited these provinces in the year 1770, and raged during the whole course of that year have been regularly made known to you by our former advices, and to the public by laboured descriptions, in which every circumstance of fact, and every art of language, have been accumulated to raise compassion, and to excite indignation against your servants, whose unhappy lot it was to be the witnesses and spectators of the sufferings of their fellow-creatures. But its influence on the revenue has been yet unnoticed, and even unfelt but by those from whom it is collected; for notwithstanding the loss of at least one-third of the inhabitants of the province, and the consequent decrease of the cultivation, the net collections of the year 1771 exceeded even those of 1768, as will appear from the following Abstract of Accounts of the Board of Revenue at Moorshedabad for the last four years—

Bengal year 1175 or 1768-69, net collections	1,52,54,856	9	4	3
„ „ 1176 or 1769, the year of dearth, which was productive of the famine in the following year.	1,31,49,148	6	3	2
„ „ 1177 or 1770 the year of the famine and mortality.	1,40,06,030	7	3	2
„ „ 1178 or 1771 ..	1,57,26,576	10	2	1
Deduct the amount of deficiencies occasioned in the revenue by unavoidable losses to Government.		3,92,915	11	12
	1,53,33,660	14	9	2

Para. 7.—It was naturally to be expected that the diminution of the revenue should have kept an equal pace with the other consequences of so great a calamity. That it did not was owing to its being kept up violently to its former standard. To ascertain

all the means by which this was effected will not be easy; it is difficult to trace the progress of the collections through all its intricate channels, or even to comprehend all the articles which compose the revenue in its first operations. One tax, however, we will endeavour to describe, as it may serve to account for the equality which has been preserved in the past collections, and to which it has principally contributed. It is called Najay; and is

an assessment upon the actual
Kishnaghur, 10th to 28th June. inhabitants of every inferior
division of the lands to make

up for the loss sustained in the rents of their neighbours, who are either dead or have fled the country. This tax, though equally impolite in its institution, and oppressive in the mode of exacting it, was authorised by the ancient and general usage of the country. It had not the sanction of Government, but took place as a matter of course. In ordinary cases, and while the lands were in a state of cultivation, it was scarcely felt, and never or rarely complained of. However irreconcilable to strict justice, it afforded a reparation to the State for occasional deficiencies; it was a kind of security against desertion by making the inhabitants thus mutually responsible for each other, and precluded the inferior Collector from availing himself of the pretext of waste or deserted lands to withhold any part of his collections. But the same practice, which at another time and under different circumstances would have been beneficial, became at this time an insupportable burden upon the inhabitants. The tax not being levied by any fixed rate or standard, fell heaviest upon those wretched survivors of villages which had suffered the greatest depopulation, and were of course the most entitled to the lenity of Government. It had also this additional evil attending it in common with every other deviation from the regular practice, that it afforded an opportunity to the farmers and shirdars, to levy other contribution on the people under color of it, and even to increase them to whatever magnitude they pleased, since they were of course the judges of the loss sustained, and of the proportion which the inhabitants were to pay to replace it.

Para 8.—Complaints against this grievance were universal throughout the province and it was to be feared that the continuance of it would be so great a check to the industry of the people, as to impoverish the revenue in the last degree, when their former savings, by which it was supported, were gone.

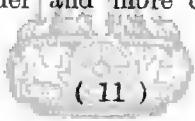
Para 9.—Though seven years had elapsed since the Company became possessed of the Dewanny, yet no regular process had been formed for conducting the business of the revenue. Every Zamindary and every talook was left to its own peculiar customs.

Those indeed were not inviolably adhered to. The novelty of the business to those who were appointed to superintend it, the chicanery of the people whom they were obliged to employ as their agents, the accidental exigencies of each district, and not frequently the just discernment of the collector, occasioned many changes. Every change added to the confusion which involved the whole, and few were either authorised or known by the presiding Members of the Government. The articles which composed the revenue, the form of keeping accounts, the computation of time, and the technical terms, whichever form the greatest part of the obscurity of every science, differed as much as the soil and the productions of the province. This confusion had its origin in the nature of the former Government. The Nazims exacted what they could from the Zemindars and great farmers of the revenue, whom they left at liberty to plunder all below them, reserving to themselves the prerogative of plundering them in their turn, when they were supposed to have enriched themselves with the spoils of the country. The Mutteseddees who stood between the Nazim and the Zemindars, or between them and the people, had each their respective shares of the public wealth. These profits were considered as illegal embezzlements, and were, therefore, taken with every caution which could ensure secrecy, and being consequently fixed by no rule, depended on the temper, abilities or power of each individual for the amount. It therefore, became a duty in every man to take the most effectual means to conceal the value of his property, and elude every inquiry into his conduct, while the Zemindars and other landholders, who had the advantage of long possession, availed themselves of it by complex divisions of the lands, and intricate modes of collection, to perplex the officers of the Government, and confine the knowledge of the rents to themselves. It will be easily imagined that much of the current wealth stopped in its way to the public Treasury. It is rather foreign to the purpose of this exposition, but too opposite not to be remarked, that it was fortunate such a system did prevail, since the embezzlements which it covered preserved the current species of the country, and returned it into circulation, while a great part of the wealth received by the Government was expanded in the country, and but a small superfluity remained for remittances to the Court of Delhi, where it was lost for ever to this province.

Pura 10.—To the original defects inherent in the constitution of these provinces were added the unequal and unsettled Government of them since they became our property. A part of the lands which were before in our possession, such as Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong, continued subject to the authority of their Chiefs, who were immediately accountable to the Presidency. The 24 Pergunnahs, granted by the treaty of Plassey to the Company, were their's on a different tenure, being their

immediate property by the exclusion of the Zemindars of hereditary proprietors, their rents were received by agents attached to each pergunnah, and remitted to the Collector who resided in Calcutta. The rest of the province was entrusted to the charge of the Naib Dewan and the Resident of the Durbar, and afterwards to the Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad, and to the Supervisors who were accountable to that Council. The administration itself was totally excluded from a concern in this branch of the revenue.

Para 11.—The internal arrangement of each district varied no less than that of the whole province. The lands subject to the same Collectors, and intermixed with each other, were some held by farm, some superintended by shicdars or agents on the part of the Collectors, and some left to the Zemindars or Talook-dars themselves under various degrees of control. The first were racked without mercy, because the leases were but of a year's standing, and the farmer had no check or interest to restrain him from exacting more than the land could bear. The second were equally drained, and the rents embezzled, as it was not possible for the Collector, with the greatest degree of attention on his part, to detect or prevent it. The latter, it may be supposed, were not exempted from the general corruption. If they were, the other lands which lay near them would suffer by the migration of their inhabitants, who would naturally seek refuge from oppression in a milder and more equitable Government.



(11)

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee of Revenue, dated
18th December, 1783.*

MR. JOHN SHORE, with enclosures.

GENTLEMEN—The variety of objects to which I have been obliged to direct my attention since my arrival at Patna has necessarily created a delay in bringing any part of the business to a conclusion, and has prevented me laying my proceedings before you. The principal objects of my deputation to this place were to form a new settlement, and effect as far as possible the recovery of the balance. As the settlement could not be protracted on account of the advanced stage of the season, without certain prejudice to the collections, I deemed it necessary to lose no time in the conclusion of it, and have now the honour to lay before you an amount of the settlement and kistbundee of that part of Behar under the charge of Mr. Brooks, Mr. Bathurst and Mr. Grand.

The principal difficulty which has occurred to me has arisen from the unfavourable state of the season. No rain has fallen for many months in any part of Behar excepting Tirhoot, and although the lands have been perhaps better cultivated during the present than in the former years, the labours of the ryots have been rendered useless from the want of rain, without which the grain could not be sown. The harvests in Behar are divided into Rubbee and Khurreef. The cultivation for the former is, during the month of October, and to about the middle of November, and the crops are gathered in from about the 15th of March to the middle of May. The produce of this harvest is estimated to yield about 8-16ths or half the revenue.

The remaining half is produced from the Khurreef, which is divided into two kinds, Bhadur and Aghrun; the former is estimated to yield 2-16ths of the revenue; and the latter the proportion of 6-16ths. The Aghrunnee is gathered in from November to about the 15th of February.

The harvest which have principally failed from the inclemency of the season is the Aghrunnee; and though the want of rain has been in some measure supplied by the industry of the inhabitants in digging wells, the assistance derived from this source can only be partial.

My opinion on the state of the cultivation in this province is as much the result of my own observation as of enquiry. In common years, when the seasons prove favourable, the zemindars and farmers experience difficulty in realizing their revenues from the cheapness of grain, and this fact proves that a considerable failure may happen, without materially distressing the collections. But the actual loss attending one crop of the year, with the great probability of a failure in the succeeding of Rubbee, holds out a discouragement to the renters, very unfavourable to the success of a Settlement.

From the various enquiries I made, I had full reason to be satisfied that no management could have realized during the present year the amount of the jumma of the last Cherkanon is situated in the hilly parts of Behar, and is particularly exposed to suffer by the drought.

The decline of the Pergunnah Mithut Tamoy is to be dated from the disturbances committed in it by Akbar Ally Khan in 1189, many of the ryots having in consequence deserted it and never returned. From its situation and the nature of its soil, it is particularly exposed to suffer from the inclemency of the season.

(12)

*Extract from Proceedings of the Bengal Revenue Committee, dated
Calcutta, 22nd September, 1783.*

FROM—MR. G. F. GRAND, *Collector of Tirhoot*, dated 7th September 1783.

GENTLEMEN—The alarming distresses likely to arise to the inhabitants of this district from a great scarcity of grain owing to the want of rain, which has caused a considerable failure in the crops of the Buddowee, and destroyed any expectations of the produce of paddy sown on those high grounds, whence from the regular course of any other rainy season they were justly founded, has occasioned me to attend particularly to the many representations already preferred, and to devise some apparent remedy to obviate in time the certain emigration that would ensue if a sufficient stock for consumption was not reserved.

I have, therefore, issued proclamations forbidding the people to export any grain to the southward of the Ganges or out of the district on any account whatever; still trusting that this order may only be requisite for a temporary, and for the present moment useful effect. The approaching full moon, in which I heartily join my wishes with those of every one most materially concerned, will be the critical decision, whether this country is to experience in the next year a severe calamity or only suffer a certain distress from the grain not being, in the plenty as usual seasons bear. God send the former may not be the case! In the event of two or three days' plentiful rain, the crop of the rubbi harvest will be insured, though considerably delayed from the impossibility that has hitherto prevailed, owing to the dryness of the soil, of the seed being scattered in those fields long prepared for its reception.

I apprehend this order cannot affect any other degree of persons than the monopolizers, who have already greatly contributed to cause the immediate want, which must greatly subside, I judge, when by the effect of this prohibition they find themselves precluded from the shameful benefits they promised to derive from the adoption of such measures.

It is, however, possible that the markets of Patna &c., may feel these supplies being withheld; if they do, it can only be in the price of the different articles not being reduced to so much as it otherwise would, were the quantity greater; but this objection, I conceive, cannot be placed in competition with the reason that render it absolutely necessary to prevent a local want. At all events Patna must be well supplied from that side of the water, and in my humble opinion if the above conjecture hereafter appear to have been reasonably grounded, it would be found to have only operated to the advantage of those buying up for store, unless impeded by the acting power there.

(13)

FROM—MR. G. F. GRAND, *Collector of Tirhoot*, dated 15th September 1783.

GENTLEMEN—It is with great satisfaction I acquaint you, that some plentiful showers having fallen in this full moon, have rendered unnecessary the continuation of stopping the exports of grain from this district; owing to this reason its price has been reduced, and likewise from the quantity that issued out of the granaries of those who were laying it up in store when they found the intentions of their monopolies was defeated by the temporary stoppage of the transporting it that occurred.

Agreed, we reply thereto as follows.—

Sir, we are happy to find by your letter of the 15th instant, that the fears you entertained from a want of rain had been dissipated and that you had hopes of the district recovering the damage it had sustained. If any further deficiency of rain or probable distress in this circumstance should occur, we desire you will give us early information.

(14)

Extract from Proceedings of the Bengal Revenue Committee, dated Calcutta, 29th September, 1783.

FROM—MR. CHARLES GREENE, *Collector of Saran*, dated Chupra, 18th September, 1783.

GENTLEMEN—I should be wanting in my duty if, at a time when public report must have conveyed to you the general consequences of the late failure in the periodical rains throughout the Subah Behar, I omitted to acquaint you with the particular effects it has had in that portion of the Province which is under my immediate superintendence, more especially as I have been induced to take measures, the necessity of which, though apparent to myself, I am diffident yet of the propriety of, and wish to submit to your judgment; as well as some further propositions which have suggested themselves to me, from a consideration of the present state of the country, and with a view of alleviating the distresses of the inhabitants, at least in the event of a continuance of the scarcity which now prevails.

About the beginning of this month a very sudden rise in the price of grain of every denomination, and particularly rice, was a subject of complaint by many persons in and about Chuprah. In order to learn the real cause of this, I called upon the Chowdries of the principal Gunges and Bazars in the neighbourhood who, in

general, urged the scanty supplies brought to market by the Beparries. As this seemed plausible, and free from collusion, the profits of the Chowdries depending on the quantities actually sold in their Gunges and Bazars, I contented myself with enjoining them to be regular in attending to the plentiful supplies of the markets. Not many days after I was addressed by crowds of the poorer sort of people who represented that they could not get rice to buy for their daily sustenance. I again assembled the Chowdries, who in reply to my expostulations declared that it could not be imputed to them, as the Beparries had abstained from bringing grain to their Gunges and Bazars. Upon this intelligence and finding that the fact really was so, I issued a publication, signifying to all Beparries and others who had usually sold grain in and about Chuprah, that a complaint being preferred, and proof obtained of their refusing to sell it to any person requiring to purchase in small quantities, their granaries should be seized upon and the grain they contained publicly exposed to sale in the manner best calculated to relieve the necessities of the poor. This had not the desired effect, and the same complaints continued with the further aggravating circumstance attending them, that large quantities of grain were daily exported.

In this stage of the evil, I did not hesitate to prohibit the exportation; and in order to give this prohibition effect, as far as lay in my power, having no authority to punish persons who should be guilty of a breach of the order. I established Chowkies at convenient places of the rivers Ganges and the Pudmah. The spirit of monopoly, however, still withholds the necessary supplies from the markets, and is strengthened, I am persuaded, by the opinion that my prohibition may be easily evaded by applying for, and procuring rowannahs from the Custom House at Patna. No such circumstance has yet occurred, but I am justified in supposing the probability of it, by having observed the frequency of this practice, when they could have no object, but preventing any hindrance from unwarrantable demands of zemindars and others.

Having thus laid before you the actual consequences which have resulted from the extraordinary drought, I beg leave to submit to you such propositions as appear to me most likely to put a stop to the ruinous practices of individuals with the evident intention of increasing the price of grain.

1st—I propose that the Custom Masters be restrained from granting rowannahs for grain intended to be brought from the interior parts of the province, if the price at the principal Gunges should exceed a certain rate to be determined hereafter, and subject to alteration as circumstances may occur.

2nd—That the Custom Master be directed to correspond with the Collector, and be guided by the information he may receive from his relative to the price of grain within the bounds of his Collectorship.

3rd—That all grain attempted to be exported contrary to the meaning of the prohibition (that is whilst grain shall continue at a higher rate than the fixed price, which shall be publicly made known) be confiscated and deposited in a safe place by the Collector to be delivered by him gratis to the poor.

In the proposals stated above, no provision is made against those monopolizers, who may still hope, by accumulating grain, to be able at some future period to command the markets. It is in the knowledge of every one who has attentively considered the progress of the famine in the year 1770, that the conduct of persons under this description tended in a great degree to bring on, and afterwards to continue, that public calamity. On these grounds I presume to point out the necessity of adopting measures for defeating such attempts on the present occasion.

Extract of a letter from MR. GEORGE DALLAS, Collector of Rajshahye, dated Moorshedabad, 1st October, 1783.

I am extremely concerned to inform you that for some weeks past a severe drought has prevailed throughout the country, by which the crop is said to have considerably suffered. It still continues, and in the event of no rain falling in the course of a few days, the most serious consequences are to be apprehended.

(15)

FROM.—MR. G. GRAND, *Collector of Tirhoot*, dated 2nd October, 1783.

GENTLEMEN.—I have been honoured with your letter of the 22nd ultimo.

It is with infinite sorrow that I am obliged to acknowledge having been rather premature in the hopes I entertained when I wrote my last. Owing to the showers which had fallen, and which had raised greater expectations in the Mofussil than the sequel had realised, the intelligence that I received from those parts of the district where they occurred, of their being heavy, joined to my earnest and sanguine wishes, induced me to trust they had been more general than the late information contains. I feel myself, therefore, necessitated to represent in the most urgent manner the real state of the district. Complaints of the scarcity of grain, and the highness of its price are numerous. All hopes of any produce from the paddy on high lands are at an end; what had been sown

on the low grounds and on those extending along the banks of the rivers, is with the help of the water that overflowed when they were at their height, and the assistance of the late showers, still in a tolerable state, and such part of the Buddawee harvest as was sown early in the season, has been already reaped, without materially suffering from the want of rain. In the further advance of the season of rain is justly grounded the apprehensions of the inhabitants of a famine; for if the severity of the drought continues in its full force only three or four weeks longer all dependence on the cultivation of the Rubbee harvest will be frustrated.

As there is certainly a quantity of old, and some new grain in the country, I have not hitherto seen any reason beyond that I alleged in my first letter of stopping the exports on account of the intention that prevailed of monopolizing. This I had the satisfaction to observe was greatly obviated by the sudden measure I adopted; and from its effect removed the necessity of its continuance. I enclose translated copy of a perwannah, I have since directed the circulation of, through every pergannah of my district, and which contains every precaution that I think for the present is necessary.

(16)

(From 4th September, 1787 to 18th May, 1788).

To

John Shore, Esq., President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I have now to acknowledge your letter of instructions bearing date the 4th September in consequence of which, on receiving charge of the districts formerly under Mr. Grand—I commenced with an immediate investigation of Tirhoot and Bissarreh and hope shortly to have it in my power by a particular detail of circumstances to furnish you with every satisfactory information respecting them. Concerning the balances now due from both these places and particularly from Tirhoot, I cannot hesitate to assert that they chiefly originate in the pernicious practice of liquidation by anticipation which not being practicable last year in consequence of the rain that long since menaced the *Budwee* of the present has disappointed the Zemindar and the farmer of their wanted resource, to which it shall be my study to render all future application exceedingly difficult if not impossible, as the step towards effecting the desired object I have it in my intention to form a ten-month *Kistbundee*, which amongst other advantages to be derived from it will necessarily make anticipation more difficult by extending the space between the completion of old and the commencement of new engagements. The

Zemindar of Tirhoot is now with me and when his *wassil Bankee* for 94 is finally adjusted, I shall instantly acquaint your Board of the result. The demands against him are as follows:—

Suspension claimed by him, but not authorized	25,000
Deduction claimed by him on account of a loss sustained on the Borders of his country, but not admitted the ground, on which that loss is established not having yet been satisfactorily ascertained.	8,000
Duc from him on account of <i>Kubbund Narrudgur</i> and farmed by Mr. Smith and to be paid by that Gentleman to the Zemindar.	9,836 14 4 4
Total ..	42,836 14 4 3

These demands if he cannot immediately answer, must be liquidated from his *Dustoorat* and other resources; for admitting that the inclemency of the season last year and the loss to which it exposed him were the argument he alleged in excuse for the defalcation that followed them; these will be probably found to operate in a stronger degree, towards the conclusion of the present *Fussilee* year, and render the realization of the current revenue totally impracticable, if encumbered with the heavy balances above particularized.—The *Aunil* of Bissawiah being without money and without property has no means of completing the *jumma* of 94 but from the recovery of his Mofussil balances; and these, if he should be found to have any that in justice can be deemed recoverable shall be appropriated to the liquidation of his balances. Before I enter into any circumstantial acctt. of the apparent deplorable state of this pergannah, I entreat you gentlemen to allow me sufficient time to examine into its capability to encourage the Zemindars and *Royts*, and to evince to them that the system of partial and oppressive assessment is at an end. With regard to *Rutty* and *Gudhasson* which you express an expectation being restored to its former *jumma*, I must beg leave to observe—that the revenue of last year was realized with great difficulty, and not without a loss of four thousand rupees to the farmer, and that this season, so unpromising in its commencement, does not authorize me to encourage the hope of an increased *jumma*.

The requisitions contained in your letter of instructions regarding explanations of former balances, have already been minutely and individually forestalled; and those that pertain to the accounts

settlement and *Kistbundee* etc., of 95, shall be executed—with all possible dispatch.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Etc.

TIRHOOT: 5th October, 1787.

(17)

To

E. E. Pote, Esq.,
Commercial Resident at Patna.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 14th instant acquainting me that Mr. Law has referred you to me for a supply of cash, previous to which he should at least have made himself acquainted with the state of my treasury. I am concerned to acquaint you that notwithstanding your present difficulties, it is not in my power to provide supplies with that expedition which they compel you to require then. My treasury is at this moment empty, and every rupee, which it is likely to accumulate for this month to come, anticipated. To obviate similar embarrassments in future, allow me to recommend to you to transmit to the Board of Revenue an estimate of your annual disbursements, desiring them at the same time to direct the different Collectors to furnish the amount by monthly or quarterly payments in proportion to the extent of their different Collectorships. Under such regulations I can answer as far as depends upon myself that you shall not be disappointed or the investment impeded for want of advances; but whilst the present mode of granting drafts is continued, references embarrassing to yourself and inconvenient to others will occasionally exist, and excuses occasionally follow.

I am etc.

TIRHOOT: 21st November, 1787.

(18)

To

The Right Hon'ble Charles Earl Cornwallis, Governor-General
and Members of the Supreme Council in their General
Department.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I have to request that your Hon'ble Board will be pleased to direct the Officer commanding the battalion stationed at

Burragong to provide me with a guard consisting of a *Soubahdar* and sixty sepoys to protect the public treasury, and to secure the Zemindar of Tirhoot from those losses to which he is annually exposed from the encroachments of the Nepaul *Aumlah* and from the inroads of Zemindars who, dispossessed of their Zemindarries for Murder and other crimes, come and raise occasional levies upon the *Ryots*, disturb the peace of the country, and impede and obstruct the collections.

I have the honor to be. &c.

Sd. Illegible.

Tirhoot, 28th November, 1787.

(19)

To

John Shore, Esq.,

President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I have been honored with your letter of the 2nd November, transmitting a copy of a representation from the *Vakeel* of the Rajah of Napaul which, from the unwarrantable insinuations it contains, creates cause of suspicion at least that Mr. Grand's conduct had been influenced by partial and unjustifiable motives, had not his letter to your Board on the subject to which the representation relates, furnished the most unequivocal proofs to the contrary, a copy of which, as it contains as full and as satisfactory explanation as any I can give, accompanies this address, that it may be submitted to the inspection of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council.

With respect to the Department of the Napaul *Aumlah* upon every controversial point, I think it incumbent on me to observe that, in all places, where their territories coming in contiguity with those under authority of our Government offer matter for dispute, they have not only shewn themselves litigious, but insolent, having last year forcibly carried off the produce of Etareva the adjudged property of the Rajah and Zemindar of Tirhoot, in opposition to the decree of that court to which they had voluntarily submitted their claims, and to which alone belonged unquestionable right to award it.

I have the honor to be &c,

TIRHOOT: *The 5th December, 1787.*

(20)

To

Edward Hay, Esqr.

Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letter of the 27th and 28th ultimo. By the former I find it expected of me in my capacity of Magistrate to prevent the occasional contributions levied on the *Ryotts* by those Zemindars who, for murder or other crimes, have been dispossessed of their Zemindarries; but I fear, whatever may be my exertions, and these shall not be spared, that men of their description will pay little respect and attention to plans framed for the peace of the country, when they are satisfied that the hand of power cannot be employed to enforce them. Should I however be fortunate to succeed in my endeavours to obstruct their future depredations, I beg leave, Sir, to solicit through you, in consideration of a great part of my collections being *Khas*, and consequently monies coming in from several places at the same time, an addition of ten or twenty sepoys to the guard which, by your last letter, appears to have been ordered by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council for the public treasury of Tirhoot.

I am & ca,

TIRHOOT: *The 11th January, 1788.*

(21)

To

John Shore, Esq.,

President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I have now to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th November last requiring me to ascertain the exact number of private manufactories of saltpetre in the district under my charge, and what quantity of that commodity is annually produced at each.

From all the information I have been able to collect, there does not appear to exist any private manufactory of saltpe're in this district, but that the whole of that article is made for the Hon'ble Company only.

I have the honor to be &ca.,

TIRHOOT: *The 2nd February, 1788.*

(22)

To

Edward Hay, Esq.,
Secretary to Government.

Sir,

In consequence of circular orders from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in council conveyed to me through your letter of the 24th December I have the honor to enclose you a list of all Europeans not in the Company's service who are resident in the district under my charge, specifying the manner in which they are at present employed, and their general conduct and character.

I am,

Sir & ca.

TIRHOOT: The 4th February, 1788.

(23)

To

John Shore, Esq.,
President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 12th October, 1787 directing me to prepare and transmit an amount of the different species of rupees circulating thro' this district with the usual bazar rates of *batta* upon each, specifying the variations in this last article, as far as they can be ascertained in the course of a year and the cause of such variations, adding also the relative proportions of the different species in circulation, as to quantity, distinguishing what specie has the most established currency in commercial and revenue transactions, what inconveniences, if any, arise from the variety of species now existing and whether there is any want of specie in circulation.

The rupees circulating in this Collectorship are *sicca* of the Moorshedabad and Calcutta mints and *sonat* of the Patna mint. Other species may occasionally be introduced into the country by traders, in exchange for the productions of it. But not being admitted in revenue transactions they are passed away at a loss (proportionate to the necessities or to the ignorance of the possessor) which induces the *Mehajans* and *Seraffs* to take them up for the purpose of sending them to places where their currency is established.

The quantity of *sonat* rupees in circulation may be estimated at 4,50,000 to 5,00,000 whilst the *siccas* will not exceed 1,00,000. The *sonat* rupees have by far the most established currency in commercial and revenue transactions. Indeed in most of the districts under my charge the collections are made in *sonat* rupees, and in those districts it does not appear that any other specie circulates. In others where the collections are kept in *sicca* rupees, this specie has some circulation, for altho. the *sonats* are there in use for most purposes, yet the *caboleats* being for *siccas* the *Beoparies* or Carriers find their amount in bringing rupees of that denomination to purchase grain and other articles. But the coin introduced does not remain in the country, it is appropriated to the payment of the revenues and is thus brought in and carried away every coin. Harvest, neither is the quantity so brought sufficient for the purpose, for the *malguzars* generally pay apart in *sonat* rupees, upon which the *Aamils* are accustomed to take *batta* of 1 anna or more per rupee.

Enclosed are statements of the established rates of *batta* in Tirhoot &c. These rates are not liable to vary, unless when the merchant finds an opportunity to impose upon the inexperience of the party. Such variations cannot be ascertained, and if they could, it would be needless to specify them since they depend solely on the avidity and the ignorance of the parties.

From what has been said it will sufficiently appear that no inconveniences are felt here from the variety of species now existing, except the profits which the *seraff* may have the opportunity of making and which are neither frequent nor considerable.

I have only to add that I have no reason to suspect any want of coin for the circulation of this district.

I have the honor to be & ca.

TIRHOOT: *The 12th May, 1788.*

(24)

To

John Shore, Esq.,

President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 12th June, 1787 covering extract of the general letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 22nd December, 1786, and directing me to procure and transmit the information and samples therein required.

I have now the pleasure to transmit specimens of the different species of silver and copper coinages current in the districts under my charge viz.

No. 1 *Twelve sicca rupees.*

No. 2 *Twelve Hersunna rupees.*

No. 3 *Twelve Gorackpore pice.*

No. 4 *Twelve Nypal pice.*

The *sicca rupees* are of the mints of Moorshedabad and Calcutta of 19, 15, 12 and 11 *sous*. The circulation of which in this Collectorship is estimated by intelligent persons at one hundred thousand. This conjecture as well as those I shall have occasion to offer concerning the other species in circulation, is undoubtedly vague, but no method has occurred of ascertaining the quantity with any degree of precision, upon considering however a variety of facts relative to this subject I have been led to concur in the estimates which have been furnished me. Such estimates are indeed always vague but are particularly difficult in a district which has a constant and easy interchange of coin on an extensive and open boundary etc., the particulars relating to the *sicca rupees*, will from other quarters be furnished more fully and more accurately than they possibly could be from hence. I have thought, it superfluous to attempt to offer any information to the Board upon this head.

The *hersunna* or *sonat* rupees were coined at the mint of Patna under the authority of the then Nazems, none have been coined for many years and much of what is in circulation is of very distant date. I have been unable to procure any correct information of the rules of the Patna mint, but I have understood, that the Patna rupees ought to have been coined of the weight of $10\frac{1}{2}$ *mashas* and of 41 parts in 50 fine, what it may be doubted whether they were ever coined of the value of which purported to be and are certainly now much worn by length of time as well as deposited by accident or *kuaoery*. Concerning that it is the intention of the Board to cause an assay to be made to ascertain the weight, fineness and intrinsic value, concerning which, it has not been in my power to obtain satisfactory information. I have only to add that the nominal value of *sonat* rupees is $\frac{5}{4}$ per cent worse than *sicca* rupees, and that the quantity in circulation may be estimated at four hundred and fifty thousand.

The Gorackpore pice were coined at Gorackpore and abode by the authority of Nabab Vizier Munsooraly Khan Sufder Jung, none have been coined since his time, they weigh $10\frac{1}{2}$ *mashas* and are current in the southern *pergunnahs* of this Collectorship where they are at 63 to 66 of rupee, at a medium, (but the variations are occasionally considerable). The quantity in circulation in this district may amount to the value of 20 to 25 rs.

The Nypal pice are coined by the Raja of Nypal and are inscribed Sittaram, they are current in the northern *pergunnahs* of this Collectorship and weight 9 to 9½ *mashas* and pays at 72 to 76 of rupees, but their value varies at times beyond those limits. The amount in circulation may be taken at 25 to 30,000 rs. I have in vain attempted to learn what amount is annually coined neither have I been able to procure any particulars of the place and origin of the coinage. But, however, they have obtained a currency it is certain that they are not now introduced into the country in any quantity worth noticing.

It is to be observed that the variations, in the nominal value of pice (above stated) follow those in the price of copper at Patna which is the great mart of the commerce of these districts. From an average of the prices which copper has been at Patna for a number of years can alone be deduced the real value of these pice, but I have not the opportunity to prepare such an average, for which reason, I have omitted to attempt to state the real value of the Gorackpore and Nypal pice.

With respect to the amount of specie in circulation and the relative quantity of silver and copper coinage I have no reason for supposing that they are otherwise than well proportioned to the wants of the people.

I have the honor to be & ca.

TIRHOOT: The 13th May, 1788.

(25)

Extract from Proceedings of the Bengal Board of Revenue, dated 20th July, 1787.

Read the following letter and enclosures—Dated 6th July 1787.
FROM—G. F. GRAND, Esq., Collector of Tirhoot.

To—The President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed I have the pleasure to transmit to you the original and translation of an arzee from Rajah Mahadeo Sing, Sudder Zemindar and Renter of Sircar Tirhoot. It is with much concern that I find myself under the necessity of attesting the truth of the facts represented by him. Since early in the month of June to the present period it hath rained with great violence, and almost without intermission, and in that space of time the whole country has been inundated to a degree not recollect by the oldest inhabitant. The whole district under my charge hath suffered severely, but Tirhoot most, as being generally a very low country. By this violent, I might almost say, unceasing rain, not only all hopes of the Bhadiru harvest are destroyed, but what is

worse, the malgoozars and ryots have been hitherto precluded from taking measures for the cultivation of the Khurreef of next year. The considerations of this the calamity following so soon on the circumstance of the uncommon cheapness of grain which hath prevailed throughout the Soubah, in so much that the farmers have already experienced the greatest difficulties in making good the revenue of Government hath made it, gentlemen, my indispensable duty to address you, and to represent the necessity under the present circumstances of the country of a suspension of part of the remaining rents of the current year. For the whole district under my charge I would recommend a sum not less than Rs. 4,000. This to be received with the rents of next year by the end of Falgoon, and as upon former occasion when it hath been found necessary to the good of the country and ease of the inhabitants to grant similar aids, the amount suspended hath been punctually recovered, so I trust it will be in the present instance. I have only, gentlemen, to add, that at no period could the indulgence of Government be more necessary, and that the conviction of this alone hath induced me to trouble you.

I beg leave also to enclose statements of the Nerrick in Sircar Tirhoot for 1193 and 1194, Fusli, whence a judgment may be formed of the price of grain in the course of this year compared to the last.

Arzee of RAJAH MAHADEO SING, Sudder Zemindar and
Renter of Sircar Tirhoot.

From the beginning of the month of Asar, or when only one month of the Fusli year remains, is the season for the cultivation of the Arzun, the Moung, the Baugeh, Gungree, &c., as also the season for the cultivation of rice, various other kinds of grain, and general preparations for the ensuing year. From Wednesday in the Nichettera Adree of the said month, it has rained incessantly. Such were the effects of the rain, that in only five days almost the whole country was overflowed. On the sixth day the inundation was complete, and all the lands, high and low, cultivated and uncultivated, were covered with water; and so sudden was the disaster that in the low lands, the houses were washed away, and the unfortunate inhabitants who were attempting to cultivate in the fields, or attending the cattle that were grazing, not having time to make their escape were drowned in great numbers. To this day, which is the 5th of Sawan, it is now 23 days that there has been no intermission of rain, and the inundation hourly increases. Such is the misfortune that hath befallen this country. The inhabitants are helpless on all sides. They have neither seed to sow, grain to eat, nor places where to rest themselves. They are seized with the greatest horror, and are offering up their prayers for the preservation of their lives. In short, they have nothing left with respect to measures for the salvation of the

country, and the collection of the revenues. Without your benevolent interposition, I see no prospect of anything being effected, and indeed further, it now being near the beginning of the year, and four months of the rains yet remaining, exertions avail not. Seeing it indispensable, I have become a petitioner to you on the present occasion; though doubtless you must have before known all I have represented. I have only humbly to entreat that you will be pleased to enclose this representation of the state of the country to the gentlemen of the Board of Revenue, and that you will be pleased to depute some one to ascertain the extent of the calamity that you may the more precisely state it to the Board.

ORDERED, the Price Current enclosed in the above letter be entered in the Appendix.

(26)

Agreed the following letter be written to the *Collector of Tirhoot*:

To

MR. G. F. GRAND,

Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

We have received your letter of the 6th inst. with the representation in it of Rajah Mahadeo Sing.

To his request and your recommendation we must apply the words of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council on a late similar occasion:—"We cannot admit of a temporary calamity constituting any just ground for Government granting remissions on a settled and moderate jumma; it being under such circumstances incumbent on the Zemindars, and not on Government, to grant such relief as may be wanted to the ryots;" to which in the present case we must add that from the best information we understand the rubbee crop in Behar to be entirely gathered in before the end of May; so that the fall of rain, however, destructive, could not have affected the assets of the current year; and as the late uncommon cheapness of grain could only have proceeded from a superfluous produce, it may be presumed that the excess may serve to make up a future eventual deficiency.

These reasons corroborate the first, which however would be sufficient to prevent our granting any suspension, and unitedly determine us to require payment agreeably to the kistbundy.

*Extract from Proceedings of the Bengal Board of Revenue, dated
4th September, 1787.*

FROM—The Collector of Tirhoot.

To—The President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

GENTLEMEN—I have been honoured with your Circular letter of the 6th July, stating that the collections of the Fusli year 1194 being now closed, you think it necessary to require information in respect to any probable balances of the present year, the grounds of such probable balances, if any should exist, and the measures proposed to be adopted by me for the security of Government; and further enjoining the punctual realization of the collections of the current year, and prohibiting the anticipation of those for the ensuing one.

In regard to the first point in your letter, I beg leave to observe to you gentlemen, that yet some considerable time remains for the collection of the current year's revenue. In common years, according to the custom of this province, they would not have been completed by this time; but in this year an extraordinary and invariably admitted delay is occasioned, by the Sawan or intercalary month which occurs, so that instead of being, as at this time last, the beginning of Bhadur, it is only now the second Sawun, at the end of which it is the invariable custom to receive the last kist; so there are yet near two months of the year to elapse. Considering how alarmingly unfavourable the season has been, the intercalary month occurring now is certainly a fortunate circumstance, as giving more time to the Amils to adjust their concerns in the best manner possible with their renters, under all the disadvantages of so dismal a juneture. Since I last had the honor to address your Board on the subject of a suspension, the rain hath scarcely ceased one day, from which the Board may judge of the state and prospects of the country, and of the consequent difficulty of now recovering any part of the unrealised revenue.

With respect to probable balance at the end of the year, I am extremely concerned to inform the Board of my apprehension that, with every exertion to prevent it, I conceive a balance in at least two of the farms under my authority unavoidable. Those farms are Tirhoot and Bissarah. Why the danger shall be greater in these than in the others, I will state to the Board. The Sircar Tirhoot where the latter kists are in great measure made up from the puchburree or harvest of small grains, occurring between the rubee and Bhaduri, a period of near four months, that harvest has been entirely destroyed; and though the information which the Board

has received, as mentioned in their letter of the 20th July, viz., that the rubbee crop is gathered in by the month of May, is just, with this small difference only, that it is generally not completely reaped until the middle of June, yet it is equally certain, that for full three months afterwards, large Mofussil balances remain due on that harvest. Even a considerable part of the Bhaduri is constantly appropriated to the balance of the year; neither according to the usage could the balances be realised without such appropriation. In Tirhoot the Bhaduri has failed totally; and such has been the extent of the inundation, that in various parts of that country, however, the rubbee may have been cut by the beginning of the rains, yet it is notorious that many fields gathered in heaps for the purpose of ascertaining the division, and other causes, have been totally lost by the heavy fall of rain the season unusually commenced with, and its incessant progress for many days to a degree that the people were fully occupied in providing for their own personal safety. Bissarah is also a low country and affected similarly to Tirhoot, with the addition that the jumma it bears is a very severe one, more so than that of any place under my authority.

It was not until after various and pressing solicitations, and my own conviction from the experience of six years in this country of the propriety of the measure, that I represented to the Board the expediency of granting a suspension, from the impossibility of the balances being recovered at a juncture when such a calamity affected the country, and particularly considering the heaviness of the kists at the end of the year. My proposition to the Board was for a suspension and not a remission of the actual rents due on the engagements executed to Government till 1195 inclusive. The zemindars and farmers were of course equally bound in the responsibility of making the whole good next year; and if the indulgence is not extended to them in this which of all other seasons, appears to be the most necessary, there could be from their nature but little dependence to be placed on the ryots and teckadars experiencing any relief from them. Actuated by these reasons, gentlemen, the proposal for a suspension was made, and a recovery of the amount suspended proposed in as early a time as possible—the ensuing year. It was not meant by me to confine the recommendation solely to Tirhoot; other places, particularly Bissarah, had also greatly suffered, but the former place certainly in the greatest degree. I did not propose tuccavee for the very reason mentioned by the Board,—that of it being incumbent on the zemindars to grant such aids to the ryots, and the improbability of its being irrecoverable, unless they had been made responsible since by the country being overflowed, its immediate application viz., the purchase of seed, cattle, &c., was rendered impracticable. The reasons which led me to make the application for a suspension having greatly increased since I made it, are the cause of

my apprehension, almost amounting to a certainty, that the revenues of this district for the current year cannot be realised by the expiration of it. To reduce the amount of the probable balances as low as possible, by every coercive means short of violent extremities. I should conceive it would be between Rs. 30,000 and 40,000, and that it would fall principally, if not exclusively, in Tirhoot and Bissarah. In the other parts of my district, neither the distress nor the complaints have been so great, though the realisation of the revenues of this year throughout the whole district has been attended with unusual difficulties in consequence of the extreme cheapness of grain everywhere. I must beg leave to observe in reply to what the Board have been pleased to remark in their letter of the 20th July,—“The late uncommon cheapness of grain could only have proceeded from a superfluous produce. It may be presumed that the excess will serve to make up a future eventual deficiency,” that the quantity of grain caused by an abundant year, and exceeding the consumption necessary, had a ready vent, it might be supposed that it would compensate for the deficiency in the revenue occasioned by the cheapness of one season. But the case is widely different. The demand here (where there is little trade, no troops, or scarcely any of those advantages which tend to facilitate the collections of a country) is notoriously so short of the produce, that hoards of grain have been known to be formed of five and six years’ harvests. It was on these considerations that I proposed to the Board, in reply to their circular letter of the 20th February last, as a measure that would be highly beneficial, to receive part of the revenues of this district in kind for the purpose of storing the Company’s golah at Patna. On a reference to my letters on the late famine in 1190 Fusli, what I have observed in respect to hoards of grain, will be found to have been the case, and that many such were brought for sale. But if a relief was to be experienced by an excess, it must be remarked that it would not be felt by the ryots and people immediately engaged in the discharge of the current revenue, but by principal zemindars and teekadars, whose engagements probably did not extend to the present year in thus late calamity. However, even admitting this might prove a benefit, many of those who were possessed of such stores have not, as I before observed, had the realisation of them, since in reverting to the Rajah’s arzee, it will be perceived that several of these with whole villages have by the inundation been swept away, and any one that has been an eye-witness of the excess of rain that hath incessantly fallen for nearly two months in this country, and the damage done by it, could, I believe, attest the truth of this representation. In regard to preventing the anticipation of the ensuing year’s revenue, the calamity which hath occasioned the probability of balances, hath also in great measure rendered any such anticipation impossible, since the first crop of the ensuing year

hath been entirely destroyed. For whatever balance may remain at the end of the year, I shall take the best means in my power for the security of Government. Obligations will be received from the farmers for the amount of them, and every exertion used for the realisation with the kists for the khurreef. Accompanying, I have the pleasure to transmit the account of the collections of the places under my charge for the Fusli year 1194 to Assar inclusive, agreeably to the Board's requisition.

(28)

Dated 15th November, 1783.

FROM—A. CLEVELAND, Esq., Collector, Bhagalpore.

To—S. G. HYATLE, Esq., Chief of Purneah.

Sir,—The Hon'ble Governor General and Council having directed me to establish granaries on the high road throughout my districts for the use of troops and travellers, and the Committee of Grain having desired me to make application to you for the necessary supplies in consequence, I am to request you will provide 20,000 maunds of rice for this purpose on account of the Hon'ble Company.

The amount of purchase may either be charged in your accounts or remitted from hence, as may be most convenient to you, and on receiving information from you at what places the whole or any part of the rice is provided, I will immediately dispatch an Agent with boats to receive charge of it, and transport it to the several granaries.

COMMITTEE—The Committee never having received any information from the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Board of their orders to the Collector of Bhaghulpore respecting a provision of grain to be made in that district.

RESOLUTION—Agreed, the Secretary do make application for copy of the orders sent by the Hon'ble Board.

(29)

Extract from Proceedings of the Bengal Revenue Committee, dated Calcutta, the 15th September, 1783.

Extract from the Report of the Acting resident on the Revenues of Behar.

I think it necessary to add the information I have received from various quarters, that the want of rain throughout the Beha Province affords a very unfavourable prospect of the state of cultivation there. This information is grounded on authority I have no reason to doubt, and it suggests the necessity of a speedy

determination respecting the plan of settlement. My opinion is that it furnishes an argument for effecting it by deputation; for although an immediate acceptance of the proposals made would in the event of a continuance of the drought throw the loss occasioned thereby on the persons engaging for the rents, yet the country would suffer at last, and the ultimate loss fall upon the Company. The truest policy is that they should bear a proportion of the first loss, if, which I hope will not happen, a loss should be unavoidable.

Extract from the Committee of Revenue to the Council, dated 15th September, 1783.

We think it necessary to mention to your Honourable Board the information we have received of the distress occasioned by a want of rain throughout the Behar Province. The quantity that has hitherto fallen in Behar has been so small and so partially distributed, that we are not only apprehensive of a loss of revenue on this account, should the drought continue, but of public distress. The circumstance might on the first consideration suggest the expediency of accepting the proposals offered, on the grounds of indemnifying the Company from a loss in the revenues, by throwing it on the farmers; but on a fuller consideration we are of opinion it ought not to have that weight, for though the farmers are bound by their engagements to suffer the losses occasioned by such accidents, yet the Government have never failed to admit their pleas when well founded; and there is reason to apprehend that if the farmers of the revenue were bound to the latter of their engagements, the country would suffer by the severity exercised by them for their own security, and the ultimate loss fall heavy upon the Company.

Further extract from same report.

If the country should have actually suffered from a want of rain, it is probable that no persons of character would stake their responsibility for a period of twelve months only, but at the expense of large concessions in the amount of their *jumma*.

(30)

Extract from Proceedings of the Bengal Revenue Committee, dated 27th October, 1783.

Extract of a letter from Mr. JOHN SHORE, dated 19th October 1783.

I have the honour to inform you of my arrival at this place on the 15th instant, and that I have lost no time in entering upon the business of my deputation. The object which immediately engaged my attention was the distress arising from a scarcity

of grain both in Patna and its environs; the clamours of the inhabitants of the villages at a considerable distance from the city gave me notice, on my approach to it, of what I had to apprehend on this account, and I am sorry to inform you that the scarcity is most sensibly felt by the inhabitants in general. Rice of the coarsest kind sells at the rate of 16 seers per rupee, and cannot be purchased always at this rate.

From an examination of the prices of grain during the last three months, and from the general information communicated to me, I have reason to suppose, the present scarcity is artificial; and that the grain is withheld from the markets by the proprietors, in hopes of deriving greater profits on the sale of it, when the price should become more advanced. I have, therefore, taken upon myself to issue an advertisement requiring all persons possessed of grain to bring it to market, under penalty of confiscation, should they fail to obey the requisition, and I have written to the Collectors of Sircar Sarun and Tirhoot, requiring them to remove every embargo on the free exportation of grain from the districts under their respective charge. I have the honour to send you a copy of my address to them, and hope you will approve a measure which necessity renders unavoidable.

The only argument that occurs to me of any weight against the instructions I have sent to Messrs Giraeme and Grand is, that their districts may suffer from allowing a free exportation of grain. But it may, on the contrary, be observed, that the greatest distress requires relief first; that the grain merchants will dispose of it wherever they can do it to the best advantage; and that they will only continue to export it whilst the scarcity is greater without than within their district; and that an embargo on the grain affords an opportunity for private monopolies, and that supposing the scarcity to become general, it is probable these districts will suffer least.

These are the reasons which have operated with me to yield to public necessities in issuing orders which perhaps may be contrary to the tenor of your instructions.

I beg leave to point out to you the propriety of addressing the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council to abolish for a time all duties upon grain. The actual loss to Government will be trifling and the benefits resulting from this order will be more extensive than what may appear to arise merely from the remission of the duties.

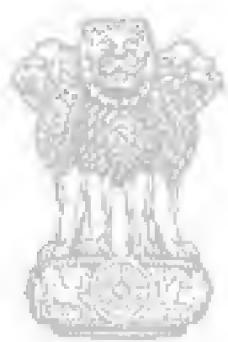
It is my intention to enforce the penalty threatened in the advertisement I have made, in case the requisitions in it should not be obeyed. It is probable that in this respect I may exceed the powers vested in me, and interfere with other departments of

Government, as the real jurisdiction over the city of Patna rests with the Magistrate rather than the Chief, and the Gunges are exclusively under the Collector of Government's Customs, but I trust the motives in which this increase of authority is founded will justify me to you and my superiors; and although I hope the scarcity will soon be lessened, yet in the event of its increase, I leave it to you to determine on the propriety of addressing the Hon'ble Board to invest me with full powers and authority to take such measures for the relief of the inhabitants, as I may judge necessary without regard to the separate jurisdictions which now prevail in the city of Patna.

The Council replied :—

In consequence of our address to the Hon'ble Board on the subject of your letter of the 19th they have been pleased to approve entirely of the measures you have taken for the relief of the inhabitants, and have directed us to invest you with the authority you required in all cases when you may think necessary to apply it for the same purposes.



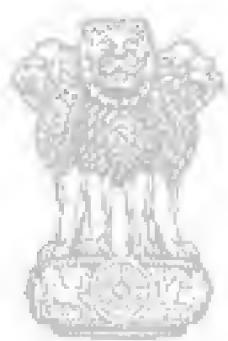


सत्यमेव जयते



**Extract from the Records in the India Office relating to famine in
India, 1769—1788.**





सत्यमेव जयते

(31)

"Extract from the Records in the India office relating to Famines in India, 1769—1788" compiled by George Campbell in 1868 has the remarks on the Great Famine of 1769-70 from W. W. Hunter as an appendix.

This document of Hunter is dated 10th September, 1867 and shows that Hunter was then on sick leave. Hunter's letter was addressed to George Campbell, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal and President of the Famine Commission. Hunter mentions that the loss or detention of his Indian manuscripts and his distance from books of reference rendered it impossible for him to make his narrative as complete as he could wish.

Hunter observed that from the manuscript archives alone in the India Office that details of the calamities could be filled in. He had occasion to look into the fragmentary papers which were all that official neglect and white ants had left of the rural records of Bengal and they furnished him with the story of the famine's subsequent effects on the population and tillage.

He mentions that in the autumn of 1769, Lower Bengal reaped its usual September harvest. The crops in Madras were scanty but at that time there was no scarcity in Bengal.

But a letter dated the 23rd of November, 1769 to the Court of Directors which, however, was not signed by Mr. Verelst mentioned about a general drought and scanty harvest and apprehended that revenue might decline. On the 24th December Verelst laid down his office without having indicated any apprehension for the coming year. On the same day Mr. John Cartier took over charge of the Province but he felt no anxiety until late in January 1770. In early February he informed the Court that the distress in Bihar and Bengal rendered it improbable that the whole revenue could be realised yet collections were going on regularly throughout both Provinces.

Distress continued to increase and in the second week of May the Council awoke to find itself in the midst of universal and irremediable starvation. It was written "The mortality, the beggary exceed all description. Above one-third of the inhabitants have perished in the once plentiful province of Purnea and in other parts the misery is equal." All through May and June the people went on dying and at the very end of June public contributions were coming in and grain was being imported from other Provinces. In the autumn the rains were unusually abundant and epidemic took a heavy toll. In December, however, the Province reaped an abundant harvest and in the second half of

December the Council wrote to the Court of Directors that the famine had ceased.

The season of scarcity was indeed gone past. In 1771, the harvests were plentiful and in 1772 they were so superabundant that the Council alleged that their revenue suffered from the cheapness of grain; and in 1773 the fields again bore unwanted supplies and exportation went briskly on to less favoured Province. The famine of 1770 was, therefore, according to Hunter, a one year's famine, occasioned by the general failure of the December crop in 1769, following a bad season in 1768, and followed by an unusual scanty spring harvest in 1770. Until the end of 1769, although serious apprehensions began to be entertained, the danger had not taken a sufficient tangible form as to compel the outgoing Governor to communicate with his masters on the subject up to the middle of March. The question continued to be one of revenue, not of general starvation. Early in May its true character developed. One-third of the inhabitants had by that time been swept away and in spite of a fair September harvest the havoc went on until the December crops restored plenty to the survivors.

The results were disastrous. Not only a third of a generation of the poor had died but the whole generation of once rich families had been reduced to poverty. Rich families like the Raja of Burdwan, the Raja of Nadia, Rani Bhawani were in misery. Lands were abandoned and the revenue decayed. At the close of the famine the Revenue Agents, being unable to wring the land-tax out of their depopulated estates, were sharply dispossessed. It was officially acknowledged that at least one-third of the inhabitants had died.

In 1773 so much lands had become waste that the Company began to devise measures for inducing the subjects of Native Princes to migrate. Bihar, the most favourably situated Province for the experiment was offered to be let in farm for the life of the engagers with a view to the raiyats to be treated with such lenity as to procure a supply of inhabitants from the neighbouring districts of the Nabob Vizier.

In 1776 the scarcity of cultivators had completely transposed the ordinary relations in Bengal of landlord and tenants. The raiyats had the advantage over the Zemindars. Where so much lands lay waste and so few hands were left for cultivation the peasants must be courted to undertake it. By degrees the agricultural population divided itself into two classes, the so-called resident cultivators who continued on the same estate as before the famine, and a more adventurous class termed non-resident or vagrant cultivators consisting of immigrants from adjoining territories and the subjects of the Company who had abandoned

their previous holdings. Within six years after the depopulation this classification had distinctly taken place and the migratory agricultural classes which had formerly been an insignificant element in the population continued during 30 years to be the most prominent feature in the rural economy of Bengal. Every thing tended to develop the growth of this class. Every proprietor was trying to collect husbandmen from the hills to improve his low lands and yet about two-third of Bengal lay waste.

Hunter observes "With regard to the area of the failure of the December crop in 1769, we know that it extended from Dacca to Orissa, along the western high lands of Lower Bengal to Purnea, to Bihar and that it was very bad in Bankipore. In a sentence that there was a general failure of principal harvests of the year throughout the Lower Bengal and Bihar".

According to Hunter the reasons why the famine of 1770 had swept away one-third of the total population which at that time cannot be computed under 30 million while the total deaths caused by the famine of 1866 cannot be computed over 3 quarters of or at the utmost one million is due mainly to three reasons :—

- (1) In 1769-70 Government by injudicious interference forced the whole stock into the market at the commencement of the calamity. It was declared a crime to lay up stores of the precious commodity against the coming year and grain hoarding became a dangerous occupation.
- (2) The absence of the means of inter-communication rendered an efficient distribution of the national stock impossible, even if Government had not deterred speculators from undertaking the task. Importation on an adequate scale was impossible for the same reason. A superabundant harvest was as dangerous to the revenue as a bad one, for when a large quantity of grain had to be carried to market, the cost of transport swallowed up the price obtained.
- (3) But even if it had been possible by means of roads or canals to import the province had no money to give in exchange for food.

Hunter concludes that the local records in the districts which are lying at the mercy of the white ants and the records in the India Office and in Calcutta are the sources from which any true story of the famine could be made out. He observed :—

"The most prominent features of the famine of 1769-70 have now been enumerated, and I beg in conclusion, to solicit your attention for a moment to the sources

whence my information was obtained. Admirable histories have appeared of the East India Company. Every one has it in his power to become acquainted with the achievements of our countrymen in India; we are familiar with the outlines of their policy and the plans of their battles; indeed, the general reading of the public know more about Clive and Hastings than they do of Walpole and Chatham. But our histories are narratives of the English conquest and biographies of the conquerors, not histories of the Indian people. We know hardly anything of the labouring masses during the last century, or of these customs and usages on which we promised to build up our system of rural law. The truth is, that the source from which alone such information might have been obtained has never been tapped. The neglected district records, when illustrated by the admirably preserved archives in the India Office, shed a new and complete light upon the condition and the land-law of Bengal; they are pregnant with suggestions to administrators of the present day; their publication would settle definitely many questions of right now bitterly disputed, and would warn off modern officials from the mistakes which their predecessors made in calamities like the recent famine."

Extract from a letter from Mr. J. Rumbold, the Resident in Bihar, dated Calcutta, the.....February, 1769 published in the extracts from the Records in the India Office relating to Famines in India (1769—1788) compiled by George Campbell. It appears that for several Mehals in Bihar a deduction in the money stipulated to be realised from the Aumils was proposed. The statement below shows the proposals.

The Mehals under the management of Addedars.	Original agreement.	Deduction proposed.	New agreement.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The Pergunnah Husseinpore Sasseram, under Fyz Allah Cawn.	3,75,001	50,000	3,25,001
Sircar Shahabad, under Nureul Hussein Cawn.	6,59,268	75,000	5,84,268
Havily Azimabad ..	38,000	3,000	35,000
Havily Bahar, under Bund Ally Cawn.	29,494	2,000	27,494
The Sircar Saran ..	8,65,003	1,25,002	7,40,001

Another extract from a letter from Thomas Rumbold, Chief at Patna to the President and Governor, etc. Gentlemen of the Select Committee, dated the 24th November, 1769 mentions that "As their (the people of Behar) present distress now calls for immediate relief, I would propose that it be recommended to Mr. Alexander, who is to succeed me, and to the Maharajah Sitabroy, that in those parts where the articles of sugarcane, opium, plants, copass, etc., are cultivated, the revenues shall be collected as usual, without any abatement, but as the produce of grain has been more favourable in some parts than others, it will be most advisable not to make the collections agreeable to the statement of former years, but receive from the Aumils a particular account of the quantity of rice and other grain that has been produced in the different parts, remitting one-third to the farmer, and receiving the amount of two-thirds for the Government, without any other demand; or to fix the proportion to be remitted according to circumstances as they may judge most reasonable to answer the end proposed of relieving the poor, and securing the revenues to as large an amount as possible. This appears to me the only equitable way of affording that relief to the Ryots which is now so absolutely necessary, and in the execution of it much must be left to the Supervisor and the Rajah, for it is impossible to stipulate any fixed abatement".

An account of the deductions allowed the following pergunnahs on account of the drought:—

	Rs.
Shahabad ..	80,000
Nerhut Samoy ..	34,454
Chainpore Sasseram	50,000
Arwol Mussowra	10,000
Havily Azimabad	2,300
Sircar Saran	1,00,000
Sarassa	30,000
Havily Rotas	1,500
Sircar Chumparun	1,50,250

The same letter mentions an account of the balance of Tuckavy that was allowed to remain in the hands of the Aumils to assist

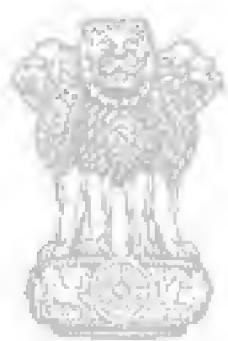
the ryots in cultivating their grounds, which was to be paid in the ensuing months with interest:—

	Rs.
Pergunnah Hodgipore, Behram Beg ..	4,000
Pergunnah Sunoute, Madouram ..	30,000
Sircar Tirhut, Roi Banaram ..	10,000
Nerhut Samoy, Rajah Waris Ally Khan ..	30,000
Gyah Maimpore, Gunsham Singh ..	42
Arwol Musara, Bhurt Sing ..	21,548
Serris Kotomba, Gullami Hussein Khan ..	27,589
Pergunnah Kurruckpore, Wally Ullah Khan ..	56,253
Sircar Saran, Jaan Baz Khan ..	53,039

From an extract from statement of the Revenues of Bengal, 1770-71, it appears that remissions were granted to several districts in Bihar on account of the famine:—

Names of the districts.	Net revenue.	Remissions granted on account of the famine and etc.	
		Sicca Rs.	Sicca Rs.
Purneah	11,90,476	79,084
Cank Jole or Rajmehal	2,84,982	80,000
Bankypore	795	502





सत्यमेव जयने

(32)

To

Mr. GEORGE F. GRAND,
Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

The Hon'ble Board having fined you one month's pay for not having sent your Running Treasury Account to Accountant General, conformable to the Regulations for that purpose.

We direct you bring to credit in your next month's account, the amount of one month's pay accordingly.

We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
 Sd. Illegible.

Calcutta,

The 22nd July, 1782.

(33)

Letter dated 22nd December, 1782 from John Duncan, Patna to Robert Bathurst mentions the appointment of the latter as Superintendent of the management of the collections under Maharaja Kullyan Singh.

(34)

To

Mr. GEORGE F. GRAND,
Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

The Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council having been pleased to remit the penalty ordered to be exacted from you for not having sent in your accounts in time, we now acquaint you herewith.

We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
 Sd. J. Shore and Illegible.

Calcutta,

The 22nd August, 1782.

(35)

(From 16th March, 1782 to 30th December, 1782.)

Letter dated the 4th April, 1782 from Calcutta to George Francis Grand, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that the Commissioners of Chinsurah represented to English Revenue Committee that their Deputy at Patna meets with various obstacles in the different *Aurungs* on which the Dutch advances were made. The chief obstacle in this was Ramchand Pundit, the contractor for English investment. The Committee directed the Collector to afford assistance and support to the Agent of the Dutch and enable him to procure the cloth for which advances were made.

Letter dated the 13th May, 1782 from Calcutta, the Office of Revenue Committee to M. George Francis Grand, the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that balance of treasury should be remitted to the Chief of Patna in every month.

(37)

Circular dated 20th May, 1782 from the Office of Revenue Committee, Calcutta to G.F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that several complaints were made by the dealers in horses against the Zamindars of Tirhoot. They were subjected to exactions of unauthorised duties. The Collector was directed to prohibit the exaction of the Zamindars.

(38)

Letter dated the 20th May, 1782 from the Office of Revenue Committee, Calcutta to Collector of Tirhoot mentions about the monthly establishment expenses of the Collectorship of Tirhoot under the following heads:—

Mr. Grand, Collector	..	..	1,500
Assistants	..	..	500
Diwan's Office	..	..	260
Treasury	..	..	73
Moonshy's Office	..	..	70
Nazir's Office	..	..	53
Cutcherry Contingent expense	..	..	100
<hr/>			
(in sicca rupee)			2,556
<hr/>			

(39)

Letter dated the 30th May, 1782 from the Office of Revenue Committee, Calcutta to G.F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the pay of all the native officers of *Faujidarry adauluts* would be defrayed by the *Naib Nazim* himself. The expenses of the *Diwany adauluts* on account of the *fauzidarry* charges were to be defrayed by the Collector as usual.

(40)

Extract of a letter from the Governor-General and Council, dated the 31st May, 1782, mentions that they approved the proposal of the Collector about the abolition of the tax on the trade in horses. If any sort of either exaction, vexation or detention would be caused by the zamindar of Tirhoot, the loss sustained to dealers on account of the unauthorised action of the zamindar, would be met by the particular zamindar. The Collector was authorised to circularise it in the name of Government to all the Zamindars and others of the Tirhoot district.

(41)

Extract of a letter from the Governor-General and Council, dated the 31st May, 1782 mentions that no zamindars and other landholders paying revenue to Government were permitted to alienate lands without the express authority of the Government. As it was an original and immemorial law of the land the Governor-General and the Council had confirmed and enforced it by repeated publications. Steps were now to be taken to enforce this law strictly. The person who will violate this law will be taken as disturber of peace and liable to punishment.

(42)

Letter dated the 10th July, 1782 from the Office of Revenue Committee, Calcutta to G.F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Collector and Chief of the District had been instructed from time to time to send the account of *Bundabust* and *Kistbundy* both in English and Persian scripts.

(43)

Letter dated 15th July, 1782 from Fort William to G.F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Board had thought proper to fine him one month allowance for non-compliance of order and negligence of duty. The Collector had not sent the account of his office to Accountant-General by the 11th inst. in conformity of the order of the Governor-General and Council, dated the 27th December, 1779 and 10th February, 1781.

(44)

Letter dated the 18th July, 1782 from the Office of Revenue Committee, Calcutta to G.F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot mentions to pay the strictest attention to a Minute of the Council, dated 11th July, 1782.

This Minute was issued to prevent the practice of seizing and pressing the inhabitants to serve as coolie or otherwise to a single sepoy or detachment commanded by European or native officers going from place to place. If in the interest of public service coolie or carriage of any sort were required, application was to be made to *foujdar* or Zamindar, who was to furnish such assistance as might be necessary. In violation the Collector was authorised to apprehend the offender and deliver him for trial to nearest military station.

(45)

Letter dated the 22nd July, 1782 from the Office of Revenue Committee, Calcutta to G.F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Board had fined him one month pay for not having sent the running treasury account to Accountant-General in conformity of the Regulation of the Governor-General and Council.

(46)

Letter dated the 22nd July, from the Office of Revenue Committee, Calcutta to G. F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Board had ordered that the total expense for the *Fauz-darry* Magistracy be fixed at Rs. 9,055 per mensem and that the Magistrates were to receive the amount of their establishments from the Revenue Treasury that may be nearest to their respective stations.

(47)

Letter dated the 1st August, 1782 from the Office of Revenue Committee, to Collector of Tirhoot mentions about the abolition of the *russoom chazanah* which was hitherto collected in the Bihar Province.

(48)

Letter dated the 9th November, 1782 from the Office of Revenue Committee, Calcutta, to Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Collector of Tirhoot was directed to remit money to the Collector of Boglepore. An immediate supply of cash was required by him. The remittances would continue till a lakh of rupees completed.

(49)

To

GEORGE FRANCIS GRAND, Esq.

Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

We desire you will make enquiry if there be any establishments for the purpose of promoting Education and Instruction, commonly known by the name of Maddupa, in the districts under your jurisdiction, and that you report to us the actual state of any such establishment and any regulations that may occur to you as conducive to promote the purposes of these institutions.

We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd.J. Shore.

Calcutta,

3rd March, 1783.

(50)

To

Mr. G.F. GRAND,

Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

The Hon'ble Board having thought proper to authorise and direct the deputation of acting President to Patna for the purpose of making a new settlement of the Province of Bihar, and for directing such measures as he shall judge proper and necessary for realising the heavy and unusual balance which has fallen in the collections, we think it necessary to acquaint you therewith and that we have invested Mr. Shore with the fullest authority for carrying into execution the purposes of his deputation.

We direct that you pay the strictest attention to all order and requisitions you may receive from Mr. Shore and that you enjoin the public officers under you to attend him with such papers, records and accounts as he may want and obey such orders as he may give.

We desire also that you will immediately prepare a Jama Wasul Baky of the several Mehals under your charge for the current year, with a full and particular explanation of the balance

of each, made upto the 20th of the present month of Asin, stating such part thereof as you deem recoverable and irrecoverable for the information of Mr. Shore on his arrival. You will in the meantime continue to send your monthly accounts as usual to the committee and realise as much of the present balance as possible.

We also desire that you will direct your Public Officers to prepare the following accounts in Persian from the records of your Cutcherry.

A Jama Wasul Baky Mahlwarry of the Districts under your jurisdiction for the last twelve years with an account Daukil and Kharije to show the annexations and alienations that may have taken place during that period.

We are,

Sir

Your most obedient servants,
Sd. J. Shore and Charles.

Calcutta,

The 25th September, 1783.

(51)

To .

Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS GRAND,
Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

The Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council having passed a decision on the charges preferred by you against the Judge of the adaulat at Darbhanga, have directed us to inform you that the charges appear to be grounded entirely on the misrepresentation of your servants, and desire you will be more cautious in future.

They have also expressed their satisfaction at the conduct of the judge throughout the whole of the matter laid before them.

We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
Sd/- J. Shore and Illegible.

Calcutta,

The 8th May, 1783.

(52)

(From January, 1783 to December, 1783)

Letter dated the 27th January, 1783 from Calcutta to Robert Bathurst mentions that Raja Mitrajit Singh owed a huge debt to Maharaja Kullyan Singh. Raja Mitrajit Singh preferred claims to remission in his accounts with Maharaja Kullyan Singh for two articles.—

- (a) Loss in the revenues of Raja on Rs. 8,687 3 0 account of licenses granted to pilgrims.
- (b) Loss in revenues on account of Rs. 22,043 1 8 troubles at Benares.

Rs. 30,730 4 8

(53)

Letter dated the 3rd March, 1783⁷ from Calcutta, to G. F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was asked to make enquiry about the educational institutions, such as *Madarsa* for the promotion of education and instruction in the district.

(54)

Letter dated the 27th February, 1783 from Calcutta to G. F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that *Ultamgha* and *milkiet* lands of Rajah Kullyan should be contained under attachment according to the direction of the Governor-General and Council. The Collector was also asked to make enquiry about the period of tenure of such lands in the district of Tirhoot under the possession of the Rajah.

(55)

Extract of a letter from Mr. David Anderson to Mr. J. Bustow, President at the Vazirs Court, dated the 29th January, 1783 (which is unfortunately in a very damaged condition) mentions that Mahajee Sindea made a fervent appeal to the former for the safety and comfort of a Maratha Chief named Sewajee..... who was on pilgrimage to Allahabad, Benares and Ghyah (Gaya) with his family. It was mentioned that this Sewajee had played a great role in making the treaty between the English and Sindea which was concluded in the previous year by Colonel Muir. He possessed great influence in Poona. The following was the strength of his retinue:—

100—Horsemen, 100—Mewatty Peons, 20—Camels with baggage, 3—Palanquins, 5—*Doolies*, 300—Pilgrims with *Tatoos*, 1,000—Pilgrims on foot.

(56)

A copy of Regulations formed by the Governor-General and Council, dated the 12th August, 1783 mentions that it had been represented to the Board that the Zamindars in many parts of the country were suspected of conniving at robberies and murders or of being parties concerned in such offences.

That wherever a Zamindar was proved guilty of having abetted, practised, or connived at robberies, or murders, none of his family be permitted to succeed to the Zamindary without the express permission of the Board. The Board desired to prevent the effusion of blood, at the same time that it was necessary to maintain the obedience.

(57)

Letter dated the 31st July, 1783 from Calcutta to G.F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that Company's Civil Servants stationed out of Calcutta had usurped the ground of other and erected buildings on it. The Collector was asked to prevent this illegal practice.

(58)

Letter dated the 30th September, 1783, from Calcutta to G.F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that there had been widespread failure of rain in Veziers provinces consequently the scarcity of grain was apprehended. For meeting the apprehended scarcity in the Veziers dominions it was directed that the duties be taken of for two months beginning with the 1st day of October on transportation of grain of all kinds to the upper country.

(59)

Letter dated the 8th December, 1784 from Committee of Grain, Fort William, to Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was directed by the former to form a correct estimation of the produce of the crops and the quantity of grain sufficient for internal consumption in the district. If there is any probability for export of the grain that should be also mentioned.

(60)

Letter dated the 19th November, 1784 from the Governor-General and Council to J. Shore, the Acting President and a Member of the Committee of Revenue mentions that the Collector of Bhagalpore suggested that a voluntary contribution might be raised from the zamindars and land-holders of his district for erecting a magazine grain, on the model constructed at Patna. How far such measure became practicable in the other districts of Bengal that should be also mentioned.

(61)

Copy dated the 9th December 1784 addressed to Meer Burkut Ullah Farmer of the Surub mehal mentions that there was a custom in Bihar for the *sindure* and *sheshah* vendors to take *dadnee* from the factories of the Surub mehal; which was afterwards collected and paid to Government. The said factory had exclusively buying and selling monopoly. The *jumma* of the Surub mehal in the districts under Mr. Law amounted to Rs. 7,600 of sorts, but the *sindure* and *sheshah* vendors refused to take *dadnee*, in consequence of which, the Gomashtehs deserted the factories to the great prejudice of the dues of the Government. It was decided that letters might be issued to the different gentlemen in charge of collection in Bihar to oblige the *sindure* and *sheshah* vendors to accept *dadnee* and pay the dues of the Government agreeable to established custom. They might be also directed to prohibit the disposal of any *sindure*, *sheshah* or other articles of the Surub manufacture but such as made in the aforesaid factories.

(62)

Letter dated the 9th December, 1784 from the office of the Revenue Committee, Calcutta to R. Bathurst mentions that the latter was directed to pay a sum of Rs. 50,000 (in *sicca* rupees) to the opium contractor or his agent for the provision of opium made from October, 1784 to July, 1785.

(63)

Letter dated the 15th January, 1784 to G.F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that he was directed to advance the following sum to the Agent of the opium contractor for the contract made—

January	Rs. 25,000
February	Rs. 35,000
April	Rs. 20,000

Rs 80,000 (in *sicca* rupees).

(64)

Letter dated the 15th January, 1784 to R. Bathurst mentions that he was directed to advance the following sum to the Agent of the opium contractor for the contract made—

January	Rs. 1,00,000
April	Rs. 20,000
June	Rs. 50,000
August	Rs. 25,000

Rs. 1,95,000 (in *sicca* rupees).

(65)

Circular dated the 23rd March, 1784 from the office of the Revenue Committee, Calcutta, to R. Bathurst mentions that the Governor-General and Council (in their Political Department) desire that an immediate survey be made of the actual possession held by France, anterior to the commencement of the late war in the district of Tirhoot. An exact account of the quantity of land, the limits or boundaries, district and *pergunnahs* in which they were situated should be also included.

(66)

Mr. DAVID ANDERSON,

President and Member of the Committee of Revenue,

Gentlemen,

Having received from the Hon'ble Court of Directors by the Seavallow's packet his Majesty's Royal Proclamation bearing date the 26th day of September last announcing the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace and friendship between His Majesty the most Christian King and the King of Spain on the 3rd of that month at Versailles and that the ratifications thereof had been exchanged on the 19th day of it—We are now to consider the peace with France as complete and final and must proceed to carry the same into execution according to the terms thereof and agreeably to the orders and instructions which we have received from the Hon'ble Court of Directors for that purpose.

The 13th article of definitive treaty stipulated that the King of Great Britain shall restore to his most Christians Majesty all the establishments which belong to him at the commencement of the present war, on the coast of Orissa and in Bengal. In order to carry this part of the treaty in complete execution we direct that you should inform us fully and precisely of the actual possession held by France, and their boundary anterior to the present war, that the land may be ascertained of what is to be restored and this account which be desired to receive as soon as possible, must specify the particular districts in which those possessions were.

We are,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servants,

Sd/- Edward Wheeler,

John Stables.

Fort William,
Political Department,
18th March, 1784.

(67)

Extract of a letter from the Board of Revenue, dated the 7th March, 1784 mentions that the custom of Batta prevalent in country side, according to which the sepoys used to extort money from the villagers should be strictly prohibited.

(68)

Letter dated the 20th May, 1784 from Calcutta to G. F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the former was instructed to make it public that the Governor General and Council, inviting the natives of Bengal to trade in Thibat (Tibet).

(69)

Letter dated the 27th May, 1784 from the Committee of Grain, Fort William to G. F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the general scarcity of grain was caused in the last year owing to want of rain. The situation in 1784 seemed to be improved due to early rainfall. The Collector was directed to persuade and encourage the landholders to promote cultivation of the early crops.

(70)

Letter dated the 5th August, 1784 from the office of the Revenue Committee, Calcutta to G.F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that a balance of Rs. 10,000 which was advanced in 1190 as Tacavee loan in the district of Tirhoot should be realised.

(71)

Extract Act of Parliament 21st George III, Chapter 65 published by the order of the Governor-General and Council, dated the 1st September, 1784 mentions that it shall not be lawful for any servant or servants of the United Company, or British subjects residing in India, to lend money to any foreign Company or foreign European merchants, or to purchase any goods in India for or on account of such foreign Company, European merchant, or to be concerned in lending any sum or sums of money, or in purchasing such goods, directly or indirectly, or to furnish such foreign Company or Companies, European merchant or merchants, with the credit of Bills drawn upon the correspondents of such servant or servants, or British subject or subjects, or any other person or persons in Europe.

It is also enacted that from and after the 1st day of August, 1781 in case the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company shall order any suit or suits to be brought against any trading person or persons who trade to and from East Indies, without or beyond the license and permission of the said United Company.

It be further enacted that from and after the 5th day of July, 1782 it shall not be lawful for any British subject, to carry on trade or traffic ,in sending any kind of merchandizes, the produce or manufacture of the East Indies or China, by the way of Suez, or by any other channel, to Europe.

(72)

To

Mr. G. F. GRAND,

Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

We have received your letter of 6th ultimo. Our President on the 29th ultimo transmitted to you a letter from the Hon'ble the Governor-General to the Rajah of Napaul, on the subject of Rajah Mahadoo Singh's representation we have only now to express our hopes that you will be able to give such explanations to the Rajah of Napaul as may induce him to give positive orto his people to avoid giving any cause of complaint in future.

We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

Sd/- Illegible.



Calcutta,

The 6th January, 1785.

(73)

To

Mr. G. F. GRAND,

Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council to acquaint you that in the late arrangements made by them in the Secret Department of Inspection they have thought it expedient to abolish the Collectorship at your station which is to take effect from the first day of March next.

I am further to inform you that the Board have thought it necessary to grant such of the servants of the Company who may lose

their appointments or not oe in possession of any office allowances, according to the table of salaries annexed.

	Rs.
A Senior Merchant per month	1,200
Junior Merchant per month	800
Fador per month	500

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
Sd. Illegible.

Revenue Department,
Fort William,
The 29th January, 1785.

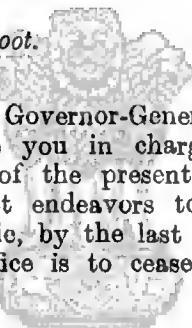
(74)

To

Mr. G.F. GRAND,
Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

The Honourable the Governor-General and Council having been pleased to continue you in charge of the collections of Tirhoot, until the close of the present *Bahar* Year, they desire you will use your utmost endeavors to realise the *Kists* with as little balance as possible, by the last day of the current year, from which date your office is to cease.



We have,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
Sd. Illegible.

Calcutta,

The 21st February, 1785.

(75)

(Copy)

To

WILLIAM COWPER, Esq.,

Acting President and a member of the Committee of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

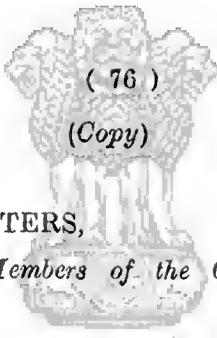
I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council to acquaint you that in consequence of the regulations established

by the late Act of Parliament and more especially the 45th Clause thereof which prohibits the receipt of presents, they have been pleased to resolve that the custom of receiving the common *Nuzzirs* of ceremony from the natives shall be discontinued in future unless instructions to the contrary should be received from the Company, and you are directed to notify and circulate this resolution throughout the country.

The Governor-General hopes that no person will consider his resolution upon this subject as the least mark of disrespect to those offering or sending any *Nuzzirs*.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd. Illegible.

Council Chamber,
Sect. Department,
25th March, 1785.



To

N. SAMUEL CHARTERS,

President and Members of the Committee of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

Desertions from the Hon'ble Company's army having of late been very frequent, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council to desire that you will issue the necessary orders to all Zamindars under your authority to cause all stragling Europeans, as may appear to belong to the Company's troops to be apprehended and to send them to the nearest military station to the district where they may be taken up.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
Sd. Illegible,
Secretary.

Genl. Department.

Council Chr.

The 20th June, 1785.

(77)

*Revenue Committee.***To**

G. F. GRAND, Esq.,
Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

Circular

The Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council having been pleased to appoint Mr. John Milton to be their Commissary, for the purposes of carrying into execution such parts of the definitive treaty between His Majesty and the most Christian King, as relate to the trade and possessions of the French nation in these provinces, we direct, that you correspond with that Gentleman on the subject of his deputations and that you comply with such requisitions as he may find it necessary to make to you for the speedy and effectual completion of the duties of his commission.

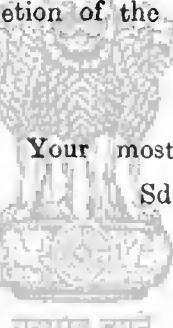
We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants.

Sd. Illegible.

Calcutta,

The 5th July, 1785.

(78)

*Revenue Committee.***To**

Mr. G. F. GRAND,
Collector of Tirhoot,

Sir,

Having received the orders of the Hon'ble Board on the subject of the settlement of the several districts in Soubah Beyhar for the ensuing year, 1193.

We have only to direct that no alterations take place in the settlement formed by Mr. Shore except in instances where the Aumils may have failed in the performance of their engagements and in such cases to re-let the lands for one year giving a preference to the proposals of the Zemindars agreeably to the Board's

orders-enclosed we transmit you a form of the *Caboleats* in English and Persian to be entered into by the renters.

We have,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

Sd. Illegible.

Calcutta,

The 15th September, 1785.

(79)

An extract of a letter from the Hon'ble Board dated the 1st February, 1786 forwarded to G.F. Grand, Collector of Tirhut from Calcutta on the 9th February, 1786.

As our requisition to the Renters of the Bahar Province, to enter into annual *Caboleats* was not contrary to, but in express pursuance of the tenor of their first leases, as granted by us on Mr. Shore's Settlement, we desire you will express to such of them who have refused to renew their Engagements our strongest displeasure at their having thus attempted to avoid a compliance with this part of their original stipulations with Government; which being on their part a breach or evasion of Contract, we should not hesitate to testify our due resentment of, by dispossessing them of their farms, but as we suppose such a measure can hardly in the present advanced state of the season be pursued with safety to the revenue we think it sufficient to desire you will assure the two refractory renters of Tirhut and Hazipore that their continuing to present in disobedience to our Order will subject them to dispossession at the end of the current year.

Revenue Committee,

A True Extract,

Sd. Illegible.

(80)

Revenue Committee.

To

Mr. ROBERT BATHURST,

Patna.

Sir,

We think it necessary to acquaint you that the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council of Revenue has been pleased to

appoint Mr. William Cowper, President of this Committee and that Mr. John Mackenzie has succeeded to a full seat and now in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Charters—We have further to acquaint you that the Hon'ble Board have also appointed Mr. Richard Johnson a Member of our Committee.

We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
Sd. Illegible.

Calcutta,
February, 1786.

(81)

Revenue Committee.

To

Mr. G.F.GRAND,

Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

We have received your *Toujee* account for *Maug*. In our letter of 23rd ultimo we expressed our surprise at your admitting any Delay in payment of Revenue on account of indulgence shewn to the Reiats of the Kul and lay lands, and now repeat our directions that you, on no pretence whatever, relax in regularly informing the dues of Government.

In future we desire that you will never receive *Pauts* account payment of Revenue at a longer date than ten days.

We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
Sd. Illegible.

Calcutta,
The 16th March. 1786.

(82)

GRANT OF WASTE LANDS TO DISCHARGED SEPOYS.

Letter from Secretary, Secret Department, to Revenue Committee, 29th March, 1786.

The Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council having thought proper to resolve on disbanding the two independent Regiments

at Rampur (Ramgarh) and Chittagong and on reducing nine Jemadars from each Regiment of Sepoys, they have further agreed that the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers reduced by these resolutions shall have waste lands allotted to them in such proportions as were allowed in the Bauggulpore (Bhagalpur) district to invalid officers, *viz.*—

To a Soubadar	..	..	..	200 Begas (<i>bighas</i>)
Jamadar	..	..	..	100 "
Havildar	..	..	..	60 "
Naick	..	..	..	50 "

The lands are not to be resumed on the death of the commissioned or non-commissioned officer but it is to be left to the option of the family to receive a perpetual grant of them at a moderate rent to be determined by the collector.

The following is the number of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers for whom waste lands are to be provided.

Chittagong Regiment—

- 10 Subadars.
- 20 Jemadars.
- 40 Havildars.
- 40 Naicks.

Rampur Regiment—

- 10 Subadars.
- 20 Jemadars.
- 40 Havildars.
- 40 Naicks.

Besides 270 Jemadars reduced from the Regiments of Sepoys.

It is the Board's pleasure that you report to them where waste lands can be most conveniently allotted to these several descriptions of native officers. With respect to those of the Ramgur and Chittagong Regiments waste lands are to be granted to them as near as possible to the stations to which they have been respectively attached.

(83)

Revenue Committee.

To

Mr. G. F. GRAND,

Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

We have received your letter of the 4th instant informing us of your Proceedings, respecting the petition of the renter of Hazipoor

transmitted in our letter of the 30th January, and stating to us the oppressive conduct of that renter, and suggesting for the relief of the ryotts, that he be discontinued, and expressing your conviction that, in such event, the ryotts would cheerfully agree to a proportionate Increase, and for the realisation of which, you would yourself be answerable, if the measure met with our immediate acquiescence.

As the year is so far advanced we do not think it advisable to make any change at present, but shall be glad to receive your further report on the conduct of the renter of Hazipore as it may pass under your review, from time to time before the Settlement of the next year. In the Interim we rely on your affording such protection to the ryotts as shall secure them from oppression.

We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

Sd. Illegible.

CALCUTTA:

The 30th March, 1786.

(84.)

Mr. G.F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot was sent an extract of a letter from the Board of Revenue for enquiry and report on the 11th April, 1786. The Collector was asked to put a stop to the practice that has grown up among the *Banyas* and others on the dressing their servants nearly in the same uniform as of the Company's sepoys. The Hon'ble Board desired that this practice should be stopped.

The Collector was further asked to give a correct list of all the Europeans in the district with their place of abode, occupation and time they have resided in India.

(85)

(Received)

To

MR. G. F. GRAND,

Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

Revenue Board,

By the commands of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council we desire you will furnish Sir Charles William Blunt,

army contractor, with *perwannahs*, if necessary, and every other assistance in purchasing the best cattle your Districts afford, taking care that the *perwannahs* issued by you do not sanction any undue price proposed for the cattle procured by them.

We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,
Sd. Illegible.

CALCUTTA :

The 30th January, 1787.

(86)

To

MR. Rt. BATHURST,

*Incharge of the Collections of Maharajah Cullian Sing,
Patna.*

Sir,

Revenue Board.

We transmit you for your information and guidance the enclosed copy of a letter received from Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council and have to acquaint you that Mr. Shore has this day in consequence taken his seat at our Board as President.

We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,
Sd. Illegible.

CALCUTTA :

The 30th January, 1787.

(87)

To

The Rajah of Nepal,

Written 3rd February, 1787.

Mr. Grand has represented to me that your People have frequently made encroachments upon the village of Ashruffa and on the borders of Tyrhoot, where they have violently interrupted the cultivation and attempted to possess themselves of the produce and that these encroachments continue notwithstanding two letters which were written to you on the subject during the

administration of Mr. Hastings and Mr. Macpherson. As such proceedings are quite contrary to the duties of friendship and good neighbourhood I must therefore request you to take proper measures for preventing this behaviour in future and for procuring the restoration of every article which your people may have carried away.

A true copy.

Sd. Illegible.

(88)

In his letter dated the 2nd March, 1787 the Board warned Mr. G. F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot to take effective steps for preventing improper sale of spirituous liquors to the troops.

(89)

To

MR. GEORGE FRANCIS GRAND,
Collector of Sircar Tirhoot.

Sir,

Having issued my advances I sent *Gomastahs* into the several Aurungs of Behar to provide clothes on account of the Company's Investment. I have to beg the favour of your assistance and support and particularly request you will issue orders that no opposition be given to my *Gomastahs* in making their advances to the Company's Weavers either by the Zamindars or their *Aumlah*, but that they order the Company's Weavers to attend my *Gomastahs*; also assuring the weavers that an equitable price shall be given them for their cloths that no deduction shall be made from those prices of that every oppression when known on application to me shall be immediately and fully redressed.

I am

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,
Sd. Illegible.

PATNA:
The 30th April, 1787.

(90)

To

MR. JOHN SHORE,

President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

Having reason to believe from some advices which we have lately received from Mr. Dangereux, that it is his intention to

assert the privilege claimed by the French of hoisting their Flag at all their Factories and Houses of Commerce, we desire that you will instruct the different Chiefs and Collectors under your authority not to permit the assumption of this privilege at any other places than those specified in our instructions to you on this subject under date the 13th October last, they are, however, to execute these Instructions with all possible moderation and with a little appearance or exertion of violence as possible.

We are,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servants.

Sd. Cornwallis

Sd. Cha. Stuart.

Sd. John Shore.

FORT WILLIAM

SECRET AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
9th May, 1787.

Revenue Board.

A true copy.

(91)

To

Mr. JOHN SHORE,

President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

We desire that you will call upon the several Collectors for information if any inconveniences have arisen in consequence of the Printed Regulations for the weavers; so report to you such as may have fallen under their observation, with the means that occur to them for correcting them.

We are,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants,

Sd. Cornwallis.

Sd. Cha. Stuart.

Sd. John Shore.

FORT WILLIAM:

The 21st May, 1787.

Revenue Board.

A true copy.

(92)

To

MR. R. BATHURST,
Collector of Malda.

Sir,

Revenue Board.

It having been frequently the custom in this country, in situations where Chaplains were not present, for laymen to perform some duties of the Clergy. The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council desires that you will transmit to the Church Wardens of Calcutta correct notes of all the marriages and burials at which you may have attended, or officiated, and directs that in future you forward exact information of these Events, as they happen.

We are,

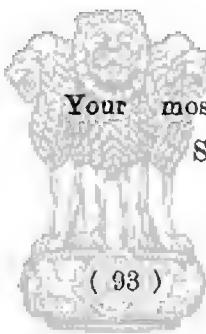
Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

Sd. Illegible.

CALCUTTA :

The 25th May, 1787.



(93)

To

MR. R. BATHURST,
Collector of Malda.

Sir,

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council having thought proper to form a new arrangement of collectorships for the Province of Bihar, to take place by the 25th *Bhadon* next, has nominated you to the charge of Tirhoot, and the several districts now under Mr. Grand with the addition of the *Pergunnahs*, now under Mr. Brooke and yourself to the North of the Ganges.

We have therefore written to Messrs. Grand and Brooke to deliver over to you by the above dates such of these districts as are under their charge respectively with accounts particulars of the *Jumma*, receipts and balances for the current *Fussily* year, together with all records relating thereto in their possession, and such explanations as may be necessary to enable you to realise any outstanding arrears: also to grant receipts to the Sudder

renters corresponding with the *Wussool* of their *Jumma Wassil* Bankee accounts, that there may be no dispute regarding any stated balances.

In like manner, we desire also that by the said date you deliver over with similar accounts, explanations, and records, such districts as are now under your charge to the South of the Ganges to Mr. Thomas Law, who has been appointed Collector of this Division observing to grant receipts to the several Sudder renters for the reasons before assigned conformable to the amount stated collected in your *Jumma Wassil* Bankee Account, of which account also you will transmit a copy to us, with Explanation of any eventual balances.

You will likewise acquaint the several renters of their being placed under the authority of Mr. Law and notify to us your having delivered over charge to him.

We think it necessary to inform you, it being inconsistent with the 54th Clause of the late Revenue Regulations that any European shall hold any land in farm we have desired Mr. Grand to acquaint Mr. Smith who now holds some districts in farm from the Rajah of Tirhoot, that he cannot be allowed to keep his farm of such or any other lands, after the expiration of the *Fussily* year 1194.

We enclose for your information and guidance an extract of a letter from the Governor-General in Council, and in consequence of his permission to recommend a *Dewan* to be stationed with your subject to our confirmation—We request you will nominate a person to this office for our approbation.

You will hereafter receive an establishment for your collector-ship.

We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants

Sd. Illegible.

CALCUTTA :
The 31st July, 1787.

(94)

To

MR. G. F. GRAND,
Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council having thought proper to form a new arrangement of Collectorships

for the Province of Bihar, to take place by the 25th *Bhadon* next, has been pleased to place the districts now in your charge, under Mr. Robert Bathurst.

We desire therefore that you will deliver them over to that gentleman by the above date, with an account particulars of the *Jumma* Receipts and Balances for the current *Fussily* year as well as all records in your possession, and such explanations as may be necessary to enable him to realise any outstanding arrears; also that you will grant receipts to the several Sudder renters corresponding with the *Wussool* of your *Jumma Wassil Bakee* amount to prevent any dispute regarding the stated balances.

You will likewise acquaint the several Renters of their being placed under the authority of Mr. Bathurst and notify to us your having delivered over charge to him.

It being inconsistent with the 54th Clause of the Revenue Regulations that an European shall hold any land whatever in farm, you will inform Mr. Smith that he cannot be allowed to keep his farm of the districts now rented by him from the Rajah of Tirhoot, of any other lands, after the Expiration of the *Fussily* year 1194.

We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants

Sd. Illegible.

CALCUTTA;

The 31st July, 1787.



(95)

To

Mr. G. F. GRAND,
Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

Revenue Board.

We have received your letter of the 15th of July last with its several enclosures, from a consideration of which, as well as your former letters on the same subject, it appears to that Mr. Smith cannot establish his right to *Maafee* upon any asserted Custom or verbal promise of the Rajah against the written tenor of the *Caboolat*, and consequently that he was in balance at the end of 1193 *Fussily* and that you therefore acted Right in sending *Sezauals* and that Mr. Smith is liable to defray the ascertained amount of their Expense.

Considering Mr. Smith's *Sunnud* to Puttee Sing, his objections to paying or suffering him to collect his *Malikana*, are not sufficiently supported in Mr. Smith's papers of objections and we direct you to communicate our sentiments on the occasion to that gentleman and the Rajah that the account of his farm may be adjusted accordingly at the same time calling on Mr. Smith for an account current with Puttee Sing stating on the one side the asserted balance due from him and on the other the account of his *Malikana* withheld from him.

We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

Sd. Illegible.

CALCUTTA :

The 4th September, 1787.

(96)

Letter dated the 4th September, 1787 from Calcutta to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions about the appointment of Mr. Bathurst as Collector of Tirhoot from 8th September, 1787, and an explicit instruction regarding the balances of the year 1194 and the settlement of 1195. The balances for 1194 in the districts under Mr. Grand were considerable. The reasons be assigned for deficiency were excess of rain and extraordinary cheapness of grain, which in the opinion of the Board were self contradictory. Secondly, impact of frequent inundation in the district gave obvious reason against the proposition of cheapness.

Mr Grand had also observed in his *Toujee* account a considerable sum as due by Mr. Smith to the Rajah of Tirhoot. In such case the Rajah was entitled to expect all the due assistance from the Government, but suspension of the realisation of the Government revenue for this account could not be accepted. Now Mr. Bathurst was instructed first to give notice to every zamindars of the district that in case of non-payment of revenue within fifteen days from the date of demand their lands would be attached. He was directed to keep the farmer of Bessarah in strict confinement, and to attach all the profits of Rajah Madho Singh arising from his *dustoorat* or any other sources. For the management of the dispossessed lands he was instructed to make a settlement with responsible persons, giving a preference in every particular instance to zamindars, unless disqualified by incapacity from age, sex, or lunacy, contumacy or notorious profligacy of character.

The districts hitherto under the charge of Mr. Bathurst were put under the charge of Mr. Law.

Paper delivered by Denanaut Opadeo, Vakeel to the Rajah of Napal, received on the 2nd July, 1857 by the Revenue Board was written in a form of plaint. It was pleaded that two villages Samaut and Tappa Tulla situated to the foot of the hills were the constituent parts of Napal and the zamindar Golam Mostafa Khan had no claim over them. But injustice was done to a friendly country due to the obstinacy of Mr. Grand and the false representation of the zamindars of the Company's Government. A judicial inquiry under Mr. Mercer, the Judge of the Patna Audalut may be commissioned for the due justice of Napal.

(97)

BEWILDERING VARIETY OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES :—

Report annexed to letter of Collector to Acting Preparer of Reports in the Revenue Department, dated 4th February, 1788:

Report of weights in the Tirhoot Collectorship.

The weights in all the pergunnahs are regulated by the Gorackpore pice weighing $10\frac{1}{2}$ manasas (*mashas*) each under the following denominations.—

Maunds—One maund has 40 seers.

Seers—One seer has 16 chattachs.

At Derbungah—the capital of Sircar Tirhoot, one seer weighs 22 Gundahs or 88 Gorackpore pice equal to 91 Patna *sicca* rupees.

At Bissarah—one seer weighs $18\frac{3}{4}$ Gundahs of pice or 75 *sicca* rupees.

2 (second class) weight—one seer weighs $12\frac{1}{2}$ Gundahs of pice or 50 *sicca* rupees.

At Cusmar—one seer weighs 12 Gundahs of pice or 48-8 *Sicca* rupees.

At Belluah—one seer weighs 20 Gundhas of pice or 80 *sicca* rupees.

2 (second class) weight —one seer weighs 18 Gundahs of pice or 74 *sicca* rupees.

At Mulkey—one seer weighs 19 Gundahs of pice or 77 *sicca* rupees.

At Hadjeeapore—one seer weighs 20 Gundahs of pice or 80 *sicca* rupees.

2 (second class) weight—one seer weighs 19 Gundahs of pice or 77 *sicca* rupees.

3 (third class) weight—one seer weighs 18 Gundahs of pice or 73 *sicca* rupees.

At Rutty—one seer weighs 12 Gundahs of pice or 48 *sicca* rupees.

At Balagutch—one seer weighs 20 Gundahs of pice or 81 *sicca* rupees.

2 (second class) weight—one seer weighs 12 Gundahs of pice or 50 *sicca* rupees.

At Gundasson—one seer weighs 12 Gundahs of pice or 48 *sicca* rupees.

2 (second class) weight—one seer weighs 9½ Gundahs of pice or 39 *sicca* rupees.

At Musjeedpore—one seer weighs 12 Gundahs of pice or 49 *sicca* rupees.

At Saraisa—one seer weighs 20 Gundahs of pice or 80 *sicca* rupees.

2 (second class) weight—one seer weighs 18 Gundahs of pice or 72 *sicca* rupees.

3 (third class) weight—one seer weighs 12½ Gundahs of pice or 50 *sicca* rupees.

At Toorkey—one seer weighs 12½ Gundahs of pice or 50 *sicca* rupees.

At Akbarpore Renny—one seer weighs 20 Gundahs of pice or 80 *sicca* rupees.

At Bhoossary—one seer weighs 18 Gundahs of pice or 75 *sicca* rupees.

2 (second class) weight—one seer weighs 12 Gundahs of pice or 50 *sicca* rupees.

Report of measures for land in the Tirhoot Collectorship.

One Begah contains invariably 20 cottahs, one cottah 20 dhurs, one Dhur 20 Dhoorkies.

	Ft.	Ins.
<i>At Bissarah</i> —the cottah measure		
English feet	9 7½
<i>Rutty</i> —one cottah for Nizamat land	9 7
one cottah for rent-free land	7 11½

		Ft.	Ins.
<i>Beluah</i> —one for lands paying in kind ..	..	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
one for lands paying in specie ..	..	8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Bhoosary</i> —one cottah for Bhaolee ..	..	10	6
one cottah for Nagdee ..	..	9	1
<i>Derbungah</i> —one cottah for Bhaolee ..	..	10	6
<i>Balagutch</i> —one cottah for Bhaolee ..	..	9	8
<i>Toorkey</i> —one cottah for Bhaolee ..	..	9	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
one cottah for Nagdec ..	..	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Hadjeepore</i> —one cottah for Nizamat lands ..	..	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
one cottah for rent-free lands ..	..	9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Mulkey</i> —one cottah for Nizamat lands ..	..	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Ghudasson</i> —one cottah for Bhaolee ..	..	9	10
one cottah for Nagdee ..	..	9	4
<i>Cusmar</i> —one cottah ..	..	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Report of measures for cloth in the Collectorship of Tirhoot.</i>			

A gudge invariably consists of 16 Girrahs, one Girrah of 16 Buhurs.

		Ft.	Ins.
<i>At Bissarah</i> —one gudge measure English feet ..	..	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
one ..	..	2	9
<i>Rutty</i> —one gudge equal to ..	..	3	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
one gudge equal to ..	..	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Belluah</i> —one gudge equal to ..	..	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Bhoossary</i> —one gudge equal to ..	..	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
one gudge equal to ..	..	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Derbungah</i> —one gudge equal to ..	..	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Balagutch</i> —one gudge equal to ..	..	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Toorkey</i> —one gudge equal to ..	..	3	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
one gudge equal to ..	..	2	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Hadjeepore</i> —one gudge equal to ..	..	3	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
one gudge equal to ..	..	3	6
<i>Mulkey</i> —one gudge equal to ..	..	3	5
one gudge equal to ..	..	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Cusmar</i> —one gudge equal to ..	..	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Saraissa</i> —one gudge equal to ..	..	3	5

(98)

(20th May, 1788 to 19th August, 1788)

Letter dated the 20th May, 1788 from Calcutta to Robert Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that owing to the representation of Sir Charles Blunt, the Governor-General in Council desired that some special interference of the Government was necessary for the procurement of bullocks for the army.

(99)

Letter dated the 27th May, 1788 from Calcutta to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that since the settlement was made year to year upon the established principles, it was presumed that delays made in making such settlement was wholly unnecessary.

(100)

Letter dated the 30th May, 1788 from Calcutta to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions about the appointment of Mr. Abraham Coldecott as the Auditor of Civil Accounts.

(101)

Letter dated the 17th June, 1788 from Dinapore to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions the dire necessity for procuring cattle of the size of 50 inches and of more than 5 years of age for the army. It appears from the contents of the letter that a large number of cattle of every kind were lost due to cattle epidemic during the cold season known as "murrain" and consequently the scarcity of cattle became more acute.

(102)

Letter dated the 3rd July, 1788 from Dinapore to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that a contract was made for the procurement of 300 bullocks at the price of *Sonaut* rupees each on the following undermentioned terms.—

"Each bullock to be fifty inches or more perpendicular height, measuring from the shoulder behind the hump. His age not under five years or above eight—to be stout and well limbed and free of blemish to be delivered within the terms of three months or sooner at Deegah or any village within three *cosse* of Cawnpurments."

(103)

Letter dated the 19th August, 1788 from Calcutta to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that it was directed to the latter

to make settlement for one year on the principle of the established custom but from the next settlement commencing with 1197 *Fussily* for a period of ten years.

(104)

May, 1788 to June, 1789.

Letter dated the 9th November, 1789 from Tirhoot to J. Shore, the President and a Member of the Board of Revenue mentions about the refutation of the claim of the *Dustorraunt* collection of which he was collecting of late years. But history shows that he had no hereditary claim over such collection.

When the race of Rajah Shewah Sing, one of the ancient hereditary Rajahs of Tirhoot, was extinguished, one of the dependants of that (family Proheet) Mahiss Takoor went to Delhi. By dint of his ability and aptitude he attracted the notice of the Emperor Akbar and ultimately the Rajah of Tirhoot with the privilege of collecting the *suddooee*, which privileged he never enjoyed, now was it confirmed to his descendants during the *Subedary* of Nawab Mahabat Jung in 1135 Fussilee. They were also not previously considered as Rajahs, but were simply denominated Takoor till the time of Rago Sing, who by large presents to the Nawab Mahabat Jung and his aumlah, acquired the *mokur-ryery* lease of Tirhoot at one lac rupces, and a full confirmation of his title of Rajah. He also paid annually a *Nezzeranah* of 50,000 rupees to Dewan Derneedhar, by which he secured the quit possession of the *Sircar*. Eknuat Takoor, father to Madho Sing, having fallen out with his principal Rago Sing, went to Mahabat Jung and gave him information of all the Rajahs' profit. It aroused the cupidity of the Nawab, who at once marched towards Tirhoot and seized all the property belonging to Rago Sing, amounting to 10 or twelve lacs. Though Raja fled, but his family was captured and taken to Patna as prisoners. Ultimately a overturc was made and the Raja was ordered to collect the revenue of Tirhoot for the Nawab, receiving himself only to sundry *Nankar* villages and the *suddooee*. But these grants were made on the condition that he should do justice and relieve distress and put the country on the flourishing state.

Since then the country flourished a lot, yielding from ten to fifteen lacs annually which evinced the conduct and management of Rago Sing. After the death of Rago Sing, it did not appear that his family succeeded to any inheritance except the villages and the *russoom suddooee* above mentioned. But the present occupant Madho Sing instead of relieving the distress of the *ryotts* he had multiplied it. He desolated the country in which once the fields were loaded with fruit. As such the forfeiture of his rights must be passed.

(105)

Letter dated the 4th December, 1789 from Tirhoot to Archibald Montgomerie, Collector of *Sircar* Saran and Champaran mentions about the insolent encroachment of lands by the *aumlah* of the Nepaul Rajah. This was abetted due to the connivance of certain zamindars of Champaran, who had been since long intimately connected with the subjects of Nepaul. The Collector was requested to prevent the zamindars from such alliance as it was going to strain the relation between both the Governments.

(106)

Letter dated the 31st March, 1790 from Tirhoot to M. Kich, Superintendent of the Indigo Manufactory at Dooley mentions about the forced engagements to cultivate more indigo lands than what was previously done. For this unwarranted act the Collector of Tirhoot reprimanded the Superintendent.

(107)

From 17th May, 1788 to June 1790.

Letter dated the 31st May, 1788, Tirhoot was written in form of questions put to the *Canongoes* of Bissarah and their answers regarding the losses in Bissarah for 1195 *fusslie*. About 45,521 *beegahs* of land was sown and planted previous to the inundation, with sugarcane, sweet potatoes, *zeemicand*, *mundoakah*, *codo*, *sawan*, birds grain, *arrhar*, *cheenan*, *coorthee*, *baitwanss*, *jinaur*, *mackaee* and rice. The inundation was caused due to the heavy rainfall and all the above mentioned crops along with cattle suffered a lot.

(108)

Letter dated the 26th June, 1788 Tirhoot to L. J. Smith, Agent for the Army Contractor, Dinapore mentions that want of cattle was practically felt in those parts of the district which were moderately distant from Dinapore. A proclamation was issued by the Agent for the Army Contractor that he was willing to treat with any person with credit for furnishing 200 or 300 cattle. But want of cattle and uncertainty in market made the proclamation ineffective.

(109)

Letter dated the 10th July, 1788 Tirhoot to L. J. Smith, Agent to the Army Contractor, Dinapore mentions that it was difficult to procure the bullocks of the height of 50 inches including the hump.

(110)

Letter dated the 23rd August, 1788, Tirhoot from Gentlemen to John Shore, President and a Member of the Board of Revenue

mentions that several *beegahs* or rent free lands were alienated without authority. Many of the unauthorised alienation could have been discovered if tenure could have been examined.

(111)

Letter dated the 25th August, 1788, Tirhoot to J. Duncan, the Resident of Benares mentions that a sum of Patna *sicca* rupees 20,329-12-5-1 was collected to be exchanged for Banaras *sicca* rupees 20,736-6.

(112)

Letter dated the 26th August, 1788 from Tirhoot to J. Shore, the President and a Member of the Board of Revenue mentions that the renter of Tirhoot had paid up the whole balance of 1195F. along with the outstanding of last year amounting to Rs. 46,346-10-6-3. The Collector mentions that he came to this collectorship at a time when the country was suffering from unprecedented calamities such as inundation and mortality of cattle. In spite of the infavourable circumstance the whole revenue of Sarassa had been realised in months together with a balance of 1,193 amounting to Rs. 1,170-7-15, although the late farmer positively refused to have anything to do with the farm unless an enormous deduction was granted to him. This place had along with the other part of the country suffered from inundation and mortality of cattle.

It appears from the contents of the letter that the Collector was censured for negligence and slothness for not having settled the Bissarah farm according to the direction of the Board. It was alleged that there had been a deficiency of Rs. 16,435-8 in Bissarah and Cusmar farm due to mismanagement of the Collector. In the previous year the revenue of those *pregunnahs* amounted to Rs. 2,17,002 whereas in the succeeding year Rs. 2,00,566-8. The Collector pleaded in his defence that it was not due to his negligence of duty, this deficiency caused, but it was owing to unseen circumstance over which he had no control. He proposed a permanent increase of Rs. 8,000 to compensate the deficiency.

(113)

Letter dated the 30th August, 1788, Tirhoot to J. Shore, the President and a Member of the Board of Revenue mentions that a draft for Rs. 50,000 in favour of the opium contractor was presented to the Collector of Tirhoot for payment. In conformity of the Board's circular dated the 15th January the Collector immediately intimated the Board that he was unable to make any payment since the whole balance of the treasury for the year 1195 was already paid to the Resident of Benares. The same was intimated to Patrick Heatty, contractor of opium at Patna.

(114)

Letter dated the 2nd October, 1788, Tirhoot mentions about the monthly expense incurred by the Collectorship of Tirhoot for conveying letters from Patna to Muzaffarpur. The items of expense are as follows: —

	Rs.
1 Moonshee and 2 Harkarahs at Patna.	16
1 Chokey at Hajcepore ..	7
1 Chokey at Etwar Khan's Serrya	7
1 Chokey at Gooreah Gaut ..	7
1 Chokey at Chandrutty ..	7
1 Moonshee and 2 Harkarahs at Muzaffarpur.	14
	—
	58 (in <i>sicca</i> rupees).

(115)

Letter dated the 9th October, 1788, Tirhoot to Thomas Laws, Collector of Behar mentions about the succession of noted *jagirdar* of the district. They are as follows: —

The succession of the *jagir* of Zair Hasscin Khan was devolved on his son Mahamed Hussin Khan by a *sunnad* from the Governor and Council dated 27th June, 1773.

Khadem Hussein Khan's *jagir* was first attached after his death in 1192 but the succession was allowed in 1193 to his sons Mahamed Aly Khan and Mahamed Hussein Khan.

The *jagir* of Aboo Mahamed Khan was confirmed to his children by a *sunnad* under the seal of the Patna Council, dated the 20th November, 1778.

Rahim Aly Khan's *jagir* after his death in 1184 was confirmed to his family by the Patna Council, dated 10th July, 1777.

The *jagir* of Ahmed Ali Beg Khan was devolved upon his son after his death in 1182 and was conferred to his sons by the Patna Council dated the 4th December, 1777.

Maharaja Shitab Roy was succeeded in his jagirs by his son Maharaja Callan Sing.

The *jagir* of Raja Mahendra Sing was attached upon his decease in 1177 and was allowed to Raja Rajbullub in 1189 by order of the Governor-General and Council.

Hemnut Sahi was succeeded by Rai Bhowanny Sahi and Rai Byjindut Sahi by the order of the Patna Council.

The *jagir* of Rai Roopchand was attached in 1182 and allowed in 1189 to his son by the order of the Governor-General.

(116)

The proclamation dated 3rd June, 1789 prohibited any manufacture of salt by individuals on their own account has to be rendered liable after the current month of July 1789 to such penalty as the Governor-General thinks proper to impose.

(117)

Daily wages of a Manual Labourer.

To

ROBERT BARTHURST, Esq.,

Collector of Tirhoot.

SIR,

The Right Honourable Governor-General in Council having directed me to repair the bridge at this place and it being absolutely necessary to lay the foundation before the river swells which cannot be done without a great number of hands.

I request you please to order public notices of this work to be given to the inhabitants of your district and to cause them to be informed that every Bildar who is in muster will receive 5 pice per day and every boy or woman 3 pice and that you will issue parwanas to the different Zamindars to forward this work to the utmost in the town.

I am your most obedient and
most humble servant,

John Garstine,

9th April of 1789.

Capt. of Engineers,

FATHWA.

(118)

May, 1788 to June, 1790.

Letter dated the 20th October, 1788 from Tirhoot to J. Shore, the President and a Member of the Board of Revenue mentions that there had been encroachment of about 2,076 *beeghas* of *Nizamat* lands by the *Jagirdars* of Tirhoot. The actual produce could be estimated to the encroached lands to Rs. 499-8-9.

The opinion of Collector was sought with regard to conversion of rent-free *Jagir* lands into pension and how far the conversion would benefit the company and effect the possession. It was suggested on this issue that if the pensions were fixed at the value stated in the *sunnud*, there would be a net profit of one lac rupees to the company. But if the pensions were regulated by the average amount realised by the *Jagirdars*, they might not suffer in the income as in the former case. But since Government had to employ the intermediates, the amounts realised would fall short the amount to which the *Jagirdars* were accustomed to obtain. For checking encroachment the measurement of *Nizamat* lands was essential. The Company would also be immensely benefited if *Jagir* lands might be converted into pensions.

(119)

Letter dated the 27th October, 1788 from Tirhoot to J. Shore, the President and a Member of the Board of Revenue mentions that the Governor-General in Council had adopted Regulations for guiding the decision of the Government and their officers with regard to rent-free lands. Prior to execution of the said Regulations the Collector of Tirhoot was directed to furnish information regarding the extent of benefit incurred on the Government and injury caused on the possession with the resumption of the rent-free land. The Collector stated that the number of persons who would be immediately affected would be about 1,500, but the number of actual sufferers would be even more than ten-fold of the said number, if their dependents would be taken into account. The number of *mauzas* which were liable for resumption might be reckoned at 450 and the estimated revenue of them to Rs. 24,000. But the real produce would be even more than double, besides about 25,000 *beeghas* of upward lands would be included, the estimated revenue of which would amount to Rs. 10,000.

The Zamindar, Raja Madho Sing raised various objections against resumption. But the Collector was emphatic for the resumption of the unauthorised alienated lands.

Further it is mentioned in the letter about the widespread distress and complaints due to the failure of rainfall in Tirhoot since middle of August.

(120)

Letter dated the 31st October, 1788 from Tirhoot to J. Shore, the President and a Member of the Board of Revenue mentions about the *maccurnery* tenancy, on point of duration the Collector remarked that three distinctions could be made of this sort of tenure. One granted by *sunnuds* which contained words expressing

importing perpetuity. Another form granted by lease which specified that the grant was made to A. B.—*ba* or *mye* ferzendant (his heirs) by which perpetuity implied. The *muccurrery O' Istemararee* was the third form of the tenancy.

(121)

Letter dated the 3rd January, 1789 from Tirhcot to I. Duncan, Resident of Benares mentions that exportation of grain from Tirhoot would be injurious for the inhabitants.

(122)

Letter dated the 24th January, 1789 from Tirhoot to J. Shore the President and a Member of the Board of Revenue mentions that the reasons of the exclusion of the Zamindar in the current settlement by the Collector was that every *pergunnah* under his superintendence was divided into small and inconsiderable zamin-daries, several hundreds in number. Amongst the various arguments that were made against the settlement with the host of petty proprietors, the Collector stated the following points:—

1. The antiquity of the farming system in this *suba* probably founded on the division and subdivision of property.
2. The character of the Zamindars in general operating as a powerful objection to forming a settlement with them.
3. The difficulty and uncertainty of realising settlement thus formed in the course of year.
4. The impossibility of realising it as here before by monthly instalments, if at all, and consequently the regularity so much insisted upon with respect to the account to be monthly transmitted to the presidency, totally impracticable.

True translation of No. I *arjee* from Rajah Madho Sing mentions that in 1186 he obtained the lease of *Sircar* Tirhoot from the Governor-General in Council at a *mokurrery Jumma*. In 1188 Maharaja Kallian Singh offered an increase upon the *mukorrery* lease of Madho Sing. In 1189 Madho Sing obtained the farm of *Sircar* Tirhoot upon the same term as Maharaja Kallian Singh. In 1195 due to the mismanagement and oppression of his *naib* Madan Thakoor, Madho Sing was unable to fulfil the engagement to the Company as was stipulated in the *Kabuliats*. As such Mr. Bathurst, the Collector sent for him as a prisoner for having fallen in balance at the end of the year. In order to liquidate the Company's money he had to borrow money and sell off his property. Consequently in persuance of the orders from the Council, Mr. Bathurst required him to take the country in farm for 1196, to which he made various objections—alleging the ruined state of the country, the want of rain, the load of heavy debt and finally the ill behaviour of Madan Thakoor. The *arjee* was written for

refuting the claim of Madan Thakoor as a *mukurreddar* of certain villages.

(123)

Letter dated the 28th May, 1789, from Tirhoot, to J. Shore, the President and a Member of the Board of Revenue mentions the report of cotton and thread and tobacco. The enquiry of the yellow dye of the nature of madder revealed that none but turmerick, extensively cultivated in this district were used for the dying purposes. An investment of two or three hundred maunds was annually provided for the Company. No less than 10,000 maunds of turmerick were produced in the district and its price varied from one to two rupees per maund. Besides, its uses for dying, it was used by all the natives for culinary purposes.

Expenses paid to a cloth dealer for the purpose of making a report on cotton and thread in obedience to the order of the Board, dated 20th March, 1789.

	Rs. a.
Cloth merchant for 45 days 1-8 per day.	67 8
6 Bearers for 45 days	33 12
4 Peons for 45 days	22 8
1 <i>Mutsuddy</i> for 45 days	15 0
2 <i>Mussauljies</i> for 45 days	11 4
3 <i>Coolies</i> for 45 days	14 3
Musters of cotton and thread	5 0
Presents to weavers and spinners	10 0
<hr/>	
	111 11 (in <i>sicca</i> rupees).

(124)

Letter dated the 16th June, 1789, from Tirhoot to J. Shore, the President and a Member of the Board of Revenue mentions about the contemplated fixed settlement of Bihar. The Collector of Tirhoot opposed the certain ideas of the contemplated settlement on the ground that one idea was blended with other so intimately that it was impossible to separate them. It was true that under the active and vigilant superintendence of the author of the settlement none of those evils were likely to arise, but it must be borne in mind that the execution of the plan must be entrusted to numbers, the man of ordinary stamp under whose calibre and genius, there was little probability of prosecuting the zamindari system in toto with any prospect of permanent utility.

The Collector stated that he did not oppose the principles of the plan, which being professedly actuated by an earnest solicitude for the rights of humanity. But to the system itself as destructive of those rights, and rather calculated to perpetuate and to raise upon the prosperity of one description of men, the misery of another infinitely more numerous. By the execution of the system the Zamindars alone gain, and the *ryotts* alone lose, even lose the little hitherto left them the privilege of complaining, and the expectancy at least of redress. Since from the movement, the Zamindars become in act as well as in name lords paramount of the soil, their object and helpless vassals, the *ryotts*, trained up to hereditary submission, will bear in silent and secret dread whatever their imposing tyranny may inflict. The Collector opposed the system outright and stated that "if unhappily the attempt should be finally and unconditionally insisted upon, it will shortly follow that we shall have now battle to fight, and new conquest to achieve".

(125)

Letter dated the 14th July, 1789 from Tirhoot to I. H. Harrington, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue mentions that in Tirhoot a few towns of note are Hazcepor, Derbungah, Karnowl and Muzaffarpore, which are mostly composed of mud wall houses the roof with straw. The introduction of rules and ordinance of the Police of Calcutta in these towns, would be no less than annihilating the towns of the district, and building new ones.

(126)

Letter dated the 14th August, 1789 from Tirhoot to Indigo Planter and Manufacturer, Cantz mentions that a *ameen* was asked to rebuild the dyke and report the damage which had accrued from its being destroyed.

(127)

Letter dated 17th September, 1789 from Tirhoot to Indigo Manufacturer at Cantz mentions that in the above mentioned case taking representation of the *ryotts* would be injurious to the revenue of the district.

(128)

Letter dated the 4th October, 1789 from Tirhoot to J. Shore, the President and a Member of the Board of Revenue mentions that the principle which had guided in making the boundaries of the four divisions of Bihar-tha's fitting the boundaries of each to the course of the rivers, than the boundary of Tirhoot Division would extend to the Cossa, which would certainly be a more marked boundary than the present.

(129)

Letter dated the 28th October, 1789 from Derbungah to J. Shore, the President and a Member of the Board of Revenue mentions about the proposed *sebundee* and *kistbundee* of *Sircar* Tirhoot and established annual disbursement to *Rozeenadars* and *Canongoes*. In this connection it was stated that it must be borne in mind that "after the *jaydad* of the country is ascertained with tolerable accuracy, much remains to be done before the detailed accounts of four thousand inhabited villages, and upwards of one thousand desolated and waste can be arranged with perspicuity and the respective rights of six hundred and fifty principal *malliks* besides, innumerable *putteedars* can be determined upon with any degree of certainty, and satisfaction..... statement so important and diffuse necessarily demand a longer space and greater deliberation in a district like Tirhoot in which (with an exception only to places formerly erected by Mr. Smith during which period every particular respecting them was so happily regulated)". Little confidence could be had on the village records and on the documents of *canongoes* and village *putwarees*.

(130)

From 4th January, 1789 to 9th December, 1789.

To

MR. R. BATHURST,

Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

We are instructed by the Governor-General in Council to communicate to you for your information and guidance, a resolution passed by him in the Public Department on the 4th instant precluding all Collectors of revenue and customs from concerned in commercial transactions or in the management of any Banking house or house of agency from and after the 18th day of May next.

We are

Sir,

CALCUTTA :

Your most obedient servants.

The 6th March, 1789.

Sd. ILLEGIBLE.

(131)

From January, 1789 to December, 1789.

Letter dated the 23rd January, 1789 from the office of the Revenue Board to R. Bathurst, the Collector of Tirhoot mentions

to have a statement of the *Rojeenadars* and *Chundadars* specifying the amount received by each the authority for the same and the present circumstances of each pensioners.

(132)

Extract of a letter from the Governor-General in Council dated the 20th March, 1789 mentions that the Court of Directors directed the Commercial Resident to obtain and furnish precise information regarding cotton and tobacco produce throughout the country through several Collectors and the Resident at Benarcas. With regard to cotton the information on sorts, quantities, uses, form, quantity of export and import was to be obtained.

The average rent of cotton lands, average profit in rearing silk worms and cotton yields thread for fine clothes. The manner in which the thread is produced, whether imported, spun in the district, whether it is spun by people who make spinning a professed trade or apply incidently. The yellow dye produce of cotton is of the same quality as Madder. The information should be sent along with specimen of cotton.

The Court of Directors also desired to know the accounts of the quantity and usual price of tobacco produce in the district, the amount exported and imported and possibility of increasing the growth of it.

(133)

Letter dated 27th March, 1789 from Thomas Law, Collector of Gaya to Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the former not only punished the criminals but was able to prevent any inroads by the natives south of the Ganges.

(134)

Letter dated the 9th April, 1789 from the Engineer of Futwah to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the former was directed to repair a bridge at Futwah. For this work he wanted to have labourers from Tirhoot. The wage of each *Bildar* who was mustered was five pice per day, and three pice for every boy and woman.

(135)

Letter dated the 17th April, 1789 from Calcutta to R. Bathurst mentions that the latter was directed to transmit the Board of Revenue a monthly report of the persons under confinement for demand of revenue, specifying the name of the party at whose suit they were imprisoned, the amount of claim and the date of imprisonment.

(136)

Copy of a petition dated the 30th April, 1789 addressed to the Earl Cornwallis, the Governor-General from Syed Mahmed Hussein was written for the restoration of his ancestral property. It was claimed that the village Seconderpoor in the *pergunnah* Surressa was granted to the petitioner's ancestors four generation past and held by them hereditarily to the period after the defeat of Cossim Ali Khan when the premises were dispossessed from the petitioner's father. The former Governor-General Mr. Hastings directed the late Rajah Shetab Roy by a *perwannah* accompanying, to cause the premises to be restored to the petitioner's father.

(137)

Letter dated the 12th November, 1788 from the Accountant General, Fort William to J. Shore, the President and a Member of the Board of Revenue mentions that several Collectors were at default for not furnishing the requisite information to Accountant General. According to 21 article of the Revenue Regulations every Collector was required to give monthly receipt for the payment of revenue into his treasury, specifying the dates on which the money was received and the species thereof. The Collector was bound to keep a register of such receipts regularly numbered in his records under his signature, to be transmitted monthly to the Board of Revenue. He also had to inform the standing orders of the Government requiring all Zemindars, farmers and renters to give receipts to their under-renters for the sums received by them.

(138)

Letter dated the 26th May, 1789 from the Collector of Benares to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that some Brahmans of zilla Tirhoot had exacted money from the inhabitants of Benares on false and fabricated recommendatory letters, purporting to be issued under the consent of the Collector of Benares. The Collector of Tirhoot was requested to apprehend them.

(139)

Copy dated the 20th May, 1789 from Fort William to J. Shore, the President and a Member of the Board of Revenue mentions about the proposed settlement of the Bahar Province. The Collector of Bahar in order to execute the plan was directed that after the expiration of the then *Fussily* year a new settlement of Bahar be concluded with the actual proprietors of the soil, whether Zamindars, *Chowdree* or independent *Talookdars*.

That the settlement be made for a period of ten years with a notification that if approved by the Court of Directors it will become permanent.

That the *Jamma* which the Zamindar has to pay be fixed by the Collector on fair and equitable principles. That the *gunges*, *bazars*, *hats* and other *sayer* collections be not included in any settlement with any Zamindar, but they will remain under the exclusive jurisdiction of an officer appointed by the Collector. If there were villages which had no proprietor would be also settled for a term of 10 years. The *sudder kistbundy* should be so regulated as it may afford all possible convenience to Zamindars to discharge their rents.

With the execution of this settlement the number of persons paying revenue to Government will naturally increase, so the Collector may appoint *Tahsildar* for the realisation of revenue from them. The minor and female land-holders be declared incapable of paying any concern whatever in the management of lands paying revenue to Government. Lunacy, concumacy or notorious profligacy of character will be deemed disqualification and be treated by the provisions as laid down with regard to minors and females. But no Zamindar will be excluded without the previous approbation of the Governor-General in Council.

(140)

Circular dated 29th May, 1789, Fort William to R. Bathurst, Collector and Magistrate of Tirhoot mentions that in pursuance of the article 56 of the Regulation for the *Diwanny adawlat* the Judges were required to transmit to the Register of the *sudder Diwanny Adawlat* all sums for deposits and fines, together with an account at the expiration of every month. Similarly in accordance with the 24th article of the Regulations for the *Foujdarry Adawluts*, the Magistrates were directed to transmit monthly account of their receipts and disbursements to the Remembrancer of the criminal courts.

(141)

Letter dated 29th June, 1789 from Calcutta to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that there was an ordinance for the prevention of straw buildings in the towns of Tirhoot.

(142)

Circular dated the 4th March, 1791 mentions an opium proclamation that any *ryot* embezzling or disposing of opium was liable to a fine of four *sicca* rupees per seér, in addition to confiscation of the opium. When the opium could not be seized and the charge of embezzlement had been proved in the Court of law the person in that case would be liable to a fine of 10 *sicca* rupees per seer.

(143)

Letter dated the 22nd July, 1789 addressed to R. Bathurst, Collector and Magistrate of Tirhoot mentions that notwithstanding

the prohibiting regulations of Government of exporting natives from this country to be sold in other parts of India, the evil practice was still partially prevalent. Now the Government was determined to eradicate its root and branch.

(144)

DETENTION OF ZEMINDARS IN JAILS FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE :—

Copy of letter from Mr. Keating, Collector of Birbhum, to Board of Revenue, dated 1 August, 1789:

"Having this day transmitted list of persons in confinement at this place for balances of revenue, I am induced from the feeling of humanity to solicit your attention to the deplorable condition of the persons specified in confinement for balances of the Bengali year 1194 who from the strictest enquiry I have been able to make, have no possible or probable means of discharging the demands of Government, such effects and property as they were possessed of was seized and sold by my predecessor with the produce of which part of the original balance was liquidated; for the remainder they must inevitably linger out their days in jail unless released by the benevolence of Government. From their daily solicitations of being released on personal security to enable them to solicit charity or procure employ to assist them in liquidating the balances and from my conviction of their having no other possible prospect of it, I have been led to lay their cases before you."

(145)

Letter dated the 13th August, 1789 addressed to R. Bathurst, mentions that due to heavy rainfall some measures become essential to prevent water in the indigo fields. (Unfortunately the letter is much damaged.)

(146)

Letter dated the 21st September, 1789 from Calcutta to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Governor General in Council accepted the proposals of Mr. L. H. Ross for the Bahar opium.

Fort William, Revenue Department, 19th August, 1789—Alteration in the 3rd article in the advertisement of proposal of Contractor of opium Bengal and Bahar was as follows:—

<i>Assin</i>	..	..	..	8 sixteenth.
<i>Cartic</i>	..	..	..	4 sixteenth.
<i>Aughun</i>	..	..	..	2 sixteenth.
<i>Poose</i>	..	..	..	2 sixteenth.

(147)

Extract of a letter from the Governor-General in Council dated the 16th September, 1789 mentions that in addition to the previous stipulation of the opium contractor, a new clause was to be inserted that one half of the quantity of opium engaged to be provided by the contractor of Bihar and Bengal should be delivered at the Residency on or before the 15th of November, and the remaining on or before 15th of December in each year beginning with 1790. According to stipulation advances to opium contractor would be made in *sicca* rupees.

According to the conditions in the 10th article Mr. Ross, Collins and Saunder were to deliver the opium for manufacture in such houses or godowns in Bengal and Bihar belonging to the Company or might be in possession of the last contractors Messrs Young and Healthy, on condition that the new contractors redelivering them to Government at the expiration of their contract in the same state. The contractors were also bounded to defray the charges of repair of the houses and godowns.

(148)

Copy of petition dated the 5th October, 1789 from the merchants of Darbhanga to Revenue Board mentions that in the year 1195 Fussili they received an order from the Council of the Company regarding the abolition of the *Rahdary* duties. But in violation of it Raja Madho Sing realised Rs. 10 on each boat and 2 annas on bullock. The Raja's *amalas* took this duty by force. In addition to *Rahdary* duties they were also constrained to pay marriage and other duties though they were not *assamee* of Raja Madho Sing. They solicited the attention of the Board for justice and restoration of the said exactions.

(149)

Letter dated the 17th November, 1789 from Patna to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter should furnish him information regarding the quantity of cotton produced by cultivation in Tirhoot.

(150)

Letter dated the 23rd November, 1789 from Fort William to Collector of Tirhoot mentions that two assignments of *sicca* rupees 17,500 should be paid on demand to Mr. Ross, the Contractor of opium.

In this volume there are some letters written in Persian Script. (Several letters of this volume are badly damaged.)

(151)

Register of letters issued 1790.

Letter no. nil, dated Fort William, the 20th April, 1790 from Cornwallis, Charles Stuart, and Peter Speke to the Hon'ble Charles Stuart, President and Member of the Board of Revenue gave a directive that the *Gunges*, *Bazars*, *Hats*, *Sayer* be not restored to the Zamindars but that they be continued in future under the exclusive management of the Officers of Government. It was, however, mentioned that the final confirmation of this arrangement rests with the Court of Director.

It was decided that Government should reserve to it the sole right to impose, collect and modify all Duties, Customs and Taxes of every description and the rents of the Lands and Lakes alone should be left to the landholders.

(152)

Letter dated the 14th July, 1790 from Secretary White of Council Chamber to Robert Bathurst, Collector mentioned that a trial be made in raising the virginia tobacco in such of the districts of Tirhut where tobacco is most successfully cultivated. It was indicated that the seeds would be sent by Col. Kyde and that Government wished that half a maund of the tobacco raised be properly cured and packed up for being sent to Calcutta for export to Europe. It was desired that the cultivation of this tobacco should be actively encouraged.

(153)

Another letter from White, dated Council Chamber the 27th August, 1790 to Harington was sent to Bathurst, Collector in which it was mentioned that the Governor-General at the instance of the Board of Trade has decided that an improved species of cotton be cultivated. It was mentioned that the finest and best sort of cotton was produced in the neighbourhood of Dacca and that the seed from Dacca be utilised for cotton cultivation and the progress watched.

(154)

Collector Bathurst was sent a letter by Harington, Secretary to the Revenue Board on the 16th May, 1791 in which certain instructions were given for the Commercial Resident.

In this letter it was mentioned that the Commercial Agent must not allow the Company's property to be surreptitiously obtained by private merchants. A Commercial Agent must not be guilty of wanton oppression but at the same time private merchants who are not "perfectly clear of illicit traffic" should be watched. There should not be a general practice of stopping

goods in the possession of private merchants which would lead to abuse but it was possible to have a careful watch on the private merchants.

(155)

On the 29th July, 1791 the Governor-General issued a letter which was repeated to Collector Bathurst from the Revenue Board on the 1st August, 1791 which discontinued the practice of requirement from the Collectors and *Canongoes* reports of all the families of deceased Zamindars, and granting *sunads* to the ostensible heirs, and accordingly directed that the 50th article of the Regulations of the 25th April, 1788 be annulled and that in future the succession of all lands when disputed be left to the determination of the established Court of Justice and that the Collector be required to transmit an annual list of occupations only.

(156)

(From January, 1790 to June, 1791.)

Letter dated the 25th January, 1790 from Patna to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the contractor of the Bihar opium in pursuance of provision made previously had sent the scales and weights, to be made use of in the *Kotees* or warehouses for weighing the opium in different pergunnahs of Tirhoot, to be sealed by the Collector.

(157)

Letter dated the 2nd March, 1790 from Patna to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that Rs. 17,500 (in *sicca* rupees) should be paid to the contractor of Bihar opium for two assignments.

(158)

Extract of a letter dated the 22nd October, 1789 mentions that the Governor-General in Council had fixed the *malecannah* of excluded Zamindars at ten per cent and this allowance should be paid to them by the farmers. With regard to the lands of women minors and other excluded, their managers would pay the whole receipts to the Collector and the Collector was instructed to pay 10 per cent allowance as well as to defray all necessary charges of the manager from the gross collections.

(159)

Letter dated the 19th April, 1790 from Calcutta to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Governor-General in Council had decided to levy tax on the spirituous liquors. The Collector was directed to furnish necessary information to levy due

tax on spirituous liquors and the still. In and near principal towns where the demand of the liquor was extensive, the stills might be heavily taxed than villages remote from towns.

The Collector was also directed to take charge of the *gunges*, *bazars* and *hats* in lands paying revenue to Government along with these places included in *Jagir*, *ullungha* and *lakhraj* lands.

Extract from the Resolutions of the Governor-General in Council in the Revenue Department, dated the 12th April, 1790 mentions that the collection of the internal duties had hitherto been entrusted to Zamindars and farmers who paid little attention on the sale of the spirituous liquors. No attempt was made to increase the revenue of the Government by the imposition of suitable duties on the liquor's shops and the vendors. The consequence of this low taxation became disastrous both on the morale, especially of the low castes' people and the safety of law and orders. It was also demonstrated that the houses of the vendors of liquors were places of resort of robbers and criminals and the vendors were frequently privy to or partners in their crimes. The Collector was directed to see that the spirituous liquor should be sold by vendors who had license for it, and only Collector had authority to levy tax on it. The Collector was also asked for furnishing necessary information for the separation of internal duties from the land revenue.

(160)

Letter dated 17th May, 1790 from Calcutta to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that no correspondence, in any respect shall be held on public business with any person at Chandernagore, without authority from the Governor-General in Council.

(161)

Circular dated the 2nd June, 1790 from Calcutta to R. Bathurst mentions that the Governor-General in Council thought proper to order the universal abolition of the mutteheriseh, or tax on profession. As such the Collector was directed to make it public in the different languages current in the district.

(162)

Extract from the proceedings of the Governor-General in Council in the Military Department, dated the 26th May, 1790 mentions that there had been practice among the rich classes of people of Calcutta to dress their servants in or nearly in the uniform of the Company sepoy and *Sarcars*. This contagion had spread even the interior also. Such costume in several cases became the source of oppression and exaction to the inhabitants residing in the country side. The Collector of the district was

directed to forbid the use of this sort of costume. The *Vakeels* of the native powers were allowed to wear such uniform.

(163)

Extract of a letter dated 10th June, 1790 mentions that 56,000 *sicca* rupees should be advanced to the opium contractor of Bihar from Tirhoot treasury from June to November, 1790.

(164)

Growing of improved species of cotton.—Letter from Sub-Secretary, Revenue Department, to Secretary, Revenue Board, dated 27th August, 1790:—

"The Board of Trade having suggested to the Governor-General and Council the utility of introducing generally throughout the provinces an improved species of cotton by extending the cultivation of finest and best sort produced in the neighbourhood of Dacca. His Lordship had been pleased to concur entirely in their opinion, and orders will in consequence be given the Commercial Resident at Dacca to procure for two or three years a considerable quantity of seed grown and prepared purposely for saving to be sent to different commercial stations..... It is required that the Board of Revenue will apprise the several Collectors of revenue of the plan and instruct them to afford every assistance in their power to the promotion of so desirable and improvement."

(165)

(6th August, 1790 to 1st May, 1792)

To

I. K. HARINGTON, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Sir,

I have the pleasure of transmitting you an abstract of the estimate of the population of the *lakhraji* lands in this Collector-ship.

I am

TIRHOOT :

Sir etc.,

The 17th October, 1791.

Sd. ILLEGIBLE.

Estimate of the population of the lakhraji lands in the Collectorship of Tirhoot.

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
Total.	2,20,351	2,12,250	1,75,400	6,08,001
Tirhoot 17th October, 1791.				

(166)

To

THE HONOURABLE CHARLES STUART,

President and Member of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I have now the honour of acknowledging of your circular letter of the 19th April last and enclosures on subject of sayer in general, but now particularly on Abkary.

I have the pleasure of transmitting additional report of all the Distilleries in this district whether situated in Malgoozary or rent free lands, the abstract will show the amount produce of the latter, and your Board will be pleased to determine—compensation is to be made in consequence.

I beg leave to deliver it as my opinion that as the Distillers, vendors of liquors in this district are generally the few and the consumption not sufficiently great to make it worthwhile to separate them, it will be most advisable to levy the tax upon each still, and to grant the licenses accordingly, as this will simplify the business and equally preserve the whole benefit of the tax to Government.

The form of license herewith submitted to the Board appears to me to contain, as far as my farm can, all that promises both to prevent the sale of liquors by unauthorised persons, and the disorders incident of sale of liquors at undue hours. To attempt to provide for any contingencies beyond there, would be.....

This being the first year that the Abkary as separate *mahal* has been taken charge of immediately by Government, I am not authorised from experience to form an estimate of the probable produce of it in future years, but I apprehend it cannot be expected to be much greater than at present, if it is considered. First that Amils and rent free landholders most probably taxed

it as far as it could bear and secondly, there are no considerable towns (Darbhanga, Hajipur excepted) or military station permanent or temporary in any part of this district or any other casualties likely to render this tax more productive than it is at present.

TIRHOOT:

The 4th September, 1790.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE.

Form of a license to be granted to the Distillers of spirituous liquors.

Whereas N. Inhabitant of Mauzah..... in parganah has attained this license for distilling spirituous liquor with one still (or more) in the said Mauzah at the sale of sicca rupee for this fassily year..... payable according to his *kisbandy*, he is therefore authorised to carry on the distillery with the said still, and no other without a fresh license for the same, upon condition that he shall retail the liquor himself in his own shop and in no other place, and shall not dispose of it by wholesale to any person whatever, that he shall sell his liquor from sunrise every day till 8 o'clock in the evening and not later and further shall prevent any riots or affray as long the people who frequent his shop shall be under his roof, and in case of failing any of the clear conditions he shall not only forfeit his license but he is liable to any other punishment he may be thought to deserve.

(167)

(From 20th April, 1791 to 22nd December, 1791)

Letter dated the 20th April, 1791 from Calcutta to R. Bathurst mentions that the Revenue Board desired the evidence of any instance which might occur of the clandestine traffic or transportation of salt, which might be in the know of the Zamindars of Tirhoot. The Zamindars of the district wherein salt was manufactured were declared responsible for the obedience of persons resident within their zamindaries. The Government ordered prohibiting any manufacture of salt by individuals on their own accounts as to be rendered liable to prosecution after July, 1789.

(168)

Circular dated the 1st Junc, 1791 from Revenue Board to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the date and palmira trees were included under the *Abkari* taxation. But the extension of the *Abkari* orders to the toddy and ganja was not meant to take tax from the proprietors of the trees, from which these articles were extracted, but from the Pasics or others who were to take prescribed licenses for the sale of the fermented articles.

(169)

Letter dated the 9th June, 1791 from Fort William to R. Bathurst mentions that a supplementary sanction for Rs. 1,47,000 (in *sicca* rupees) for the advances made by the opium contractor from the month of *Sawan* to *Aghan* was to be defrayed from the treasury of Tirhoot.

(170)

Letter dated the 13th June, 1791 addressed to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the public service required an early and a considerable supply of draft and carriage cattle and in latter was directed to afford the most effectual assistance to the contractor or his agent, in procuring them, particularly bullocks of a size proper for draft.

(171)

Letter dated the 27th May, 1791 from the Council Chamber, to I. K. Harrington, Secretary to the Board of Revenue mentions that the Resident of Benares was directed to furnish the records of the late and the current custom houses, with lists of all articles of trade between the country of Nepaul and the Company's provinces. The Resident was asked to distinguish exports from imports and their estimated annual value and a specification of the channels and general routes through which the principal articles passed.

(172)

Letter dated the 24th June, 1791 from Revenue Board to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions the appointment of Mr. Cooper to be the President of the Board of Revenue.

(173)

Letter dated the 24th June, 1791 from Fort-William to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the sepoys deserted from the detachment of Bengal troops. The Collector was supplied with descriptive rolls of the deserted sepoys with instruction to apprehend them.

(174)

Letter dated the 6th July, 1791 from Fort-William to R. Bathurst mentions that more than ordinary exertions should be made to procure supplies of cattle for the army under Lord Cornwallis. The rent-free landholders according to the extent and value of their estates had to supply their cattle fit for the military service, at a liberal price. No unfair means should be adopted against the owners of the cattle. The native agents employed for this business should be more effectually precluded from seeking an

improper emolument by pushing their demands on the subject beyond the necessities of Government.

(175)

Circular dated the 12th August, 1791 from Revenue Board to Edward Hay, Secretary to the Government mentions that Mr. Duncan, to whom the execution of the annexation of the fort of Meeggoh Tannoh was committed, found that similar foundations alike either unknown, unnoticed and unreclaimed numerous and extensive existed throughout this part of Bengal as far as Nuddea. These lands had been appropriated under the Moorish Government either for the maintenance of troops occupying these separate military foundations or allotted to defray the expenses of particular fort and garrison.

These lands on the subversion of the Moorish Government by English arms and subsequent assumption of the administration of the country under *Diwanees*, it was suggested by Mr. Duncan that they generally excluded from the eye of the Government. These lands under the pressure of a requisite provision for the veteran invalid establishment, from their situation and lying near the river side which would render speedily productive and valuable, if put into cultivation. Objections were raised in some quarters against the establishment of this institution and they decried that it was a sort of usurpation on the right of the natives by the alien.

On the support of the establishment of institution it was recalled that it was first initiated by Great Clive, the founder of British empire in India. He thought it indispensably necessary to establish a fund for the maintenance of the disabled and worn out European Veterans. This institution not only universally approved, as a necessary act of just retribution, but also fundamental support to a Government, whose basis rests on military power alone. In the constitution of that upholding military power, the native auxiliaries must continue to form the most numerous part. The contrary view adopted by some could be suited to the principles of a rigid Republic, not for a Government which the British Government had in view. By establishment of this sort of military colony, where military education would be imparted to the children of the auxiliaries which would necessarily maintain the superiority in arms and strategy over the other native Indian powers.

(176)

Letter dated the 24th August, 1791 from Revenue Board to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions about the establishment of a new cross *dawk* in Tirhoot under the control of the

Post Master General. The establishment of the new cross *dawk* was as follows :—

No. and names of stages.	Amount of each stage.
1. Muzufferpore office	10
Cossids	8
Massaul	3
2. Chandapatty	11
3. Singeah	11
4. Hazeeapore	11
5. Bankypore	8
	62 (in sicca rupees).

(177)

Letter dated the 24th August, 1791 from Board of Revenue to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that Regulations respecting disqualified landholders should be made public both in Persian and Bengalee scripts. The Collector was directed to have vigilant eye on the conduct of the managers and guardians of the minors and lunatics. What measures were taken for the education of the minors and recovery of the lunatics, that should be also stated.

(178)

Letter dated the 21st September, 1791 from Council Chamber to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that Mr. Reuber Burrow was going to Tirhoot for ascertaining exact longitudes and latitudes of the several places of the district. The Collector was directed to offer him all necessary assistance.

(179)

Letter dated the 29th September, 1791 from Calcutta to R. Bathurst, the Collector of Tirhoot mentions the appointment of Sir Charles William Blunt as Post Master General from October.

(180)

Letter dated the 21st October, 1791 from the Commercial Resident at Patna to R. Bathurst, the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Court of Directors recommended for superior sorts of cotton for cultivation. In pursuance of the orders of the Directors the Commercial Resident at Patna had sent 10 dppers of the seed to Tirhoot for the purpose of promoting and extending cultivation.

(181)

Extract of a letter dated the 21st October, 1791 from the Governor-General in Council to Revenue Board mentions that the following measures might be adopted by the Collector of the district to avert the impending calamity of scarcity which was to be caused due to the failure of rains :—

- (i) The Collectors were empowered to open up any private tanks and reservoirs for the purpose of watering the crops of the *malguzarry* lands subject to certain restrictions. No tank or reservoir would be used if they were within the enclosure of the dwelling houses, if they were exclusively used for drinking purposes and if the proprietors of the tank and reservoir were themselves in dire necessity of using the water for their own crops.
- (ii) No cultivator could be allowed to hoard grain more than that might be sufficient for the consumption of his family for one year and also for seed.
- (iii) The grain merchants shall be convicted if they endeavour to withhold their grain from the open market.

(182)

Letter dated the 9th November, 1791 addressed to R. Bathurst, the Collector of Tirhoot mentions about the failure of rain in Tirhoot on large scale.

(183)

Letter dated the 25th November, 1791 from Calcutta, to G. Arbuthnot, Acting Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the effects of the drought on the crops of Tirhoot were considerable. The Collector was instructed to suspend the realisation of rent from the *ryots* and to see that no Zamindar or farmer were constraining their *ryots* for realisation of rent.

(184)

Letter dated the 9th December, 1791 from the Commercial Chamber to R. Bathurst, the Collector of Tirhoot mentions about the introduction of the *Cassada* plant into these provinces. The establishment of small nursery plantation at the chief seats of the several Collectorship was deemed necessary step for the general cultivation of the *Cassada* plant. It appears that the *Cassada* plant was a substitute of food to the native inhabitants during unfavourable seasons

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hyde to Secretary to Government dated the 26th October, 1791 mentions elaborately the description and necessities of *Cassada* plant to be planted in the different parts of the country. This plant or rather tree is propagated from slips or truncheous of its branches of 10 inches long with the greatest ease and expedition, without exception throughout the year, but best in the rains. It grows in any soil, but best a light sandy bordering on sterility—remains ineffective by drought or excess of rains. In five or six months its root acquires the weight of so many pounds and in advanced state of twelve months it attains the weight of 17 or 20 lbs. But afterwards it develops fibrous state and loses its nutritive power.

In order to avert the spectre of famine and scarcity it is essential to give due weight for extension of *Cassada* cultivation in the country. Even in contemporary Russia where the prejudices of education and ancient manners are most pertinaciously adhered to, the present Empress on the occasion of introducing the use of potato in that vast empire, it is said was reduced to the necessity of passing an edict, accompanied with fines and penalties. It is stated that every village must annually cultivate in certain acres of its land with *Cassada* plant. In the first instance it should be cultivated at the expense of Government, as a nursery stock for the use of the inhabitants as an additional resource on the occasion of a disastrous season. Afterwards to be maintained at the joint expense of the village and Government.

The root after being scraped is roasted into a coarse powder with a grater. The substance well washed and pressed is thrice repeated in three successions with water. It is then kneaded in a cake, and either baked in an oven or an iron plate until all the moisture is expelled from and then it should be used with delicious juice.

(185)

Letter dated the 12th December, 1791 addressed to R. Bathurst, Collector, Judge and Magistrate of Tirhoot mentions about indigo plantation and factory existed in Tirhoot.

(186)

Letter dated the 14th October, 1791 from Revenue Board to G. Arbuthnot, Acting Collector of Tirhoot mentions that some complaints were made against the Zamindars for continuing to collect sayer duties from *beoparies* and traders in defiance of the orders of Government. The Collector was asked to prevent such illegal exactions prevalent in his district.

(187)

INTRODUCTION OF POTATO CULTIVATION.

(a) Extract of a letter from Lt.-Col. Kyd to Secretary, Revenue Department, 26th October, 1791.

"The best method of bringing the resources which this plant (potato) apparently holds forth in aid of the natives..... the Collectors of provinces will probably be better able to suggest. I shall only observe that in Russia where the prejudices of education and ancient manners are most pertinaciously adhered to, that the present Empress on the occasion of introducing the use of the potato in the vast empire, it is said, was reduced to necessity of passing an edict, accompanied with fines, penalties that every village in proportion to its extent should annually cultivate a certain number of acres of this plant, leaving her subjects at liberty to use them as food or not as they pleased. Here where the bars to innovation in the article of food fall to be viewed nearly tantamount to physical, the Board will determine how far the Empress's edicts may require modification or the adopting such other means as may appear more suitable."

(b) Letter from Collector of Tirhoot to Secretary, Board of Revenue, 22nd January, 1802.

"In reply to Mr. Acting Sub-Secretary Johnston's letter, dated the 13th October last, you will be pleased to inform the gentlemen of the Board that the growth of potatoes is carried to a great extent in the pergunnah of Hadjeeapore owing to the great consumption and demand of them in the city of Patna which is not far distant from the above pergunnah, but the cultivation of them is not extended to any other part of the district. I believe, it is needless to observe how very averse the natives in general are to cultivate seed of any kind which they are not immediately acquainted with, and from several conversations which I have had with some of the zamindars on the subject. I am led to suppose that they might be induced to encourage the growth of potatoes in the other parts of the district provided a premium was offered for a certain number of bighas which would tend to facilitate the object Government have in view."

(188)

The Extract from the following letter written from Tirhoot Magistracy on the 27th October 1791 to William Cowper, President and Member of the Board of Revenue will show that scarcity or

excess of rainfall leading to famine or conditions preceding a famine were not unknown in 1791.—

"In the month of *Jaith*, 1198 when the cultivation for the current *fusli* year commenced, such quantity of rain fell, that numberless lands which had been sown and the crop already above grounds were inundated and the promised harvest destroyed. Immediately on the waters drying up, the lands were sown afresh, and from the month of *Assar* to the middle of *Bhadon* there was no scarcity of seasonable showers; but from that period to the end of *Assin* which is the season for rice crop and the *fusli* harvest there was not a single shower except on a very few partial spot. There was not sufficient collection of water to enable the *Rayats* to counter in small measures the mischief of drought..... the labour was almost totally lost."

"One month of moderate expectancy still remains for the cultivation of Rabi and should there be rain, much Rabi cultivation may be still carried on, enough to diminish considerably the general despondency and avert from many of the Malguzars that ruin that seems inevitable."

(189)

In 1791 a letter was issued from John Duncan to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot asking for certain information of trade between Nepal as he was collecting materials towards effecting a treaty of commerce between the Honourable Company and Government of Nepal. The Collector of Tirhoot was requested to report as to what are the principal imports under present Nepal Government.

(2) Similar duties.

(3) What duty if any are collected on them by Authority or by own Government or as far as he could learn from Nepal ?

(4) Which would be convenient station within the Nepal territory for the merchant and traders traffic. The order which may be fixed and exacted on exports passing from the Company's dominions to Tirhoot Collectorship ?

(5) What are the grievances under the Nepal Government that our traders would wish to have a remedy in respect of their commercial intercourse with the country ?

6. What would tend most of the promotion of beneficial traffic between two States ?

(190)

Salt.

To

Mr . R. BATHURST,
Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit the accompanying copies of proclamation with Persian and Bengali translation and desire you to publish the same for general information.

The Board desires you will report to them with the evidence, any instances which may occur of the clandestine traffic or transportation of salt which may be proved to have been known to the Zamindars of your district in order they may submit to the Governor-General in Council.


I am your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

20th April, 1791.

(191)

To

I. K. HARINGTON, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Sir,

I have the pleasure of transmitting you an abstract of the estimate of the population of the Lakraje Lands in this Collectorship of Tirhoot:—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Total 2,20,351	2,12,250	1,75,400	6,08,001

Tirhoot:

17th October, 1791.

(192)

Tax on catching fish.

To

WILLIAM COWPER, Esq.,

President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I have been honoured with your circular letter of the 1st July respecting the privilege of catching fish in rivers and other running water lakes, etc.

II. The Zamindars uniformly levied a duty from the fisherman amounting in general to 24 pice or about 5 annas per annum for each boat employed in fisheries in rivers; but what the whole annual produce throughout the district may be computed at I cannot form a judgement of previous too much minute enquiry and more labour than a computation of this nature appears on a cursory view of it to involve.

III. The duty I believe to have nothing objectionable in it, is usually paid with cheerfulness as is perhaps the only account between the Zamindars and his tenants adjusted almost uniformly without a reference.

TIRHOOT: I have the honour to be, etc.,

The 6th October, 1791.

Sd. ILLEGIBLE.

(193)

Letter dated the 12th January, 1792 from Fort William to R. Bathurst mentions that great inconvenience had arisen due to the military as well as the commercial and opium advances being made partly from one treasury and partly from another. It was directed that in future all assignments for commercial advances will be made from the Tirhoot treasury.

(194)

Letter dated the 20th January, 1792 to G. Arbuthnot mentions that the *ryots* were permitted to sow lands for indigo in grain; on their promise to have the number of *beggahs* ready for indigo by the 15th of January, 1792.

(195)

Letter dated the 19th January, 1792 from the General Post Master to R. Bathurst, the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that an account of the expenses for boats which will be necessary for

conducting mail throughout the year should be made instead of the monthly hitherto prevalent practice for the different postal stages in the district of Tirhoot.

(196)

Letter dated the 22nd January, 1792 from Patna to G. Arbuthnot, Acting Collector of Tirhoot mentions that a sum of *sicca* rupees 21,001 should be advanced for *Auyhun* advances for Bihar opium for the year 1791-92.

(197)

Letter dated the 13th January, 1792 from Fort William to W. Cowper, the President and a Member of the Board of Revenue mentions that for guarding the country from the calamities of famine and scarcity which had been frequently caused owing to the frequent failure of rains after Decennial settlement, the Government had decided to repair the existing tanks, reservoirs and water courses. The Collectors of the respective districts were directed to publish notification both in the Persian and Bengalee languages that necessary advances will be made to landholders and other for the purpose of repairing and enlarging the existing tanks and reservoirs and water courses. The rate of interest for the advanced money will be at the rate of 12 per cent per annum and also a penalty of 20 per cent will be imposed if the work would be not completed at the stipulated period or total failure in the execution of the work. Since the Zamindars and landholders would be greatly benefited by the execution of the plan, the nominal rate of interest was necessary.

(198)

Letter dated the 3rd February, 1792 from Council Chamber to R. Bathurst, Collector, Judge and Magistrate of Tirhoot mentions about the expansion of Jails, both in the *Diwanny*, *Fouze-darry* and *Maol Adawlut* Jails of the district.

(199)

Letter dated the 6th February, 1792 from the Revenue Board, to G. Arbuthnot, Acting Collector of Tirhoot mentions that Rajah Beekermajeet Sing, zamindar of Boujpoore in the district of Shahabad had been convicted for attempting to re-establish the internal duties abolished by the Regulations of the Government.

(200)

Letter dated the 22nd February, 1792 from Shahabad to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Governor-General in Council had deprived Rajah Beekermajeet Sing of the management

of his zamindary for his contumacious conduct in re-establishing the collection of the abolished internal duties and having directed that the cause of the Rajah's dispossession should be made public to deter by this example other Zamindars in Bihar from attempting similar exactions.

(201)

Letter dated the 29th February, 1792 to R. Bathurst mentions that he was directed by the Board of Revenue to furnish an account current of the several articles produced in the district of Tirhoot ,without confining it to the articles of European Commerce.

(202)

Letter dated the 20th April, 1792, from Revenue Board to R. Bathurst mentions that the Court of Directors entered into an agreement with Lieutenant Paterson for the purpose of sugar cultivation

Extract from the Commercial General letter from the Court of Directors dated 6th May, 1791 mentions that for the purpose of the expansion of the sugar cultivation the Government was actuated by the same policy which had hitherto attended for indigo cultivation. For this purpose the East India Company made an agreement with John Paterson, a noted conversant in the culture and management of the same article in the West Indies. According to the terms of the agreement the Company will afford all facilities to him. A tract of 6,000 beegas of land of 100 cubits each, in such part or parts of Bengal and Bihar, as may be the most suitable for sugarcane would be leased to him for 12 years to commence from the 1st January, 1792. Such land shall be applied only for the sugar cultivation.

(203)

Letter dated the 11th April, 1792 from Revenue Board mentions that the Governor-General in Council in view of the term of the agreement permitted Mr. Paterson to proceed to Bahar for the purpose of endeavouring to find in that province a situation adopted to the establishment of sugar plantation.

(204)

Letter dated the 12th March, 1792 from Colvin, the Agent for Bihar opium contract mentions the refractory attitude of the ryotts of Bahar district in refusing to give engagement agreeable to the Regulations of the Government for their crop of opium. A notice of warning was sent to the ryotts of the country against cutting down the poppies until the due estimates were made. But in contravention of the Regulations they had dried up the poppies and the reason they put forward was that "they would

otherwise lose the seed, which is of great value to them on account of the oil they extract from it". The contractor laid before the Government that unless proper penalty be inflicted upon the *ryotts*, such recalcitrant attitude will be on the increase. It was all the more essential in a time when the country was passing through drought and calamities.

(205)

Letter dated the 2nd May, 1792, from Commercial Chamber, to R. Bathurst mentions that the Governor-General in Council had approved for establishing nursery plantation in the several collectorships for the purpose of introducing the culture of the *Cassada* plant, or such other articles of food or commerce as might be suited to the soil and climate of the respective provinces.

(206)

Letter dated the 3rd May, 1792 from Patna to R. Bathurst Collector of Tirhoot mentions that an assignment for Rs. 1,11,974-12-7 on account of cloth investment was sent to the latter for payment.

(207)

Extract of a letter dated the 27th June, 1792 from Fort William mentions about the prohibition of the sale of fire-arms or other war-like ammunitions without the due license of the Government.

(208)

Letter dated the 3rd August, 1792 from Revenue Board to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Government had directed to suspend the issuing of licenses to distillers and vendors of spirituous liquor for 1792.

(209)

Extract of a letter from the Collector of Behar mentions that a toddy tree near Patna was much of value than an equally good tree at Sheher Chauti.

(210)

Letter dated the 7th August, 1792 to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that in pursuance of an engagement for the cultivation of indigo weed, the *ryotts* were paid three *sicca* rupees for cultivation and three rupees for land rents during *Assar* crop sown in June and July, provided the land was retained in indigo for the whole *Fussily* year. But if the field was relinquished in the month of *Curtic*, the indigo contractor paid only annas ten and

the remaining six annas was paid by the *ryotts* to the proprietors. For the *Falgunnee* crop sown in March, Rs. 1-8-0 was paid per *beega* for rent for cultivation if the weed was only once cut, and Rs. 1-2-0 as rent if relinquished at that time.

(211)

Letter dated the 7th August, 1792 from the Agent for Bihar opium contractor, Patna to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that in stipulated field for opium the *ryotts* had sown grain, which could not be reaped in time for poppies cultivation. The Collector was requested to prevent such encroachment.

(212)

Letter dated the 24th September, 1792 from Revenue Board to R. Bathurst, the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that prompt and vigilant action should be taken for counteracting the temptation which the high price of salt had kindled for illicit practices in this trade. If this illicit traffic would not be timely prevented by adequate measure Government revenue would suffer a lot, since salt was a subject of great importance to Government.

(213)

Letter dated the 28th September, 1792 from Custom House to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Governor-General in Council directed the Board of Revenue for the removal of custom house *chaukey* from Segaullee in *Sircar* Champaran to Hadjipore.

(214)

Letter dated the 23rd October, 1792 from Patna to R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that several complaints were made against the oppressive acts of violence committed on the *ryotts* of opium by the indigo planters in Tirhoot. If such persecutions were allowed to prevail the opium cultivation was bound to meet with much interruptions.

(Almost all the letters of this volume are damaged.)

(215)

To

G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.,
Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

Since writing my letter of the 20th instant; I have been favoured with your Treasury account for June.

In this account I perceive you have brought forward a balance of Rupees 68.75 per cent 18.2 and that you have given the mint credit for the amount of the overpayment mentioned in your letter of the 17th ultimo. This you have done under a supposition that the corrected account enclosed in that letter had been substituted in the room of the account first sent but as my letter abovementioned will inform you that I have not deemed a substitution requisite it will so apparent to you that the balance of the last mentioned account should be brought over and that no necessity will then exist for giving the mint credit for the overpayment as it is already included in that balance.

To prevent trouble I have altered the balance brought forward into the June account and to 68.975-18-2 instead of 68.75 per cent 18.2. I have likewise erased the entry under the head of mint which have given credit for the overpayment of Rupees 218 before mintor and I request you will make similar alterations in your office copy. It is proper I should inform you that necessity for making the entry directed in my letter of 20th instant still exists you will therefore be pleased to insert it in the Treasury account in which you may bring the produce of any other remittances to credit.

I am,

Sir,

Fort William,
Accountant-General's Office: Your most obedient servant,
The 31st July, 1792. (Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

(216)

To
G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.,

Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

Orders having been issued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council for the purpose of establishing the currency of Gold in every part of the country, I request that you will not only particularise at the foot of your Treasury accounts, the several species of Rupees which may be in your Treasury as desired in my letter of the May last, but that you will also specify the component part of the balance in Gold.

I am,

Fort William,
Accountant-General's Office: Your most obedient servant,
The 24th August, 1792. (Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

The old correspondence in 1791 shows a brisk business in opium in Tirhoot district (Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur). It appears that regular advances to the Opium Rayats were made.

William Cowper was the President of the Board of Revenue in 1791 and it appears that he took a good deal of interest in the day-to-day administration of Tirhoot district.

It appears that the Collector used to send every month a list of complaints received and disposed of, as the following letters will show:—

(217)

To

WILLIAM COWPER, Esq.,

President and Member of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit to you the list of complaints delivered into my katchery and an abstract of causes heard in December last.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

Tirhut :

The 7th January, 1792.

(218)

EXPORT and IMPORT—NAPAOUL.

In a letter dated, Tirhoot, 2nd February, 1792 R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot gave Mr. Duncan, Resident of Benares, a list of articles exported and imported to and from Napaul. The letter is as follows.—

Sir,

Enclosed you will receive the current exports and imports required by your letter of the 17th last. Though the articles are numerous the trade is very confined and is likely to continue so, unless the Napaul Government can be prevailed upon to afford protection to the Trader and to reduce and fix the Duties which are at present arbitrary and exorbitant.

Exports to Napaul.

1. Salt.
2. White woollen cloth.

Imports from Napaul.

1. Gold Dust.
2. Crude Borax.

3. Muslin.	3. Ivory.
4. Malda cloth.	4. Wax.
5. English red cloth.	5. Cow's tails.
6. Hindusthani shoes.	6. Lead.
7. Muskets.	7. Iron.
8. Nut-megs.	8. Copper.
9. Clove.	9. Cochin cloth.
10. Pepper.	10. Chints.
11. Soopari.	11. Cinnamon.
12. Cocoanuts.	12. Honey.
13. All sorts of pulse.	13. Sallajwet.
14. Opium.	14. Tin.

(219)

(From 2nd January, 1793 to 27th December, 1793.)

Petition of Laul Behandre, nephew of the late Rajah Moorleedher to Revenue Board mentions that the office of the head of the *Hircarrah* to the *Nizamat* of *Soobah Bahar* vested in his family from many successive reigns. After the supremacy of the Company the late Rajah Moorleedher held the charge of the *dauk* from Monghyr to Delhi, and throughout the four *sircars* of the *Soobah Bahar*. When Mr. Lane on the orders from Calcutta committed this office to Englishmen, the father of the petitioner was granted a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000 from the Patna Council. The petitioner himself was granted a monthly salary of Rs. 210 till the time of Mr. Maxwell for attending with the *Hircarrah*. There was a demand of a balance of three lakhs of rupees against Rajah Khyally Ram, and the petitioner was deputed with strict injunctions to procure its liquidation. The Rajah thereupon transmitted a representation to Calcutta and was summoned there. The *tahood* of *Soobah Bahar* was then granted to Rajah Kullean Singh, Rajah Khyally Ram and Mukum Laul, and the Patna Council was dissolved. Since that time the petitioner was out of employment. As such the petitioner wanted to be divested from the responsibility and distinction of his previous post.

The petitioner secondly demonstrated the Board against the oppressions and ravages of Mr. Batton. In the *Fussily* year 1196 Mr. Batton established an indigo manufacture in the confines of *mozah* Buryspoor, Soongursaw and Anjinaesi in *pergunnah* Busaurah. He forcibly cut down all the orchards of mango, jack, toddy and other various kinds of trees that yielded

a produce of hundreds of rupees. He also exacted forced labour from the *ryotts* and due to his tyranny many deserted the above mentioned *mozahs*. The cultivators were forced to cultivate indigo in lieu of seed and in many cases advances were not made. The demands for *bhoosa*, straw, goats and bullocks were so great in the said *mozahs* for the cultivation of indigo in the neighbourhood that the remaining *ryotts* were also absconding.

(220)

(*From 18th January to 31st December, 1793.*)

Letter dated the 19th January, 1793 Bankypore, to R. Bathurst mentions that a sum of rupces six thousand was earmarked for the deputation to Nepaul.

(221)

Letter dated the 25th January, 1793 from Council Chamber to R. Bathurst, the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that in view of the petition presented by Lall Behadur the Governor-General in Council had directed Mr. Bathurst to give a correct estimation of the indigo establishment along with the names of proprietors and villages in which they were established.

(222)

Letter dated the 8th February, 1793 Fort William to R. Bathurst mentions that the latter was directed to remit all rupces except *sicca* rupees to the Patna Mint for their conversion into *sicca* rupees.

(223)

Letter dated the 8th February, 1793 Fort William, from Lord Cornwallis to W. Cowper, President and Member of the Board of Revenue mentions that the Collectors of the districts in the Bihar and Bengal in which the opium was produced and the Acting Resident at Banaras, were directed to present their view points for alteration in the terms of the existing contract.

(224)

Letter dated the 11th February, 1793 from Council Chamber, to J. Rawlins, Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue mentions that permission was granted to the Nawabh, Vejiers, Ministers, the Nawab Hussain Riza Khan and Rajah Tickait Roy to proceed to Calcutta. The Collectors of Behar especially of Bogalepore and Moorshedabad were directed to meet them at a short distance from their places of residence and to accompany them until they passed a short way beyond their respective stations. The Collectors of customs were also instructed not to molest or impede

their journey but to assist them and their attendants to pass without paying duties.

(225)

Letter dated the 21st February, 1793 from the office of the Accountant-General to R. Bathurst, the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that Rs. 3,898-6 being the expense of Mr. Routledge for his deputation to inquire into the effect of the drought.

(226)

Letter dated the 27th February, 1793 from Revenue Board to R. Bathurst mentions that the rates of licenses granted in the district of Tirhoot were not in a tune of the standard approved by Mr. Seaton and consequently the distillers and vendors of spirituous liquors of the surrounding districts of Behar, sircar Saran and Purnea were adversely affected. The Collector was directed to maintain the invariable standard and to establish the highest rate of tax at Hajypoore which is in the contiguity of Patna and also at Muzaffarpur and Durbangah, so that Government revenue in 1200 might not suffer.

(227)

Extract of a letter from the Governor-General in Council dated the 22nd February, 1793 mentions that the Board of Revenue should be always careful in seeing that the Government should not be charged with the expense of repairing any pools in lands let in farm or in the possession of the proprietors excepting those which had always been kept in repair at the public expense.

(228)

Letter dated the 1st March, 1793 from Board of Revenue to R. Bathurst mentions that the *Tehseeldary* establishment of Tirhoot was too high so the Collector was directed to make all practicable reduction in it.

(229)

Letter dated the 29th March, 1793 from Council Chamber to R. Bathurst mentions that the latter was appointed as the second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and the Court of Circuit for the division of Moorshedabad on the salary of Rs. 3,333-5-4 per month from the 1st May, next. Mr. John Neave was to succeed him in the offices of Judge and Magistrate and Mr. Arbuthnot as Collector of Tirhoot from the 1st May, 1793.

(230)

Letter dated the 5th April, 1793 from Council Chamber to R. Bathurst mentions that the Governor-General in Council is

determined to build brick jails in each district for the prisoners who may be confined under process of the civil and criminal courts.

(231)

Letter dated the 19th April, 1793 from Council Chamber to G. Arbuthnot mentions that the latter was directed to take oath of his new assignment before the Judge of the *Diwanny Adaulut* of Tirhoot instead of at Calcutta.

(232)

Letter dated the 26th April, 1793 from Council Chamber to R. Bathurst mentions that the latter was charged by Mr. Hunter of having been concerned in manufacturing and trading in indigo. The complaint of Mr. Hunter is also included in the letter.

(233)

Letter dated the 15th June, 1793 from the Accountant-General Office, Fort William to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that all rupees are to be received and disbursed according to the new conversion table published on the 25th October, 1792. According to the new conversion table 100 *sicca* weight of the old Patna *sonats* should be converted to 76 *sicca* rupees.

(234)

Letter dated the 17th July, from Fort William to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that two assignments of Rs. 64,500 were made in favour of Mr. David Colvin, the Agent of the opium contractor, Behar - One for Rs. 25,800 payable as soon as possible and the other for Rs. 38,700 payable in the month of *sawun* next.

(235)

Letter dated the 19th July, 1793 from Council Chamber to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that a sum of Rs. 85 should be paid to the Judge and Magistrate of Tirhoot for his travelling charges from Patna to Muzaffarpur.

(236)

Letter dated the 10th September, 1793 from Revenue Board to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that 35 *beegae* of land should be settled with Mr. Purves on rent from Jootah Lall Tewarry for the purpose of erecting indigo works.

(237)

(*From February, 1793 to 31st July, 1793.*)

Letter dated the 5th February, 1793 from R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot to Captain William Kirkpatrick mentions

that the latter was deputed to Nepaul to compose of differences with regard to boundary disputes between Nepaul and Tirhoot.

(238)

Letter dated the 13th February, 1793 from R. Bathurst to the Secretary, Governor-General in Council encloses a list of indigo works in the district of Tirhoot.

No. of works.	Situation.	Names of the proprietors.
1	Daudpore	William Orby Hunter.
1	Seryoh	William Orby Hunter.
1	Doolie	William Orby Hunter.
1	Otter	James Gentil.
1	Shahpore	Richardson Purves.
1	Caunty	Alexander Narull.
1	Mootypore	Alexander Narull.
1	Dureeah	Finah.
1	Bairanoh	Leuis Kick and G.W. Schuman.
9 total works.		

(239)

Letter dated the 24th March from Tirhoot to J. Rawlins, Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue along with an enclosure dated the 11th July, 1789 corresponding with the 4th *Sawan* 1196 mentions that orders have been received from the Board of Revenue for the formation of a Decennial Settlement from the beginning of 1197 *Fussily*.

Mr. Bathurst presented a list of the kinds of produce and the fixed rent per *beegahs* as follows :—

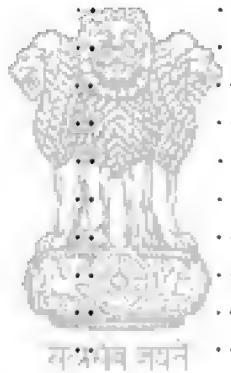
Kinds of produce.	Fixed rent
	Rs. a.
<i>Samah-Kaim and Khadoo</i>	2 4
<i>Murrooa-Anse-Kheel</i>	2 0
<i>Murrooa-Anse-Peh</i>	3 0
<i>Bengah Khokitee</i>	2 0
<i>Dawn-Kheel</i>	1 12
<i>Dawn-Peh</i>	4 8
<i>Toree-----</i>	3 4
<i>Bangah Tappkar</i>	3 8

Kinds of produce.

Fixed rent.

Rs. a.

<i>Koretee</i>	..	..	..	..	1 8
<i>Maush</i>	..	..	..	..	1 8
<i>Jowar</i>	..	..	..	..	3 8
<i>Shukerkund</i>	..	..	..	..	2 0
<i>Sootny</i>	..	..	..	..	3 8
<i>Tamacco</i>	..	..	..	..	5 4
<i>Til</i>	..	..	..	..	2 0
<i>Matee</i>	..	..	..	..	2 0
<i>Adruck</i>	..	..	..	..	5 12
<i>Huldee</i>	..	..	..	..	3 8
<i>Mussore Teesee</i>	..	..	..	..	2 0
<i>Kissary</i>	..	..	..	..	1 12
<i>Karoow</i>	..	..	..	..	2 4
<i>Arhar</i>	..	..	..	..	2 12
<i>Gehu</i>	..	..	..	..	3 14
<i>Jow</i>	..	..	..	..	2 4
<i>Pa-Auj</i>	..	..	..	..	1 6
<i>Teh-soow</i>	..	..	..	..	2 0
<i>Bangah Boockrah</i>	..	..	..	..	3 4
<i>Chenah</i>	..	..	..	..	1 8
<i>Karee</i>	..	..	..	..	1 4



Abstract dated the 1st April 1793 mentions the extent of encroachments caused due to the river Ganges and Gandak in the district of Tirhoot as :—

Encroachments.

		<i>Bighas.</i>	<i>Kathas.</i>	<i>Dhoors.</i>
<i>Hadjepore</i>	..	4,283	7	5
<i>Cusmur</i>	..	4,343	19	5
<i>Balagutch</i>	..	1,500	..	..
Total	..	10,127	6	10

(240)

Letter dated the 24th April, 1793 from R. Bathurst to E.E. Pole, Commercial Resident at Patna is written in form of queries and replies with regard to sugar cultivation in Tirhoot. It is mentioned that average rent per *begah* varies from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 3-3 according to the quality of the soil. The average expense per *begah* for sugar cultivation is Rs. 12 and the average quantity of the *gur* produce is 10 to 25 maunds per *begah*; the value of *gur* per maund is one rupee. The rate of profit from sugar cultivation is estimated from 2 to 4 rupees per *begah*. Sugar is not prepared in the district and is imported from Benaras, Patna and Gorukhpore, the quantity of which estimated to be about 8 to 900 maunds per year.

(241)

Letter dated the 7th May, 1793 from R. Bathurst to G.H. Barlow, Sub-Secretary to the Governor-General in Council is written for refuting all the charges of indigo concerns levelled against the former by Mr. Hunter of Daudpur. Mr. Bathurst represented that the charges of Mr. Hunter were malicious and false. He cited an example that in spite of twenty years service in India he was not even able to acquire sufficient money to proceed to England and he sent his family with 200 maunds of indigo after borrowing twenty thousand rupees from Mr. Blanshards which was still due with him.

(242)

Letter dated the 31st May, 1793 from Tirhoot to John Neave, Magistrate of Tirhoot mentions that the *Jeet ryotts* or *Mundal* spoken in Bengal, were the *sirdars* of the villages and all disputes between the lesser class of *ryotts* and *maliks* were as a rule settled by them. But they had no rights to enter into engagements for lands without the express permission of the *maliks*. The *ryotts* after obtaining *pattas* were entitled to sow the field with indigo or any other grain without asking the permission of the *maliks*.

(243)

Letter dated the 18th June, 1793 from R. Purves of Shahpore to William Cowper, President and a Member of the Board of Revenue mentions that the former built an indigo works at Shahpore about three years ago and was erecting another indigo works at Chetwarrah after a legal grant of license from the Government and a regular *pattah* from the proprietor of the land. The Government passed an ordinance dated 24th December, 1792, prohibiting the erection of any indigo works in the district of

Tirhoot without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(244)

(From March, 1793 to November, 1793.)

Letter dated the 25th February, 1793 from Council Chamber to John Rawlins, the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue mentions that the Governor-General in Council had made a new Resolution for the future management of the invalid *jagirdar* establishment.

(245)

Letter dated the 17th May, 1793 from Fort William to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Court of Directors had granted an additional donation of six months to the army that took part in the late war.

(246)

Letter dated the 8th July, 1793 from Fort William to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was directed by the Board to remit to the Collector of Moorshedabad the unappropriated balance of his treasury to meet the demand of the Commercial Department.

(247)

Letter dated the 16th July, 1793 Fort William, from the Accountant-General's Office mentions a statement of the opium advances which was to be met from the Tirhoot treasury :—

Month.	Amount.		
			Rs.
<i>Assar</i>	25,800
<i>Sawan</i>	38,700
<i>Bhadown</i>	25,800
<i>Assin</i>	25,800
<i>Cartick</i>	25,800
<i>Augun</i>	17,200
			1,59,100 (in sicca rupees.)

(248)

Slavery prohibited, a notice to Mr. R. Bathurst, *Collector of Tirhoot.*

• Sir,

The Governor-General in Council having taken into his serious consideration and practice which existed for several years.....

prohibiting by a regulation of Government of exporting natives from this country to be sold as slaves in other parts of India, have determined as far as it lies to prevent the continuance of the abuse and to that end an accompanying proclamation has been made in the usual manner in the native languages and copies of which are forwarded to the different Collectors throughout the Company's provinces in order that it may be generally promulgated and understood.

(249)

This volume has a number of important letters showing an active trade in opium, sugar, cloth, piece goods, borax, and turmeries which were the monopoly of the English Companies. There are large number of letters issued from the Accountant-General's Office at Fort William to the Collector of Tirhoot ordering advances and payments to different individuals and concerns for the supply of such goods to Government. It appears that the articles were to be supplied to the Commercial Resident at Patna.

For saltpetre the Government advanced the following sums in the following years to Commercial Resident at Patna :—

Years.			Amount. Rs.
1793	..	..	1,25,000 in <i>sicca</i> rupees.
1795	..	..	64,000 in <i>sicca</i> rupees.
1796	..	..	40,000 in <i>sicca</i> rupees.
1797	..	..	50,000 in <i>sicca</i> rupees.
1798	..	..	25,000 in <i>sicca</i> rupees.

For cloth the following amounts were advanced to Commercial Resident at Patna :—

Years.			Amount.
1793	..	..	1,785-8-0 in current rupees
1794	..	..	83,033-5-4 in <i>sicca</i> rupees.
1795	..	..	87,516-4-0 in <i>sicca</i> rupees.
1796	89,178-7-0 in <i>sicca</i> rupees.

For Borax and Turmeric.

1793	12,000 in current rupees.
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For piece goods.

1797	1,26,597-8-0 in <i>sicca</i> rupees.
1798	90,000-0-0 in <i>sicca</i> rupees.

Opium was supplied by David Colvin, the agent for the Bihar opium contractor, J. M. Playdell, an Agent of Bihar opium. The advanced sums in the name of the followings were as follows:—

	Amount.	Years.
		1793-94
David Colvin ..	25,800 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	<i>Assar.</i>
	38,700 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	<i>Sawan.</i>
	25,800 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	<i>Bhado.</i>
	25,000 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	..
(For 200 surplus chests, month not mentioned of opium.)		
	25,800 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	<i>Asin.</i>
	25,800 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	<i>Kartik.</i>
	17,200 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	<i>Aghan.</i>
	50,000 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	1794-95
	51,600 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	<i>Assar</i> , 1796-97.
	31,000 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	<i>Sawan</i>
	27,400 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	<i>Kartik.</i>
	25,800 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	<i>Aghan.</i>
J. M. Playdell ..	10,800 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	<i>Assar</i> , 1797-98.
	8,000 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	September.
	17,500 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	October.
	34,400 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	November.
	4,000 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	February, 1798.
	2,000 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	March.
	5,000 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	April.
	2,400 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	May.
Agent of Bihar Opium.	600 in <i>sicca</i> rupees ..	August, 1798.

বার্ষিক বস্তু

The names of the other concerns are as follows:—S. M. Taylor, William Fairlie, Edward Ephraim Pole, Gawans and Horsley, C. Robertson, Campbell and Rodcliff, Hephen Cowgill, Johan Stracey, William Bond, Messrs Dring and Co., Alexander Nowell, Messrs Fairlie and Gilmore and Co., Richardson Purves, Messrs Cockevel Trail and Co.

(250)

To

R. BATHURST, Esq.,
Judge of the Dewany Adalat of Tirhoot.

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to desire you will administer the accompanying oath to Mr. G. Arbuthnot who has been appointed Collector of Tirhoot.

You will return the oath after having duly administered and attested it.

I am,

COUNCIL CHAMBER :

Sir,

The 19th April, 1793.

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

I, R. Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot do promise and swear and I will to the utmost of my endeavour, will and faithfully execute and discharge the duty of an officer of Revenue, reposed in and committed to me by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to East Indies and that I will not demand, take or accept, directly or indirectly by myself or by any other person for my use or on my behalf or from any Rajah, Zamindar, Talukdar, Polygor, Renter, Rayat or other persons paying or liable to pay any tribute, Rent or Tax to or for the use of the said United Company in sum of money, or other valuable thing by way of gift and present or otherwise for and on behalf or besides and except, the actual tribute, Rent, or Tax authorised to be taken by and for use of the said United Company and that I will justly and truly account and answer for the same to the said United Company.

So help me God,

Sworn before me,

The year 1793.

(251)

(From 1st August, 1793 to 30th September, 1794.)

Letter dated the 10th August, 1793 from Tirhoot to William Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenue mentions about a *Pattah* of 25 *beeghas* of land fallow and cultivated in *mauza* Shatpora which was settled with Mr. Purves for erecting indigo works on the *Jammah* of 75 *hursunnahs* per annum.

(252)

Letter dated the 21st August, 1793 to John Neave, Judge of *Sircar* Tirhoot mentions that there were 30 persons in confinement and many more expected due to non-payment of revenue. The jail in which they were confined was very small. In want of fresh air and spacious accommodation, a renter who was under apprehension got serious fever.

(253)

Letter dated the 27th August, 1793 from Tirhoot to W. Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenue mentions about the re-organisation of the boundaries of the district of Tirhoot. It is mentioned that *pergunnah* Cusmar which is situated to the west of the Gandak should form part of Saran, its distance from the Suddar *Cutchery* at Chuprah is only 7 *coss*. The villages which are situated to the west of the river Koosoh and forms part of Purnea should be annexed to this district. By the above-mentioned adjustment in the boundary the Collector pleaded that if the Board approve the suggestion his collectorship would be as compact as possible; being bounded in the north by Nepaul, by the Koosoh to the west, on the south by the Ganges and the west by the great Gandak. The intention of the Collector was to reside at Durbungah on the ground of it is in the centre of *Sircar* Tirhoot.

(254)

Letter dated the 11th October, 1793 from Tirhoot to W. Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenue mentions that total revenue due in *Sarcar* Tirhoot was Rs. 7,456-14-9 for which the Collector stated that irregularity in the mode of collection in the regime of the former Collector and the inability of the *Tahsildars* to collect the revenue were mainly responsible for the huge dues.

(255)

Letter dated the 10th September, 1793 from Revenue Board to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions the former approval to authorise Mr. Purves to rent 35 *beeghas* of land from the proprietor Jootah Lall Tewary for erecting indigo works as specified in the *pattahs* granted to him by the proprietor abovementioned.

(256)

Letter dated the 16th November, 1793 from Tirhoot to W. Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenue mentions that according to the orders of the Board Cussmar *pergunnah* hitherto part of Tirhoot was made over to the Collector of *Sircar* Sarun.

(257)

Letter dated the 6th December, 1793 from G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot to David Colvin, Agent for the Bihar opium contractor mentions that a *hoondee* for 16,869-5-8-1 in *sicca rupees* was forwarded for payment upon Shewpersaud *Mehajin* and *Gomastah* of the house of Golaub Roy and Cossinaut for *Kartick* advances.

(258)

Letter dated 5th January, 1794 from Tirhoot to the Commercial Resident at Patna mentions that a *hoondee* for 33,342-4-14-1 in *sicca* rupees was forwarded upon Shewpersaud, *mehajin* and *gomastah* of the house of Golaub Roy and Cossinaut of Patna for payment on account of investment of sugar for the year 1794 *Fussily*.

(259)

Letter dated the 5th January, 1794 from Tirhoot to David Colvin, Agent for the Bihar Opium contractor mentions that a *hoondee* for *sicca* rupees 70,200 was forwarded upon Shewpersaud *mehajin* and *gomastah* of the house of Golaub Roy and Cossinaut of Patna for payment on account of advances made for Bihar opium for *Aughun*.

(260)

Old Correspondence Volume for 1793-94 (Receipt Side) has a few important letters.

The Accountant-General on the 7th December, 1793 issued a directive to the Collector of Tirhoot to prevent mistakes arising out of the mode in changing and crediting any sums which he might remit to or receive from any mint.

(261)

In his letter dated the 17th April, 1794 the Acting Secretary sent an extract of a letter from the Governor-General in Council restricting the sale of land to the Collector of Tirhoot. The Collector was given definite instructions as how he should proceed when the lands of any proprietor became liable under the Regulation to be sold for the discharge of arrears. The Collector was also asked to furnish the Board immediately with detailed information as indicated regarding the lands sought to be sold. He was definitely asked not to sell until he had received the Board's sanction to them and if sanction had not been received till the date for sale, the sale should be postponed.

(262)

On the 20th June, 1794 an extract of a letter was sent to the Collector regarding the claims of the persons entrusted with the collection of the Police tax to an allowance for the time they had been employed in this duty.

(263)

Letter dated the 5th January, 1794 from Tirhoot to W. Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenue mentions

that distance between Durbungah (the place of residence of the Collector) to Burkaghur is 30 *Coss*, to Bowannypore 35 *Coss*, to Natpoor 25 *Coss* and to Dupper 26 *Coss*. The distance between Durbungah and Muzuffurpore, the residence of the Judge of the district is 15 *Coss*.

(264)

Letter dated the 12th January, 1794 from C. Traver, Assistant Surgeon, Tirhoot to G. Arbuthnot mentions that the former procured a *pottah* for 25 *beegahs* of land in Kurrckarrow in Hadjipore for erecting an indigo works. As it was necessary to have the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council in such matter, the Collector was requested to obtain permission from that authorities for the erection of indigo works in the said land.

(265)

Letter dated the 24th January, 1794 from Tirhoot to E.E. Pole, Commercial Resident at Patna mentions that a *hoondee* for current Rs. 50,000 on account of the investment made for the piece goods for 1794 was forwarded to the latter for payment upon Shewpersaud, *mehajin* and *gomastah* of the house of Golaub Roy and Cossinaut of Patna.

(266)

Letter dated the 20th January, 1794 from Tirhoot to W. Cowper, President and Members of the Board mentions that village Soonderbund did not form part of the Rajah's *Lakerajee* lands, but being entirely waste in 1194 it was never included in the Rent Roll. In 1197 it was included in the Rent Roll of the Teekeydar Meer Burkuttoolah Khan, but he never demanded any rent from the women. When Rajah Madho Sing made grant to Rajah of Muckoonpur it was an impenetrable jungle and the lands consisting of about 100 *beegahs* were brought under cultivation by great labour and perseverance of the Nepaulese people who still adhered to the above mentioned Rajah. Since the village was small one and the conditions of the families of the Rajah were distressing the Collector requested the Board to confirm the grant of the said village as *Lakerajee* lands.

(267)

Letter dated the 1st February, 1794 from Tirhoot to E. E. Pole, Commercial Resident at Patna mentions that an order was sent on Shewpersaud, the *mehajin* and *gomastah* of the house of Golaub Roy and Cossinaut of Patna to make payment to latter in *sicca* rupees 29,991-14-10-3.

(268)

Letter dated the 1st February, 1794 from Tirhoot to P. Therves, Acting Resident at Benares mentions that an order for a sum of Rs. 93,617-8-10-3 upon Cossinaut and Nunderam at Benares was forwarded for payment to latter.

(269)

Letter dated the 1st February, 1794 from Tirhoot to R. Blake, Assay Master of Patna mentions that an order for a sum of Rs. 39,717-3-16-2 upon Shewpersaud, *mehajin* and *gomastah* of the house of Golaub Roy and Coossinaut was forwarded for payment to latter with an accompanied invoice as given below: —

Old 19 <i>sun-sicca</i> rupees	..	..	17,153-3-6
11 and 12 <i>sun-sicca</i> rupees	..	..	4,833-6-7-1
<i>Phoolee</i>	..	..	3,124-2-2
<i>Hursunnah</i>	..	..	14,606-8-1-1
<hr/>			39,717-3-16-2
<hr/>			

(270)

Letter dated the 1st February, 1794 from Tirhoot to R. Blake, Assay Master of Patna mentions that an order for a sum of Rs. 6,791-7-14-1 upon the house of Luchmy Narain and Richpaul Doss of Patna was forwarded to latter for payment with an accompanied invoice as follows: —

19 <i>sun-sicca</i> rupees	..	..	1,489-7-14-1
<i>Phoolee sicca</i> rupee ..	..	..	4,983-6-7-2
<i>Hursunnah sicca</i> rupees	..	..	498-9-12-2
<hr/>			6,971-7-14-1

(271)

Letter dated the 21st February, 1794 from Tirhoot to C. Tweedland, Assistant Commercial Resident at Patna mentions that an order was made upon the Mint of Patna for new *sicca* rupees 45,236 in part payment of assignment no. 15 for currency 1,00,000 on account of the investment of saltpetre for 1794.

(272)

Letter dated the 23rd February, 1794 from Tirhoot to W. Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenue mentions that the proposed *Khas* management of the estate of the latter Bhow Begum was situated in the *pergunnahs* adjacent to Durbungah.

(273)

Letter from G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot to F. W. Gooch, Indigo Planter of Tirhoot mentions that the Board of Revenue granted permission for the erection of indigo works at Tewarrah.

(274)

Letter dated the 31st March, 1794 from Tirhoot to W. Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenue mentions that a *pottah* for 50 *beegahs* granted to A. Howell, indigo planter in Tirhoot by Rajah Mustafa Khan in zillah Turki had been sanctioned by the Board to erect a set of indigo works there.

(275)

Letter dated the 10th March, 1794 from Tirhoot to W. Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenue mentions that a sum of Rs. 18,096 should be defrayed for the expense of Police in 1201 *Fussily*. It also mentions that a general tax was levied on the shop-keepers and traders throughout the district.

(276)

Letter dated the 20th April, 1794 from Tirhoot to W. Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenue mentions that in the night of 25th April, 1794 the treasure amounting to Rs. 10,338 being a part *kist* of Zilla Durbungah, which was put under charge of twenty armed peons was plundered by the gang of dacoits at Sirbadyganj about three *Coss* from Muzaffarpur.

(277)

Letter dated the 2nd May, 1794 from Thomas Palmer, Muzaffarpur to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot along with an enclosure mentions a copy of a *pottah* under the seal of Meer Jaffar Shah, proprietor granted to Mr. Thomas Palmer for the purpose of erecting a bungalow and godown. The land mentioned in the *pottah* was 50 *beegahs* in the village Sicunderpore on a total jammah of 50 rupees per annum from 1202 *Fussily*.

(278)

Letter dated the 24th July, 1794 from Tirhoot to W. Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenue mentions that a *pottah* for 50 *beegahs* of land granted to Mr. Gooch and to Mr. Levis Kick in the village Shahpore Oondy-in the *pergunnah* Serissa for the purpose of erecting indigo works.

(279)

Letter dated the 22nd July, 1794 from Tirhoot to Thomas Myers, Accountant to the Board of Revenue mentions that only

loss in remitting the gold surplus to Benares would be to *Hoondian*, if it was intended that the *Hoondis* should be drawn out payable in silver, then the loss would be considerable. The *batta* in Patna on every gold *mohurs* was 4 *annas* on the 16th of July but on the 17th it rose to 8 annas. This was caused due to great import of gold *mohurs* from Calcutta. The Shroffs of Patna consequently were making huge profit by playing their tricks with *malguzars*. On the publication of Government orders for the Collectors to receive gold into their treasuries, the Shroffs of Patna sent for large sums in that specie from Calcutta. As the *batta* on gold *mohur* was very huge, they could afford to exchange with the *malguzars* of Tirhoot for less than the real value. The Collector of Tirhoot stated that it was evident from the fact that a great quantity of gold was paid into the treasury and none of that specie was in circulation in the country.

(280)

Letter dated the 5th August, 1794 from Tirhoot to W. Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenue mentions that the Governor-General in Council desired to form the detachment of *Burkandazes*, *Pykes* and the other armed establishment in Tirhoot. The existing detachment of the regular troops was consisting of 1 Havildar, 1 Naik and 24 sepoys whereas formerly it consisted of 1 Havildar, 1 Naik and 12 sepoys. The sepoys were increased due to the dacoity case in which public treasure was plundered on the 25th April, 1794.

(281)

Letter dated the 3rd September, 1794 from Tirhoot to W. Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenue mentions that the condition of roads was highly deplorable in Tirhoot. The condition of the Hajypore-Muzaffarpur road was unsatisfactory and used to become well-nigh impassable during the rainy season, though it could be improved with a trivial sum of 6,000 to 8,000 rupees. The other roads which could be mentioned were the Muzaffarpore-Synghea and Muzaffarpore-Durbhungah roads, which were merely path-work by the feet of the travellers. The travellers were frequently way-laid by the robbers and the attack of the tigers, especially in the eastern *pergunnah* of the district was more frequent.

(282)

(*From January to June, 1794.*)

Letter dated the 12th January, 1794 from the Assistant Surgeon, Tirhoot to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the former had procured a *pottah* for 25 *beegahs* of land in the village Jhurriharow in the Hadjipore district for the purpose

of erecting a set of indigo works. He solicited the attention of the Collector to procure the necessary sanction of the Governor-General for erecting works therein.

(283)

Letter dated the 24th January, 1794 from Fort William to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that for the extensive circulation of gold the Collector of Moorshedabad was directed to remit one lac of *sicca* rupees in that specie to the Collector of Tirhoot.

(284)

Letter dated the 4th February, 1794 from the Revenue Board to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Board has decided to levy fine on persons guilty of the illicit manufacture of sundry articles included in the *aubkarry*.

(285)

Letter dated the 7th February, 1794 from Turwanah to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that a *pottah* for ten *beegahs* of land was granted to erect a set of indigo works therein.

(286)

Letter dated the 19th February, 1794 from the Patna Factory to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that 1,00,000 current rupees had been sanctioned to the Commercial Resident at Patna for the saltpetre investment in 1794.

(287)

Letter dated the 11th March, 1794 from the Revenue Board to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that Mr. Gooch was permitted to hold the extent of the lands mentioned in the *pottah* for the purpose of erecting indigo works.

(288)

Letter dated the 14th March, 1794 from Fort William addressed to William Cowper, President and Member of the Board of Revenue mentions that the Collectors of the respective districts were directed to apply to the Judges of the several courts to release from confinement all zamindars, independent *Talookdars*, and other actual proprietors of the land who were arrested under the XIV Regulation of 1793 for the arrears of rent. The Board further mentions that "no proprietor of land shall be imprisoned for arrears of public revenue who has landed property, which if sold, will be sufficient to make the deficiency".

(289)

Letter dated the 14th March, 1794 from Fort William to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that a further remittance of Rs. 50,000 in gold was to be sent to the latter—1/3 in whole *mohars*, 1/3 in halves, and other 1/3 in quarters. The Collector of Tirhoot was further directed to postpone making any further remittance to the Resident of Benares until one lac *sicca* specie was to be remitted to the Collector of Moorshedabad.

(290)

Letter dated the 24th March, 1794 from the Patna Mint to Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the new coins were ready to be paid to the later orders.

(291)

Letter dated the 24th March, 1794 from Tirhoot to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that a *pottah* for 50 *beegahs* of land was granted to the petitioner by Rajah Mustafa Khan for the purpose of erecting a set of indigo works. The Collector was solicited to procure necessary permission for the purpose mentioned above.

(292)

Letter dated the 9th April, 1794 from Revenue Board to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that Mr. Nowell had been permitted to erect indigo works on the ground specified in his *pottah*.

(293)

Letter dated the 16th April, 1794 from Fort William to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the sum under the denomination of "Hursunnohs" relates only to the terms of the rupees, and does not by any means show their relative value with the other denominations such as *siccas*, *sonats* or other kind. The Collector was directed to give necessary information about the comparative value of the above mentioned currency so that the Civil Auditor may be able to audit the accounts.

(294)

Letter dated the 14th April, 1794 from C. Shakespear, Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue to Sir John Shore Baronet, Governor-General in Council mentions that in order to avoid confusion and mistakes in dealing with the public accounts it was almost essential to have an uniform currency in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Though *sicca* currency was in circulation it

was restricted only among the Europeans. Promulgation of a Statutory Resolution could only make its circulation in the country side.

(295)

Letter dated the 5th May, 1794 from Council Chamber to Rawlins, Secretary to the Board of Revenue mentions the circulation of the copper coin under the denomination of pice.

(296)

Resolutions of the Governor-General in Council in the Military Department, the 28th April, 1794 mentions that the Governor-General in Council had accepted the representation of the Collectors of the districts on the subject of reimbursing to zamindars and other land-holders and renters in the Company's provinces for expenses incurred by them in crossing over rivers and *nullahs*, the troops and baggage of detachments marching from the respective districts. The zamindars and other land-holders through the Collectors were directed to supply necessary boats and other requisition for the speedy movement of the detachments. The Commanding Officer of the detachment was instructed to grant certificates to the person supplying the same, specifying the number of the boats and other requisites employed.

(297)

Letter dated the 9th May, 1794 from the office of the Accountant-General, Fort William to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Collector of Moorshedabad was reminded to remit one lac of *sicca* rupees in gold for the Tirhoot treasury. The Collector of Tirhoot was also directed to remit a sum of one lac of *sicca* rupees in silver, out of the unappropriated surplus that might have accrued in his treasury.

(298)

Circular dated the 21st May, 1794 from Fort William to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that it was unnecessary for the latter to transmit his treasury accounts with the particulars of judicial charges. As such he was directed to charge such sums as he might have advanced on account under the following heads :—

Judge of ..	..	..	Zillah Audalaut.
Judge of		or	City Audalaut.
Judges of		or	Court of Circuit.

Circular dated the 28th May, 1794 from Fort William to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that along with the advance charge mentioned in the above circular, the expense incurred in collecting the Police-tax, was to be charged from the treasury accounts of Tirhoot under the head of Police-tax.

(299)

Resolution of the Governor-General in Council in the Military Department dated the 23rd May, 1794 mentions that the Governor-General in Council resolves that until the prevalent impediments to the free circulation of gold in the mofussil are removed, the Collectors were directed not to issue any silver from the treasuries for any purpose except the payment of salaries to troops.

(300)

Letter dated the 23rd June, 1794 encloses a statement of the opium assignments which were granted from the Tirhoot treasury in 1794-95.

Month.				Amount.
Sawan	..	..	..	25,800
Badowan	..	..	..	25,800
Assin	..	..	..	25,800
Cartick	..	..	..	25,800
Augun	..	..	..	17,200
				1,20,400

(301)

Letter dated the 27th June, 1794 from Revenue Board, to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was directed to furnish the annual statement of applications for advances for digging tanks in 1200 Fussily.

(302)

(From 1st July, 1794 to 5th December, 1794.)

Letter dated the 3rd July, 1794 from the Accountant-General's office, Fort William to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that after the payment of the salaries and establishment expenses in gold, the surplus gold specie should be sent to the Resident at Banaras. Such direction was also about silver specie which was to be sent at the end of July, 1794 to the Collector, Moorshedabad.

(303)

An extract of a letter to the Governor-General in Council from the Board of Revenue, dated the 20th June, 1794 states that 4 per cent commission should be fixed on the collection made by the persons entrusted with the collection of the police-tax instead of granting them a fixed salary. The work they have put in has

been found to be satisfactory and there must be some incentive. The present commission is one per cent less than what is ordered to be levied to provide for contingencies.

(304)

An extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 25th July, 1794 mentions that the Governor-General in Council desires to know regarding the practice of the previous Government of this country to impose tax upon spirituous liquors as well as subsequent to the acquisition of the *Diwany* and Act 13 of the present Majesty.

(305)

Letter no. 133 of 1794/95 from Commercial Resident of Patna, dated 14th October to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Board of Trade directed the Collector of Tirhoot to make payment of Rs. 16,666-10-8 in *sicca* rupees to the Commercial Resident of Patna as there was a loss in the exchange of gold *mohur* into silver of eight annas per gold *mohur*. If the Collector was not in a position to make the full payment he may send half of the amount immediately.

(306)

(*1st January, 1795 to 30th January, 1795.*)

Letter dated the 9th January, 1795 from I. Neave, Magistrate of Tirhoot to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that Fakkeer Kurram Shah with his armed men were knocking the door of Tirhoot with some hostile intention. The former requested the Collector to send necessary force to avert the impending crisis.

(307)

Letter dated the 14th January, 1795 from Muzaffarpur to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Government intended to encourage the zamindars and cultivators to improve the breed of the horses. The Collector of Purnea had enclosed a statement to know the prices of cattle of the size and sort mentioned below:—

Description of cattle for draft and carriages,	Maunds carried.	Inches in stature.
1st sort	5	54"
2nd sort	4	49/2"
3rd sort	3	45"

(308)

Letter dated the 20th January, 1795 from Monghyr to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter had taken great zeal for the improvement of stallion and mares belonging to the public stud.

(309)

Letter dated the 28th January, 1795 from Naanpore to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that a *pottah* for 50 *beegahs* of land in the *jageer* of Naanpore was granted to Mr. Gooch for the purpose of erecting indigo works. The Collector was solicited to procure for him the sanction of the Board for the said purpose.

(310)

Letter dated the 5th February, 1795 from Mr. James Arnold of Dooley to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the former obtained a *pottah* for 50 *beegahs* for erecting a set of indigo works at Dooley. He solicited the Collector to procure permission from the Board for the said purpose.

(311)

Letter dated the 23rd March, 1795 from Mr. H. Dane of Champa to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the former had procured permission of the Governor-General in Council to reside in Behar for the purpose of carrying on indigo manufacture. He wanted to erect a set of indigo works in the neighbourhood of Hadjypore at a place called Diggee where there was a large tank known by the name of Goordour.

(312)

Letter dated the 25th February, 1795 from Fort William to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that an assignment for 50,000 *sicca* rupees was granted to David Colvin for payment from the treasury of Tirhoot.

(313)

Letter dated the 6th March, 1795, from Council Chamber to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was directed not to make further purchases of grains until the ensuing season, though even he might be of opinion that it was expedient from the prevalent enhanced price.

(314)

Letter dated the 12th March, 1795 from the General Post Office to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that it was an information for the latter to charge postage at the rate of two annas per every 100 miles on a single letter.

(315)

Letter dated the 20th March, 1795 from Revenue Board to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Board confirmed the title of Rajah Tullynarain to hold the nine *nankar* villages along with his claims of *dusooraut* in *pergunnah* Bachaur. The *dusooraut* claim of Rajah Madho Sing hitherto received was well founded. The Board also concurred and inspected the rights of the widow of the late Rajah Nureendar Sing.

The Board recommended the *jamma* assessed of the resumed *jageer* in 1201 and confirmed the *jamma kharch* account for that year to be passed.

(316)

Letter dated the 15th April, 1795 from Council Chamber to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was authorised to purchase 10,000 maunds of grain for the use of the cavalry stud and for the erection of temporary *golas* for containing the same.

(317)

Letter dated the 1st May, 1795 from Botanic garden to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the best teak seeds of the Rajahmundry *Circar* had been despatched to Tirhoot for the purpose of rearing the most useful timber trees. The mountainous soils are generally supposed to be congenial to the growth of the tree, but it can be also grown in the valley.

(318)

Letter dated the 23rd June, 1795 from Revenue Board to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Board deemed for ease and convenience of the merchants, traders and shopkeepers to allow them to pay their contributions to the police fund half-yearly or annually instead of quarterly.

(319)

Letter dated the 24th June, 1795, from Council Chamber to G. Dowdeswell, Secretary to the Board of Revenue mentions that the Collector of Tirhoot might be directed to make necessary arrangement for the proposed stud farms at Lodipore and Pusa in the *pergunnah* of Serissa.

(320)

Letter dated the 6th July, 1795 from Fort William to W. Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenues mentions that the regular troops should be relieved from the performance

of the detached mofussil duties and *burkandazes* and armed peons might be employed in their stead.

(321)

Letter dated the 23rd July, 1795 from Fort William to G. Arbuthnot, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that it was for the information of the latter that hitherto distinction between payment in silver and gold prevalent in salt and Commercial Departments had been abolished.

(322)

To

C. SWEEDLAND, Esq.,

COLLECTOR OF TIRHOOT.

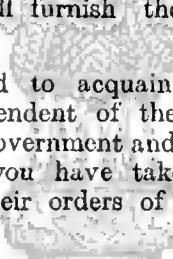
Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter and enclosure from the Sub-Secretary to the Governor-General in Council, and to request you that they desire you will furnish the information required by Government.

I am further directed to acquaint you that as the station selected by the Superintendent of the Hon'ble Company's has been approved of by Government and the Board of Revenue, you will report what steps you have taken for the purchase of the ground as required in their orders of the 24th June, last.

I am,

REVENUE BOARD :

 राजस्व बोर्ड

Sir,

The 15th December, 1795.

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. G. Dowdeswell.

(323)

Action against Mr. Sweedland.

Mr. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot, appears to have been proceeded against on the report of the Military Auditor-General in 1796 for having wasted a lot of Government money by payment of full salary to persons who had been invalidated. It appears that there was an Invalid Establishment in Bhagalpur and in the month of April, 1794 a number of people were transferred there. But they were given full pay and so a lot of money was overdrawn. Another charge was that these invalids were promised lands in the Zila Tirhoot, but they had never been put in possession of these lands. An explanation was called

for from Mr. Sweedland by the Honourable Sir John Shore,
Governor-General.

(324)

The following letter from the Revenue Board on 5th April 1796 to C. Sweedland, Esqr., Collector of Tirhoot, shows that Tirhoot District was selected for starting a *Stud for Horses*.

To

C. SWEEDLAND, Esq.,

Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to desire you will report to them what progress you have made in carrying into execution the orders which were indicated to you on the 30th June, and 26th January last respecting the grounds which you were directed to procure for the use of Honourable Company's Stud.

I am,

Sir,

Revenue Board,

Your most obedient servant.

The 5th April, 1796.

Sd. Illegible.

(325)



नवाया देवन
Horse Farm.

To

GEORGE DOWDESWELL, Esq.,

Secretary to Board of Revenue.

7th May, 1796.

Sir,

I am directed to desire you will lay before the Board of Revenue the accompanying copy of a letter from the Collector, Tirhut and inform them that the Governor-General in Council desires they will instruct the Collector, to ascertain more particularly the value of the land proposed to be rented for the Horse Farm, and should the proprietor still refuse to dispose of it, the Governor-General in Council desires they will order the Collector to adjust with them a fair and adequate

rent agreeably to the usual rates of the district for land of the same description.

I am,

Council Chamber,

Sir,

The 29th April, 1796.

Sd.—H. S. G. Tucker.

(326)

To,

GEORGE DOWDESWELL, Esqr.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Sir,

I am directed to desire you will lay before the Board of Revenue, the accompanying copy of a further letter from the Collector of Tirhoot, and that you are to inform them the Governor-General in Council desires they will order the Collector to settle with the proprietor of the land required for the studs at the rate proposed, the Governor-General in Council presuming that it is the usual rate of the district for the land of the said description.

He desires at the same time that the Board will issue some instructions to the Collector with respect to the land allowed to in his letter the 6th ultimo, which was referred to them on the 29th and that they accordingly, supersede any orders when they may have issued to him in consequence of the resolution of Government of latter date.

I am,

Council Chamber,

Sir,

The 6th May, 1796.

Sd.—M. S. G. Tucker.

Old Correspondence Volume bearing letters from 16th November, 1796 to 14th April, 1812 has several letters appertaining to payment to the invalid jagirdars. The Secretary to the Board of Revenue used to sanction money from time to time for this purpose.

It also appears from some of the letters that there was a Fund for the widows of the military and subscriptions used to be realised.

(327)

Letter dated the 20th October, 1808 to Major W.S.Greene, Military Auditor General, Fort William, from the Collector of Zillah Tirhoot,

solicited the attention of the Governor-General for bounty to be presented to an infirm old lady whose son served the Honourable Company for forty years in military service with credit and fidelity. The Collector also made observation that Zillah Tirhoot had produced many sepoys and even some volunteers who embarked foreign service and considered it the principal cradle nurseries for the recruitment of the armies. The last remark of the Collector is interesting and so quoted here:—

"Old women love talking and they talk of their benefactors with great pleasure. Is it not therefore natural to suppose that this poor woman will gladly communicate to the families of living sepoys the kindness she received from Government in remembrance of the past services of her deceased son ?".

(328)

From September, 1796 to June, 1797.

Letter dated the 6th October, 1796 from Tirhoot to E. Pole, Commercial Resident mentions that a *Hoondey* on the house of Latchminarain and Rutchpaul Dass of Patna for *sicca* Rs .32,667-11-10-3 out of which 19,704 in gold and 12,963-11-10-3 in silver was forwarded for the payment of assignment no. 4.

(329)

Letter dated the 29th October, 1796 from Tirhoot, to I Thornhill, Sub-Secretary to the Governor-General in Council mentions that the selection of ground for the construction of building for the thanah at Hadjipore could not be taken into effect due to the differences between the zamindars and the invalids.

(330)

Letter dated the 5th November, 1796 from Tirhoot to G. Dowdeswell, Secretary to the Board of Revenue mentions that it was extremely difficult to procure bullocks of the size and age mentioned by the Board in the district of Tirhoot. Such types of bullocks could be purchased from the higher class of natives at the price of Rs. 20 to 25. But such people were reluctant to part with their bullocks as they generally tamed for travelling purposes. Bachaur was famous for the breed of good cattle, where purchases were made from the different parts of the zillah and Benares.

(331)

Letter dated the 7th November, 1796 from Tirhoot to G. Dowdeswell, Secretary to the Board of revenue, mentions about the failure of crops in some *pergunnahs* of the district due to floods and drought. The crops of the *pergunnah* Imdapore were

completely destroyed by the overflowing in the Ganges. The crops of *pergunnahs* Serissa, Chye and Furkeya, Ratty and Gundhasson were damaged due to flood in the Gunduck. Bachaur suffered from drought. The prospect of crops in other parts of the district was satisfactory.

(332)

Letter dated the 17th November, 1796 from Tirhoot to G. Dowdeswell, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, mentions that 10,236 *beegahs* of lands in Rs. 3,836-8-6 had been offered for sale by the several zamindars of Tirhoot to Major Hutchinson for the institution of the invalids.

(333)

Letter dated the 19th December, 1796 from Tirhoot to W. Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenue, mentions that several *maliks* and *malguzars* of the *pergannah* Hadjipore had submitted for assistance of the Board for repairing an important *bund* at a trifling cost. That *bund* was very important in consideration of the revenue to the Company. The *bund* was constructed on the bank of the river Gunduck but was badly damaged in 1203 *Fussily* due to high flood in the Gunduck.

(334)

Letter dated the 24th March, 1797 from Tirhoot to G. Dowdeswell, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, mentions that in the evening of the 21st instant an attack was made by a gang of 100 men on the treasury of Durbungah containing Rs. 15,000. But due to the valour and spirit of the native sepoys and *burkandazes* three thieves were killed and 16 were badly injured and the treasury was saved.

(335)

Letter dated the 30th May, 1797 from Tirhoot to John Deane, Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue mentions that the surpluses were paid to the owner of the lands sold for the arrears of rent and receipts were taken. The Collector was fully alive to the spirit of the Regulations and the wish of the Board not to sell a greater portion of lands than the adequate discharge of the arrear of revenue. The Collector pointed out that the surpluses were caused not due to his negligence and lack of foresight but owing to the fluctuating nature of the public sale.

(336)

Letter dated the 1st June, 1797 from Durbungah to W. Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenue mentions that situation in *pergannah* Allahpore was deplorable due to the partial

failure of the *Kharif* crops and the dreadful depredations of the wild elephants. It was suggested to establish a thannah on the frontier as an immediate means to prevent the incursions of the elephants and in a great measure it would be a strong barrier against the encroachments of the inhabitants of Nepaul.

(337)

Letter dated the 17th June, 1797 from Tirhoot to the Accountant to the Board of Revenue mentions that the balance of the treasury could not be sent in time due to the heavy and unprecedented rainfall, which made the roads impassable. The face of the country was almost one continued sheet of water.

(338)

Letter dated the 19th June, 1797 from Tirhoot to G. Dowdeswell, Secretary to the Board of Revenue mentions that he was able to purchase hitherto ninety bullocks of a proper age and of standard height. But he could not despatch them owing to the commencement of rains in which security of life and property was extremely unfavourable for travellers.

[338 (a)]

(From January, 1796 to December, 1814)

Letter dated the 2nd February, 1796 from Tirhoot to G. Dowdeswell, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, mentions that the late Rajah Tullynarain of the Bachaur *purgunah* was survived by his two wives and one son of four years age named Gerdinarain. The mother of the boy begged the Collector not to nominate his uncle Jagutarain nor herself to be manager of her son but to choose the persons better qualified among the dependents of the late Rajah.

[338 (b)]

Letter dated the 8th April, 1796 from Tirhoot to G. H. Barlow, Secretary to the Governor-General in Council, mentions that Chaudry Bunjin was willing to dispose of that part of his land which was required for the use of the Company's Horse Farm at the rate of Rs. 5 per *beegah*.

[338 (c)]

Letter dated the 23rd April, 1796 from Tirhoot to W. Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenue, mentions the settlement of the resumed *jageer* of the late Hedayat Hussain Khan situated in *Sircar* Tirhoot made by G. Arbuthnot, the ex-Collector in 1201.

[338(d)]

Letter dated the 1st June, 1796 from Tirhoot to G. Dowdeswell, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, mentions that the proprietors of the eighty *beegahs* of land had agreed to lease the lands at the rate of two rupees per *beegah* including all the trees and bamboos for the proposed Pusa stud farm.

[338 (e)]

Letter dated the 1st July, 1796 from Tirhoot to G. Dowdeswell, Secretary to the Board of Revenue mentions that the late Sheik Mohomed Ruffy, *Mohurrerreydar* of *pergunnah* Bhossarey, was a man of good character. The esteem in which he was held for the excellence management as a *malguzar* was singly commendable. The petition of his son who was fifteen or sixteen years of age was forwarded for the consideration of the Board.

(339)

(19th May, 1797 to November, 1797.)

Letter dated the 19th May, 1797 from Revenue Board to C. Sweedland of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was directed to submit a statement of actual expense incurred for the collection of police-tax in 1204 *Fussily* until they were discontinued according to the first clause of the 2 Section of the 6 Regulation of 1797.

(340)

Letter dated the 9th August, 1797 from Fort William to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that the assignment for 8,000 *Sonaut* rupees was granted to Mr. I. M. Playdell, Agent, for the provision of Bihar opium to be payable from the treasury of Tirhoot.

(341)

Letter dated the 17th August, 1797 from Patna to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that an assignment for 10,800 *sicca* rupees was transmitted to latter for forwarding a *Hoondee* on Patna for the said amount.

(342)

Letter dated the 18th August, 1797 from the Patna Factory to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that an assignment for 50,000 *Sonaut* rupees was granted to Mr. Pole, the Commercial Resident, for payment from the Tirhoot treasury.

(343)

Letter dated the 1st October, 1797 from Patna¹ to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the assignment for Rs. 17,500 should be at once paid to avert the critical time for the Company's opium.

(344)

Letter dated the 21st November, 1797 from Dinapore to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Commander-in-Chief ordered money to be advanced for raising recruits and for defraying the disbursement of the troops that are now moving to different parts of the country. As such a sum of Rs. 50,000 should be furnished from the treasury of Tirhoot since the Collector of *Sarkar Saran* was not in a position to contribute for the said amount.

(345)

(16th March, 1798 to May, 1798.)

Letter dated the 16th March, 1798 from Bhaugulpore to Charles Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions about the establishment of a small invalids thanah on the bank of the Gogree at Choutom because it was necessary to keep up the line of communication between Gogree and Seatonabad and on the route where the *Synassis* used to pass. It would also be a good place for shooting the wild elephants. Moreover the salubrity of the air and water of the place was highly commendable.

(346)

Letter dated the 4th April, 1798 from Bhaugulpore to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that after enquiry it was found that the land offered by the Beikaree Singh amounting to 2,500 *beegahs* was proper place for the invalid sepoy *Jageerdars* of the thanah Bejie.

(347)

Letter dated the 20th April, 1798 from Bhaugulpore to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that the Acting Governor-General in Council authorised the latter to purchase lands for the use of the invalid *jagheerdars*.

(348)

Letter dated the 19th May, 1798 from Bhaugulpore to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that 5,000 *beegahs* of the lands of the Rajah Kishun Singh of Chy *pergunnah* might be purchased for the use of *Jageerdars'* institution.

(349)

To,

C. SWEEDLAND, Esq.,

Collector.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Collector of Purnea and to acquaint you that they desire you will comply with the appreciation contained in it respecting the attachment of the moshaira of Rajah Madhoo Singh.

I am,

Sd.C. Buller.

Revenue Board,

The 16th May 1798.

(350)

In a letter from the Revenue Board dated 11th October, 1799 to Mr. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot we find the Board had found the charge substantiating of misappropriation by Late Collector of Burdwan of an amount allowed on account of his establishment of native officers of the Collector were circularised about this and they were again warned against the appropriation of Public Establishment. The Collectors were warned that they were not to make "any alteration in the distribution of their establishment under any pretext whatever, and that any actual misappropriation (of the amount) which can be viewed in no other light as embezzlement of their public money will be considered not only as a ground for the immediate dismissal from his office, but as subjecting them to what penalty to which they may come liable in consequence of breach of public trust."

(351)

Prisoners for non-payment of demands of Government.

To

JOHN SHORE, Esq., *President and Member of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.*

Gentlemen,

Having this day transmitted list of prisoners in confinement at this place for balance of revenue, I am induced from the feelings of humanity to solicit your attention to the deplorable condition of the prisoners specified in confinement for balances

of Bengal year 1196, but from the strictest enquiry I have been able to make, have no possible or probable means of discharging the demands of Government. Such effects and properties as they were possessed of was seized and sold by my predecessor with the produce of which a part of the original balance was liquidated. For the Zamindars they must inevitably linger out their days in Jail unless released by benevolences of Government and from the daily solicitation of being released, personal security, charity or procure employ to assist in liquidating these balances and from my conviction it is possible that the prospect have led to their eases before you.

(352)

*(January, 1799 to 31st December, 1799.)**

Letter dated 22nd January, 1799 from the Board of Revenue authorised the Collector of Tirhoot to entertain an establishment required for the attachment of lands in his district and to charge the defaulters with the expense.

(353)

(January, 1799 to 31st December, 1799.)

Letter dated 22nd February, 1799 from the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Tirhoot gives the direction to attach the land which may be ordered to be sold for the recovery of arrears due from the defaulters except that the lands may be sold according to the fraction of a rupee and to make it a general rule in submitting to the Board of Revenue statements of lands for sale along with a statement of the establishment required for the attachment of the property and its management.

(354)

(January, 1799 to 31st December, 1799).

Letter dated the 1st March, 1799 from the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the President in the Council authorises the Collector to purchase the lands for the use of the Invalid Establishment in the district.

(355)

Letter dated 15th March, 1799 from the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions the claims preferred by certain invalids from the Zillah Bahar for compensation or indemnification having been put on reduced pay before they were in possession of the respective Jagheers.

*There are a number of volumes of correspondence of the same period without distinctive marks. (P. C. R. C.)

(356)

Letter dated 3rd May, 1799 from the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions about some great irregularities detected in the management of a mofussil treasury at Burdwan. Some of the irregularities were :

- (1) In not remitting the public money with due despatch to the Collector's treasury.
- (2) In making Moti Ram Khazanhee—the channel for paying the public revenue instead of remitting it direct to the Collector.
- (3) Making unauthorised payments to individuals and the Tehsildars. The Tehsildars appear to have been guilty of great misconduct for not keeping regular account receipt and disbursement of the public money.

The Board gave a *pro forma* to collect information from the Collector in order to have a clear picture of robbery that had been committed. The letter further mentions that the Collector was asked to explain the article of Batta appearing in the accounts rendered.

(357)

Letter dated the 14th May, 1799 from the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Collector was instructed to purchase 1,400 bighas of land at Mauza Herpershad at the rate of annas 8 per bigha for the use of the invalid establishment.

(358)

Letter dated the 14th June, 1799 from the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the receipts from the Khas Mahal of Hadgeepore had declined in 1204 Fs. as compared to the preceding year whereas there had been huge dues on account of several other mahals. The Collector was asked to explain this as the earlier explanation of the Collector was considered unsatisfactory.

(359)

Letter dated the 20th August, 1799 from the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions certain explanations of the Collector concerning fall in the receipt of Khas Mahal as mentioned in the letter dated the 14th June, 1799. All the explanations were considered unsatisfactory excepting one.

(360)

The Revenue Board in their letter dated 20th August, 1799 informed C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot, that the Board were satisfied with the explanation furnished by him of the omission in the Jummabundee account in the Khas Mahal submitted from the 17th January last. It further mentions that the Collector was asked to report if the Teekadar of Jarari stated to be in confinement has any property which may be sold for the recovery of the balance. The Board indicated their satisfaction with the explanation furnished for the balance due for Darbhanga, Kuhkunda and Gaupalpor. The Board was, however, not satisfied with the explanation regarding the heavy balance due from the village Bhola and asked the Collector to require the Sezawal incharge of the lands for a full and complete report on the circumstances which prevented the Raiyats from the payment of the rents. It was further observed that the establishment entertained for the management of such lands had never been sanctioned by the Board and they accordingly desired him to immediately submit to them statement of the several officers required for the management of the differcnt estates. The Collector was asked to pay the greatest attention to economy.

(361)

Letter dated 11th October 1799 from the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Tirhoot is regarding the misappropriation of money by the late Collector of Burdwan. The Collector of Tirhoot was asked whether he had explained the instructions of the Board dated 29th July, 1796 to the Revenue Officers under him. The Collector was further asked to acquaint the Revenue Officers under him with the sentiment of the Board on the matter. The Board expressed strongly against such misappropriation in the account of establishment expenditure which was to be considered not only sufficient in the dismissal of the officer concerned but the other punishment as well. Such misappropriation amounted to embezzlement of money.

(362)

The Board of Revenue in their letter dated 18th October, 1799 wanted Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot to procure and send to the Presidency 50 bullocks for the service in the Powder Mills.

(363)

Letter dated the 18th October, 1799 from G. Dowdeswell, Member, Board of Revenue to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that all Officers working as Qanungos, Naiks and Gumastas in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were to be notified that their offices were to be abolished excepting the two Keepers

of the Records. The Collector of Tirhoot was to enforce the order within his own jurisdiction. (This is an important matter and discusses the various sections of Regulation 8, 1793).

(364)

Letter dated 18th October, 1799 from the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Collector should furnish the Board with a report regarding casualties of the season. All inundations were to be promptly reported and assessed.

(365)

Letter dated 25th October, 1799 from the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Tirhoot wanted the Collector to furnish the Board with a report on the state of crops of the district under his charge accompanied with current prices of the different crops bearing in mind that no undue alarm be raised on the enquiry in the minds of the natives. The Board further desired that the Collector should transmit to them until further order a similar report on the state of crops and the current prices.

(366)

In their letter dated 19th November, 1799 the Board of Revenue asked the Collector of Tirhoot to furnish the Board with an account of the retail prices of spirits in common use in the district under his charge. As two or three retail shops were frequently supplied from one distillery the Collector was directed to state his sentiment whether it was advisable after the expiration of the current year to restrict the retail sale of the spirituous liquors to the shops of the manufacturers as well as to limit each manufacturer to one shop and whether it would raise a large revenue or otherwise be more expedient to grant separate licenses for the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors to the same person or different persons.

(367)

Letter dated the 25th December, 1799 from the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Tirhoot wanted the Collector of Tirhoot along with some other Collectors to buy fresh grain fit for store as required by the Resident at Lucknow.

(368)

Letter no. nil, Fort William, dated the 18th January from the Accountant General's Office to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that the latter was asked to discharge the establishment of the Judge of Shahabad stating that he could not receive payment from the Bihar Treasury. This was in consequence of the directions of the Vice-President in Council.

(369)

A letter dated the 28th March, 1799 from Shahpur to Charles Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that someone, whose signature is illegible, had obtained the sanction of the Government for renting and or building indigo works at Shahpore.

(370)

There is a statement in the volume showing the land acquired for the purpose of building indigo works. The statement runs as follows:—

Statement of land acquired by the Collector of Tirhoot.

Name of the person holding land.	Country, viz., whether English or otherwise.	Statement of the land	Quantity of land held.	Whether in lease in fee simple or under what then tenure.	Quantity of land authorised to be held.	Date of authority.	The purpose to which the lands are applied.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Joseph Italian Fineh.	Deo r i a h in Per- g u n n a b Bisrah.	20 bi- ghas.	Mokerry grant from the pro- prietors Eusef- ally Khan and Mihendyally Khan.	20 bighas	1789	To build Indigo Works on.		
Ditto	Seryah in 25 bighas Pergunnah Rutty.	Ditto	Ditto	25 bighas	21 Jan. 1794.			

(371)

Letter no. nil, Fort William, dated the 5th April, 1799 from the Post Master General to Charles Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the committee at the General Post Office was much satisfied with the reduction of the establishment in the cross *Dauks* at Muzaffarpur. The *Dauk* establishment charges

of the Collector of Tirhoot was estimated to be Rs. 56 only. The establishment was to be as follows:—

	Rs.	
<i>Muzaffarpur office</i> —		
1. Mohurreer	6	
2. Head Peon	4	
3. Two Peons at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0	5	
4. Wax cloth, etc.	3	
<i>Chunderputty</i> —		
1. Head Peon	3	
2. Two Peons at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0	5	
<i>Gooreea Gau</i> —		
1. Head Peon	3	
2. Two Peons at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0	5	
<i>Elwa Kaun Seray</i>	1. Three Peons at the rate of Rs. 3	9
<i>Patna</i> —		
1. Head Peon	4	
2. Two Peons at the rate of Rs. 3	6	
3. Wax cloth, etc.,	3	
	<hr/>	
	Total	
	56	

(372)

Letter dated the 17th April, 1799 is accompanied with a *pattah* of land for the erection of indigo works in village Shahpore, Pergunnah Bisamih, Sirkar Hageepore. It is mentioned in the *pattah* that the land consisted of 50 *bighas*, the yearly *Jamma* of which was Rs. 150, including taxes, customs, every other cess and also the *Abwab* and *Malkannih*. It was incumbent upon the gentlemen, after establishing the works, to pay *Malguzari* of the land year by year, kist by Kist, season by season. The land itself consisted of waste and cultivated both.

(373)

Letter no. nil, Shahpore in Tirhoot, dated the 17th April, 1799, from a public, whose signature is illegible to Charles Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that two years before as it was ordered that no indigo works could be created in the district without the previous permission of the Governor General in Council through the Board of Revenue, the person requested to forward his *pattah* of land for the erection of indigo works at Shahpore where he had acquired a land of 50 *bighas* for the purpose.

(374)

There is a letter in this volume, dated the 20th April, 1799, from an Englishman in Tirhoot, whose signature is illegible, to Charles Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot, which mentions that

the said English man had held the following lands for the purpose of indigo works:—

- (1) 25 *bighas* in village Canti by virtue of a *Mocurrerree pattah* from the proprietor Meer Azimud-deen.
- (2) 51 *bighas* in village Muhammadpoor Balluy by virtue of a *Mocurrerree pattah* of proprietors Meer Yusif Ali Khan and Meer Miendy Ali Khan.
- (3) 50 *bighas* in village Belsar by virtue of a *Mocurrerree pattah* of proprietor Rajah Mustepha Khan.
- (4) 50 *bighas* in village Peeprah Ghat by virtue of a *Mocurrerree pattah* from Raja Mustepha Khan.

The letter further mentions that for the works at Canti and Muhammadpoor Bulluy he had no authority of Government for building them. But for other two works he had acquired regular sanctions of the Government through the Collector, although the same were missing from his possession.

(375)

A letter dated 6th May, 1799 from an European residing in Tirhoot, whose signature is illegible to Charles Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the former had acquired a *Mokerreree pattah* of 50 *bighas* of land in Domrah, Perganna Tresut, Zilla Tirhoot for the purpose of building indigo works. He requested the Collector to obtain permission for the same from the Governor-General. He had also enclosed in the letter his license for residing in the district. The copy of license itself is missing from the volume.

(376)

Letter no. nil, dated the 19th May, 1799 from the Collector, Purnea to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that Sub-Secretary of the Board of Revenue had desired that the *Moshera* receivable by Rajah Madhoo Singh was to be attached in satisfaction of dues on account of his *Malgoozary* lands in the district of Purnea.

(377)

Circular from the General Post Office dated the 30th May, 1799 to Charles Sweedland Collector of Tirhoot mentions that postage stations beyond Benaras were to be consolidated within the Province with effect from the 13th June, 1799. The letter also mentions the postage fixed upon Tirhoot which ran as follows.—

To Futta Ghur	single letter	As. 11
To Cawnpore	single letter	As. 10
To Allahabad	single letter	As. 8
To Lucknow	single letter	As. 10

(378)

A letter dated the 6th June, 1799 from C.M. Frazer of Tirhoot to G. Arbuthnot, Judge and C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that the Governor-General in Council had desired to provide a building for a *Cutchery* at Muzaffarpur. Mr. C. M. Frazer offered his own buildings for the purpose which was situated between the residences of the Judge and the Collector and consisted of 6 *bighas* of land and was surrounded by a wall. It had cost him Rs. 24,000 and was constructed only 2 years back. The price demanded was an annuity of £ 250 a year for the terms of his natural life payable in England. He was of 40 years of age and desired to retire on account of ill health. Prior to coming to India he had spent 18 years in his own country and 4 years in West Indies.

(379)

Letter dated the 9th July, 1799 from the Sub-Secretary, Revenue Board to R.W. Pattle, Collector of Purnea mentions that the latter was to ask the Collector of Tirhoot to suspend payment of *Moshera* to Raja Madhoo Singh until further orders. He was further asked to communicate to the Collector of Tirhoot payment of *Moshera* was to be suspended in all the cases wherever a zamindar failed to clear the Government dues and the Revenue Board was to be informed on the point. The letter also gives a statement of the balance due from Rajah Madhoo Singh, the proprietor of Pergannah Dhurrumpore up to the end of Fussilly year 1206 which runs as follows.—

Balance account Ieyte		} 10,302 11 12
Do. Do. <i>kist</i> of Assaur		
Interest on 10,302-11-12 to 18th		
Sawan 1206 F.S. or 31st July, 1799	55 2 5	
To be paid by Rajah Madhoo		
Singh to the Zamindar of		
Raghopur on account of <i>Sayer</i>	21 0 0	
<hr/>		
Sicca Rupees	10,378 13 17	
<hr/>		

(380)

Letter dated the 7th August, 1799 from the Collector, Purnea to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that Rajah Madhoo Singh as stated by the Collector of Tirhoot, had already drawn all the amount of *Dustooraut* and *Malikanna* excepting for the month of *Sawan* when it amounted to Sicca Rs. 2295-3-0 at the rate of one anna per rupee of collection for the *kist*. The amount was asked to be withheld.

(381)

Circular, dated the 7th August, 1799 from the Post Master General to C. Sweedland Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Vice-President in Council had ordered to disburse the fixed establishment of Deputy Post Master and the like out of current collections and the balance was then to be paid to the treasury. The Collector was informed to do so and was asked to give information to that effect to the General Post Office with a receipt thereof.

(382)

Letter no. nil, Purnea the 28th December, 1799 from the Collector of Purnea to Charles Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the former under the authority of a letter from the Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue requested the latter to attach the *Maliconnia* & *Dustooraut* receivable by Rajah Madhoo Singh in liquidation of revenue due from him on account of his Zamin-dary of Pergunnah Dhurumpore in Purnea district.

The Collector of Purnea further asked the Collector of Tirhoot that as the former had very little hope to receive the carried months' *kist* from the above mentioned *Mahal*, which amounted to Sicca Rs. 28174-11-4, the latter was requested not to release the attached *Dustooraut* until he was so communicated.

(383)

From 29th November 1799 to 5th July, 1800.

No. 1

सरकारी दस्तावेज़

SEAL

In the name of God the merciful and compassionate

The signature of the King Firmauni of Abooul Zuffer, Mahomed Mohualdeen Alumgeer Badshah Gazee Auring Zebe Behadur.

In *Togra* Characters.

At the time the sublime and propitious mandate has obtained the Honor of promulgation that we have bestowed, pursuant to ancient custom, with the exemption of Royal presents, the office of *Conongoe* of the whole of the province of Behar, together with its *Sircars* as particularized on the back, on Dhurkeedur Jugat Ram and Roop Ram, sons of Dhunraj and Laul Chund, heirs of Kerodhur. Let them perform the duties of that office as it becomes and behoves them, and not deviate in the least

particle from the observance and practice of equity and justice, and keeping a matchful eye over their agents in the different *Sircars* and *Mehauls* of the said province, let them transmit yearly as is usual to the exalted Register office, genealogical lists of families, with accounts of the former and present state of the augmentations and decrease of population, and having exerted themselves to the utmost as is incumbent on them, for the welfare of the inhabitants and encouragement of the lower ranks of the people, let them not attempt a single oppressive measure against them and having satisfied and pleased the labouring farmers by the mildness of their conduct, let them not be over bearing or severe towards them; let them not expect or receive more than eight annas in the hundred Rupees, exclusive of *Dustoor* and *Nankar* admitted by ancient privilege and let them consider the appointment and removal of their subordinate officers, as vested entirely on themselves.

It is the duty of the descendants of the illustrious of noble family, the ministers of great respectability, the grandees of distinguished merit, the Lords of Dignity, the officers of extensive prosperity, the Accountants of *Dewanee* affairs, the trustworthy in State matters, the *Jageerdars* and *Kuroories*, both now and hereafter and to all eternity that having endeavoured their utmost attention and obedience to this sacred edict, and considered the above persons with their descendants from generation to generation, from heir to heir for ever and in perpetuity fixed and appointed to the office of *Conongoe* of the whole said province together with its *Sircars*, they look upon them as preserved and shielded from all injury of dismissal and charge and never depart from their weighty opinion, advice or correct counsel which shall at all times, tends towards the increase of our dignity and the improvement of the condition of the peasantry, and that they acknowledge the papers appertaining to that office as valid under the signature of the above persons, and of the other *Conongoes* that they deliver over to them whatever papers may concern them as is customary. Considering this as positive and peremptory, let them not require a fresh Edict or order yearly, nor deviate or depart from this mandate of Royal Bounty—dated the 19th of second in the 12th and first year of our reign on the back.

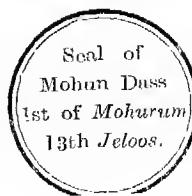
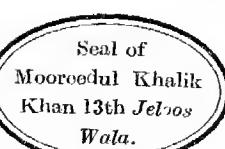
Form of a memorandum under date, Saturday the first of *Showul* in the 13th year of the fortunate accession or 1080 *Hejiree* corresponding with the holy month of *Rajab* during the administration of the careful of Royal prosperity the trusty if exalted empire the support of the ministers of distinguished rank, the cream of noblemen of elevated situation, the supreme of the lords of the kingdom and State the chief of the wishers of health, of success, the worthy of all bounties, the deserving of the domestics of favor, the fortunate head of affairs of the sovereignty

Jafer Khan and in the Secretaryship of the humblest of the slaves of the throne the asylum of the world Khanjeh Enait Oolah to wili that the world momentary mandate is issued that the office of *Conongoes* for the whole province of Behar together with its *Sircars*, is confessed with the exemption of *parsheush*, on Dhunurdar, Jagut Ram and Roop Ram, the sons of Dhunraj and Laul Chand, heirs of Keerodhur with the customary perquisites of 8 annas in the hundred rupees, *Dustoors* and *Nankurs*. On the 20th *Rajab* in the 12th year agreeably to certification a memorandum was made. Tenor of a letter from the support of the ministers of distinguished rank, the cream of noblemen of elevated situation, the fortunate head of affairs of the sovereignty, Jaffer Khan Register the Order Tenor of a letter from the Secretary. It is done "Tenor of a letter from the fortunate head of affairs of the sovereignty, ascertain the order by a second application, Tenor of a letter from the patron of *suyuds*, the object of honour and greatness Ashruf Khan". On the 22 *Showul* in the 13th year of the happy accession, a second application was made. Tenor of a letter from the fortunate head of the affairs of the Empire, draw out the edict of the great state.

Sircars.

		Mehals.	Sircar.
Sircar Behar	..	58	1
Sircar Hajypoor	..	11	1
Sircar Tirhoot	..	102	1
Sircar Sauran	..	18	1
Sircar Chumparun	..	3	1
Sircar Shahabaud	..	12	1
Sircar Rotas	..	1	1
Sircar Monghyr	..	40	1

In the administration of the careful of royal prosperity, the trusty of exalted Empires, the pillar of ministers of distinguished ranks the cream of noble men of elevated situation the supreme of the Lords of the kingdom and state, the chief of the wishers of health and success the worthy of all Bounties, the deserving of the domestics of favor, the fortunate head of affairs of the sovereignty Jufer Khan the Secretaryship of Khajeh Enoit Oolah.



(384)

Right side.

On the 15th Tehij, 13th Jeloosy 1080 Hejiree 26 Behanun Illahee, a copy was sent to the Tojea Register by Mohamed Sadik.

On the 1st of Mohurum 13th Jeloosy—a copy arrived in the Isteefa Register.

A true translation.

Left side.

On the 2nd Mohurum 13th Jeloosy a copy arived at the Mofussily Toujee.

Arrived at the arejeh.

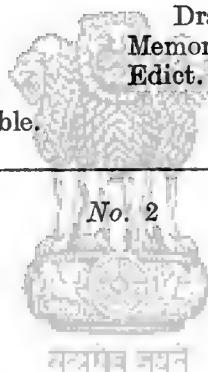
On the 19th Mohurrum 13th Jeloosy a copy arrived at the Tukseem Momalik by Mohamed Sadik.

Has Collated.

Arrived at the Rozenameh 5th Mohurum 13th Jeloosy.

Drawn out according to the Memorandum of the Royal Edict.

(Sd.) Illegible.



No. 2

See].

The Royal Signature—

Firmaun of Aboo Mozuffer Mahomed Jelal Uldeen Shah Alum Badshah Gazee-In *Togra* Characters.

At this happy time, the dignified and respectable *Firmaun* is issued that we have continued with the exemption of *parsheush*, the office of *Conongoe* of the whole of the province of Behar, together with its *Sircars* which formerly was granted to the ancestors of Roy Bulwant Sing and Roy Parsed Ram, heirs of Kerodhur, at a perquisite of 8 annas in the hundred Rupees for their support to the abovenamed persons according to ancient custom. Let the above persons perform the duties of that office as becomes and behoves them and not deviate in the least particle from the observance and practice of equity and justice, and keeping a watchful eye over their agents in the different *Sircars* and *Mehauls*; let them transmit yearly to the exalted Register Office a genealogical list of families, with accounts of the former and present state of them, and having exerted themselves

to the utmost as is incumbent on them for the welfare colonization and encouragement of the *ryots*, let them not attempt a single oppressive measure against them and having satisfied and pleased the labouring farmers and inhabitants by the mildness of their conduct, let them not be overbearing or severe towards them and let them not expect to receive more than the established emolument of 8 annas in the 100 Rupees.

It is the duty of the descendants of the illustrious of noble family, the ministers of great respectability, the grandees of distinguished merit, the lords of dignity, the offices of extensive prosperity, the Accountants of the *Dewany* affairs, the trustworthy in state matters the Jageerdars and *Kerories*, both now and hereafter and to all eternity; that have endeavoured their utmost attention and obedience to this sacred edict and considered the above persons with their descendants from generation to generation from heir to heir for ever and in perpetuity, fixed and appointed to the office of *Caunongoe* of the whole of the said province, together with its *Sircars*. They look upon them as preserved and shielded from all injury of dismission and charge, and never depart from their weighty opinion, advice or correct counsel which shall at all times tend towards the increase of our dignity and the improvement of the condition of the peasantry and that they acknowledge the papers appertaining to that office as valid under the signature of the above persons and not regard any other person as partaker or shares with them; and of the other *Cauncngoes* that they deliver over them whatever papers may concern them as is customary; let them not require a fresh edict or order yearly, nor deviate or depart from this mandate of Royal Bounty—dated the 9th of *Rejub*, in the 25th year of our reign.

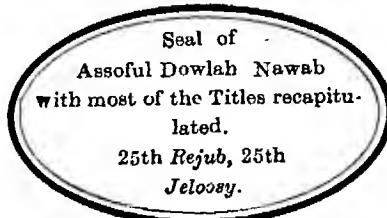
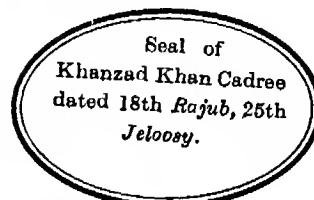
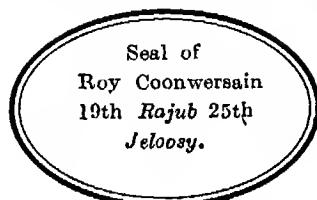
Be it written—Copy of the illuminated letter *Saad* four of the reverse side, according to a memorandum entered in the Royal Register, to wit the Vakeel of Roy Bulwant Sing and Roy Parsed Ram presented a petition on which the “*Saad*” of Majesty was superscribed:—

“The office of *Cannangoe* of the whole province of Behar together with its *Sircars* was conferred on the family of my constituents in entail from ancient time as maintenance with a profit of 8 annas in the hundred Rupees exclusive of the revenues of the state. My constituents were always attentive to their duty to the chief of the provinces the hope entertained from kingly bounty is that a Royal *Firmaun* as formerly be issued containing a Sunuad appointing my constituents to the said office with the exemption of *parshcush* and pursuant to the former memorandum containing the same to their descendants from generation to generation and heir to heir dated 2nd *Rejub* in the 25th year of felicity.

According to the form of Royal signature, a "Saad" Do as requested.

Sircar	.. Soubah.	Sircar	Chumparun.
Sircar	.. Tirhoot.	Sircar	.. Hadjipore.
Sircar	.. Shahabad.	Sircar	.. Rotas.
Sircar	.. Sarun.	Sircar	.. Monghyr.

In the administration of the repository of nobleness and generosity the dignity of Power and Dominion, the elevation of the post of splendour and state, the exalted of the pleasures of Felicity and grandeur, the support of sovereignty and Command the faithful of Majesty the victorious armament of the fields of Empire the joyful embellishment of the assemblies of delight, the inestimable minor of truth and fidelity, the illuminated and cry of adherence and purity, the constant attendant of Royal Privacy, the fortunate companion of sincerity and attachment, the expert in the use of the cutting sword, the skilful instruction of the affairs of the world, the select of the nobility of superior Rank, the principal of the grandees of great magnificence, the minister, bestowing order over the kingdom, the chief of enlightened mind of high authority, the deserving of intimacy and honor the worthy of friendship the pillar of the Majesty of king powerful as Sulaymaun, the Minister of the Empire, the object of devotion of the country, the receptacle of public affairs, the confidant of property, the lofty in situation, the Prince of the country, Abooul Munsoor Khan, Sufderjung, Soojaul Doulah Aheea Khan, Asooful-dowlah Behadur, the lion of battles, the trustworthy beloved Commander of the forces, and the Roostum of Hind.



(385)

Right side.

On the 11th *Ramzam* 25 *Jeloos*
arrived at the *Seeaha*.

On the 11th *De.* D. a
copy came to the *Qzusi Mobaruk*.

On the 17th *Rejub* in the 25th year or 1197 *Hedzeree* corresponding with the 29ththe sacred mongh a copy was carried to the office of the *Sahib Tozee* by Banee Ram—

Arrived at the *Seeaha*.

On the 19th *Rejub* a copy arrived at the office of the *Isteefa Abool ul Mal*.—

On the 19th *Shaban* 29th year the Vizeer's seal was put upon it.

On the 11th *Shaban* 25th year a copy arrived at the *Urz Moquerer*.

On the 5th *Shaban* 25th year.

Left side.

On the 25th *Rejub* in the 25th year a copy came to the Royal Secretary's office, was sent to the *Warijeh*.

On the 19th *Rejub* 25th *Jeloos* a copy was given in the *Takseem-ul-mamalik*.

On the 9th *Rejub* 25th year was presented at the *Roy Nancheh*.

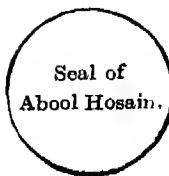
15th *Rejub* was delivered in *Intikhaub* by Banee Ram.

The *Firmaun* was drawn out in pursuance of a Memorandum in the *Khalsah Shureefuh*.

(A true translation),

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

No. 3.



Perwannah under the seal of the illustrious in Government and Dominion Abool Hosain, Royal Dewan of the *Soobah* of Behar.

Be it known, to the present and future *Mutsuddies* of Public Affairs, *Gomastas* of *Jageerdars*, *Aumeens* of *Krories*, and also to the *Chowdries* and *Canungoos* of *Soobah Behar* that, whereas

in conformity to the *Firmaun*, exalted in equity, and *Sunud* of former Magistrates, the office of *Canongoe* of the whole of the *Soobah* was granted to the ancestors of the select of contemporaries Khajeh Dhurneedhar and Khajeh Jaggat Ram, which office extending over the places specified on the back, is now, agreeably to custom, confirmed to these two persons. It is required that they/the *Mutsuddies* of Public Affairs etc., having sanctioned the appointment of their *Gomastahs* in all the *Sircars* and *Pergunnahs* do and end to the Royal office, accounts to the *Jamma*, the *Jamma Wassil Baukee* and present produce of all other papers under the signature of the said *Gomastas*, and that no paper be held valid by them, that are not signed by the *Gomastas* of the *Canongoes*. That they also pay year by year and season by season to their *Gomastas*, the fees of *Canongoes* which are as fixed by custom, half a rupee in the hundred, and not included in the revenue of Government, so that these last may be assiduously and diligently employed in wishing for our prosperity and in performing the duties of their office. With regard to the conduct of the *Chowdries* and *Canongoe* of that place, having considered the above persons as absolute *Canongoes* of the whole of the said *Soobah*, let them not deviate from their prudent advice and counsel. Let them consider this as positive. Jemaud ul Sannee the 12th in the 8th year of the reign.

List of the places referred to, over which the *Canongoe* of *Soobah Behar* extends, which office was granted agreeably to the *Firmaun*, exalted in dignity, and the *Sunuds* of former Magistrate, to the ancestors of the Select of contemporaries. Khajehs Dhurneedhar and Jugat Roy and is now confirmed to these two persons, together with the *Canongoes* fees, which, as fixed by custom are 8 annas in the hundred rupees and not included in the revenue of Government.

In Sircar Behar 58 Mehals.

Behar.	Narhut.
Patna.	Urwell.
Balleea.	Gya.
Bundruk oof.	Pehra.
Palamun.	Sumaye.
Sanrah.	Bylwar.
Sulaymabad.	Jurrah.
Guaspoor.	Gidhour.
Bist Hazaree.	Sonout.
Chunkawon.	Sunwar Puchroky.
Roh.	Simrah Ataur.

Mundy Sultangunge.	Joygeea.
Daur ul gurb.	Shehar.
Mundy Begumpore.	Shahpore Manan.
Amustoo.	Rampore.
Phoolwary.	Mussourah.
Goh.	Cubar.
Atree.	Killah Dowgar and Curnpore
Dadur.	Khord.
Bheempoor.	Gatee Pehra.
Mahair.	Duknain.
Munnareh.	Gantee Shehar.
Rajgeer.	

*Sircar Tirhoot 102 Mehals.**Sircar Hajeepor 11 Mehals. viz.,*

Hajeeapore.	Seressa.
Akberpur ranny Rutty.	Jinandpore.
Boosary.	Gadhasson.
Balagateh.	Mulkey and Nepore.
Bissarrah.	

Sircar Sarun 18 Mehals.

Sarun.	Shanjehanpur.
Andar.	Calleanpoor.
Baul.	Cusmar.
Pachluek.	Goah.
Barah.	Cllanjee.
Berye.	Makair.
Churand.	Murhul.
Choputta.	Dungsee and Nirhun.
Sepah.	

Sircar Shahabad 12 Mehals.

Shahabad.	Denarraah.
Arrah.	Beeheea.
Powaray.	Mungrour.
Peroo.	Coto.
Barrahgowan.	Ratunpore and Nunoun.
Dunwar.	

In Sircar Monghyr 40 Mehals.

Total 25 Mehals exclusive of one province named Gograhs
Orissa oof Caun Ilmane Heera Caun.

Sircar Chumparun 3 Mehals.

Shanjehanpoor.	Rajah bore.
Biswank.	Pelich.
Incha.	Bykoonthpoor.
Mauldeh.	Tellarrah.
Yekil.	Semrown.
Ookry.	Mhajawah and Mehsey.
Ansoo Peshcush.	

Sircar Rotas 7 Mehals.

Rotas.	Jupila.
Bilonjee.	Sassaram and Cotumba.
Chenepore.	

Copied on the 21st Jemaulul
Sanee in the 8th year of the
Reign.

A true translation,

(Sd.) R. Graham.

No. 4.

Seal of
Shetaub Roy.

(386)

*Perwannah under the Seal of the illustrious Maha Rajah
Shetaub Roy Behaudur, victorious in Battle.*

Be it known, to the present and future *Mutsuddies* of Public
affairs, *Chowdries*, *Canongoes*, *Ryots* and farmers of the *Pergunnas*
in *Soubah Behar*, that whereas agreeably to the Royal *Firmaun*,
etc., *Sunuds* of former Magistrates, the office of *Canongoe* of the
whole of the said *Soubah*, has descended from the ancestors of Roy
Balwant Sing and Roy Parsed Ram to them and as it is an ancient
custom that they should receive the fees of *Canongoe* of 8 annas
in the hundred rupees from the *Pergunnahs* and

suppae of the said *Soubah* which are not included in the revenue of Government, these fees, from the places specified on the back are agreeably to custom, confirmed to them. It is required that these persons, *Mutsuddies* of public affairs, etc., being watchful of their *Gomastas* in the several districts, and having caused them to draw out the official papers agreeably to form and made them sign the memorandums daily and monthly accounts and *wassilants*, do pay them the usual fees, and that they consider no official papers valid, which are not signed by these *Gomastas*, and that they also be cautious that no expenses of the *Sair Catcherry* be paid without an order signed by the said *Gomastas*. With regard to the conduct of the above persons, the *Canongoes*, having as is required observed the duties of their office to the advantage of Government, let them be employed in executing the same and let them not relax in the exertion of their duty. Considering this as positive, let them act agreeably to order.

15th Shehur Sufar ol Mozaffer
11th year of Jeloosee.

(387)

List of the *Sircars* referred to, over which the *Canongoes* of the *Soobah* extends, which office agreeably to Royal *Firmauns* and *Sunuds* of former Magistrates, has descended to Roy Balwant Sing and Roy Pursid Ram from their ancestors. It has been an ancient custom that they should receive as fees, 8 annas in the hundred repees from all the *Pargunnas* in the said *Soobah*, on which terms the office is now confirmed to these two persons.

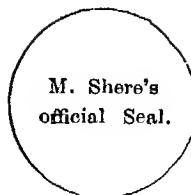
Sircar Behar ..	..	58 Mehals.
Sircar Tirhoot ..	..	102 Mehals.
Sircar Hajeepur ..	..	11 Mehals.
Sircar Chumparun ..	..	3 Mehals.
Sircar Rotas ..	..	7 Mehals.
Sircar Sarun ..	..	18 Mehals.
Sircar Shahabad ..	..	12 Mehals.
Sircar Monghyr ..	..	40 Mehals.

Exclusive of one Province named Gogra Orissaah .

(A true translation.)

Sd. R. GRAHAM.

No. 5.



Be it known, to the present and future *Aumils* of the affairs of the *Nezamat Mehals* and *Jageers*, and to the *Ultumgha* and *Jageerdars*, etc., of the *Pergunnahs* of *Soobah Behar* that, whereas agreeably to former *Sunuds*, the fees of *Canongoes* for all the said *Pergunnas* of 8 annas in the hundred rupees not included in the Government collections were granted to the ancestors of Nirmul Sing. Roy Balwant Sing and Roy Pursed Ram, *Canongoes* of the said *Soobah*. As these persons have represented that they cannot realize the fees from the whole of the *Pergunnas*, these *Canongoe* fees are hereby confirmed from all the *Pergunnahs* to them agreeably to former *Sunuds*, from the beginning of 1191 *Fes.* It is therefore required that these persons, *Aumils*, etc., shall each in his jurisdiction, collect the said *Cunoongoce* fees from all the *Pergunnas*, *Nezamut Mehals*, *Jageers*, etc., in the said *Soobah*, and deliver them in conformity to custom, to the *Gomasias* of the *Canongoes* with the least possible delay. They shall also carefully make the Mofussil *Canongoes* transmit the *Pergunnah* accounts, that no delay may occur in forwarding such papers as may be required by Government. The said *Canongoes* having appropriated the above fees to their private use and performed the duties of their office as is required, shall be employed in wishing for the prosperity of Government. Having considered this as positive, let them act agreeably to this order.

Dated 9th January, 1784 corresponding with the 18th of *Poos* 1191 *Fes.*

A true translation.

Sd. R. GRAHAM.

Translation of a petition of Roy Pursed Ram and Silwant Sing, *Suddar Canongoes* of *Soobah Behar*.

The *Sheristah* of *Suddar Canongoe* of *Soobah Behar* has been held in your servant's family for hundreds of years in virtue of *Firmauns* of Kings and *Sunuds* of *Soobahs* we with our *Naibs* and *Mohereers* regularly attended the *Cutcherries* both at the *Suddar* and in the Mofussil, and having constantly in view the good of the state, watched over and preserved the records of the office. Our *Naibs* and *Mohureers* received their *Rozeenah* from the *Sircar*, and the *Russoom* of the *Canongoes* which was

8 annas per cent independent of the *Jumma* payable to Government, was in conformity to *Sunuds* of the *Soubahs*, of Mr. John Shore and the gentlemen of the Zillahs, deducted from the revenues paid in by the *malguzars* and received by us to 1200 *Fes.* Since the commencement of 1201 *Fes.* we have received nothing account the *Russoom*, but are hopeful that it will be paid to us. Your servants with their families depended for subsistence solely on this *Russoom* from their office being done away and the payment of the *Russoom* stopped, we have no hopes of being able to support life, we are therefore hopeful that you will represent this business to the gentlemen of the *Suddar*, that orders may be passed for re-establishing our office and *Russoom*, that having attained justice, we may devote our whole time to the good of the Hon'ble Company.

Arzee of Roy Pursed Ram and Roy Silwant Sing, son of Roy Balwaunt Sing deceased, Sudder Canongoes of Soubah Bihar.

(A true translation.)

Sd. R. GRAHAM.

To

G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.,
JUDGE OF ZILLAH, TIRHOOT.

Byjhat Sahoo

vrs.

Hirday Sook Misser.

SIR,



(388)

In compliance with your letter of the 15th instant, I have the pleasure to forward the enclosed attested copies of Persian papers required in the above cause.

I am Sir etc.

Sd. R. GRAHAM.

TIRHOOT:

28th May, 1800.

(389)

Year 1799—1800.

To

GEO. DOWDESWELL, Esq.,
SECRETARY, REVENUE BOARD.

SIR,

In obedience to the orders of the Board of Revenue communicated in your letter of the 25th of last October, I request the favour

of your laying before them the enclosed price current of grain in the Tirhoot Market on the 1st instant, exhibiting the increase and decrease between the one now enclosed and that forwarded the 18th ultimo, from which the Board will perceive that the price of grain in general has in some degree increased on account of the late crops being considerably destroyed in Sircars Hajeeapore and Tirhoot from the overflowing of the Ganges and the general drought in the latter as already reported upon in my former letters to the Board.

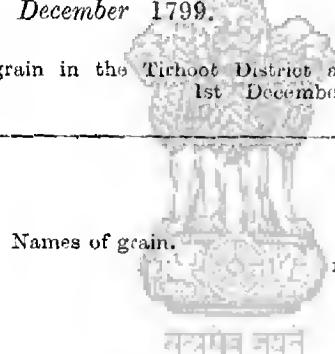
2nd. You will also inform them that from a fall of rain which fell some weeks ago, it has in a great measure enabled the *Ryots* to manure their lands for the reception of the other grains produced in the Rubby Harvest and without which the prospects of a good harvest would have been more and more precarious.

I am Sir,

& ca.

TIRHOOT : 2nd December 1799.

Price current of grain in the Tirhoot District agreeably to the market price,
1st December.



Names of grain.	Quantity receivable for a rupee.	Increases in the quantity re- ceivable for a rupee as forwarded the 18th ultimo.	Mds.	sr.	ch.
Fine Arwa 1st Sort	0 32 8	..	..	..
Fine Arwa 2nd Sort	0 35 0	..	..	..
Fine Arwa 3rd Sort	0 38 12	..	0 1 4	..
Ooshana rice 1st Sort	0 37 8	0 4 12	..	..
Ooshana rice 2nd Sort	1 0 0	0 2 8	..	..
Sahtee rice	1 5 0	..	..	..
Wheat 1st Sort	1 12 8	..	..	..
Wheat 2nd Sort	1 15 0	..	..	..
Urjur	1 11 4	..	..	..
Udhu s	1 16 4	..	0 5 0	..

Names of grain.	Quantity receivable for a rupee.	Increases in the quantity re- ceivable for a rupee as forwarded the 18th ultimo.				Decrease.	
		Mds.	sr.	ch.	Mds.	sr.	ch.
Barley	2 8 12	0 6 4	..	..
Kesauree	2 8 12	..	1 4 0	..
Jokurahee	2 11 4	0 1 4	..	..
Dane Kesaury	1 8 12	..	0 3 0	..
Dane Udur	1 0 0	..	0 2 8	..
Dana Urhas	0 32 8	0 1 4	..	..
Morwa	2 0 0	..	..	..
Mukoye	1 35 0	..	0 5 0	..
Shalee	1 28 12	0 3 12	..	..
Shalee Sautee	1 33 12	..	0 6 4	..
Moash	1 5 0	..	0 3 12	..
Gram 1st Sort	1 10 0	..	..	..
Gram 2nd Sort	1 11 4	..	0 1 4	..

ZILLAH TIRHOOT: 2nd December 1799.

(390)

Pattah granted by Bagwant Narain Malik of mozah Kenraun, Pergunnah Buchour Sircar Tirhoot.

Whereas fifty Beegas of land from the measurement of the above mozah at the Cottah of six hands and a half at the Jumma of Rs. 75 the half of which is Rs. 37-8-0 including malikanna and in every Belmoktch for the purpose of building Indigo Works, I have with my free will and consent granted to Mr. John Mcbreight in Moconnery and Istianary from the commencement of the year 1807 F. S. I do therefore make an agreement and in writing do give it that the above gentleman is at liberty to erect Indigo Works, Bunglo for his residence and upon the fifty beegas and that he do remain paying annually the above sum as malguzary by regular instalments without fail and that I will not demand

a single rupee more than agreed upon. In case Mr. Mcbreight should at any time make over or sell the Works to any other gentleman, I shall take the above assessment from him also and will not afterwards state any objection. I have therefore executed this writing as a Pattah Mocurrery and Istimray for the aforesaid fifty beegas, that when necessary to be produced it may stand valid. Dated the 1st November, 1799 corresponding with the 17th Cautick 1207 F. S.

Sd. BUGWANT NARAIN.

Witnesses:

Goor Persaud, Vakeel of the Dewany Adaulut, Naukroy
Inhabitant of mouzah Putpurrah.

(A true translation.)

Sd. R. G.,

Acting Collector.

(891)

MR. MCBREIGHT,

INDIGO PLANTER.

SIR,

The enclosed petition presented to me by a number of Ryots belonging to Gopujputtee and kudzewaneh villages in Pergunnah Burwanah held seer for the Company, I must beg to refer to your particular attention. The complainants have brought in large bundle of nearly ripe grain which they assert to have been ploughed up by your people as the petition sets forth and should that actually be the case I would recommend it to you to satisfy the Ryots for the injury they have suffered by the loss of their grain which will keep all quiet.

2nd. I have further to desire that you do not without their free consent oblige them to cultivate Indigo or in any otherwise oppress the Ryots of Pergunnah Burwanah and Bachour who have informed me they will abscond from the Company's territories should you continue to exact from them what they are not inclined to perform upon which I should be under the necessity of representing their balances to have partly occurred from your management.

The Pergunnahs at present are largely in balance and the only prospect the Ryots have of liquidating it, is from the rubby harvest now about to be cut. I request your particular attention and observance to what I have stated and remain.

Sir & Ca.

TIRHOOT, 8th March 1800.

(392)

(From 29th November, 1799 to 5th July, 1800)

A *pattah* deed, dated the 1st November, 1799 corresponding with the 17th *Cartick*, 1207. F. S. was executed to Mcbreight by Bugwant Narain, *malik* of *mozah* Kemoun, *pergunnah* Buchowr, Sircar Tirhoot. The term and condition of the *pattah* was that the fifty *beegahs* of land from the measurement of the above *mozah* at the *pattah* of six hands and half at the *jumma* of Rs. 75/- including *malikana* was transferred to this man for the purpose of building Indigo works.

(393)

Letter dated the 28th February, 1800 from G. Dowdeswell, Secretary to the Board of Revenue to C. Buller, Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue mentions that the price and quality of spirits in the district varried in towns from two annas and three pice to three annas and in the villages where demand was not great, it was sold at the rate of six, four and two pice per seer.

It was suggested that Public revenue would increase considerably if licenses were granted to retailers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors separately. It was custom in this district that both retailer and manufacturer were the same person.

(394)

Letter dated 28th May, 1800 from R. Graham, Acting Collector of Tirhoot to Judge of Zillah Tirhoot mentions that in compliance of the instruction an attested copy of Persian papers required in a case of Byjhat Sahoo vs. Hirdaya Shook Misser is sent herewith.

In connection with abovementioned case five Firmans written in Togra character with royal seals on them were translated into English under the supervision of the Acting Collector Mr. Graham. The first Firman was issued from the office of Abooul Zaffer, Mahomed Mohul-ul-deen Alumgeer Badshah Gazee Aurungzeb Behadur. On the right side of the Firman the following is written —

On the 15th Sehij, 13th Cloory 1080 Hejiree, 26 of Behanun illahce, a copy was sent to the Tojee Register by Mahomed Sadik. On the 1st of Mohurum 13th cloosy a copy arrived in the Istufa Register.

On the left side the following is written —

On the 2nd Mohurum, 13th jeloosy a copy arrived at the mofussily Toujee, arrived at the arijeh on the 19th jeloos a copy arrived at the by Mahomed Sadik—

was collected, arrived at the Rojenamet 5th Mohurum, 13th jeloosy. Drawn out according to the memorandum of the Royal edict.

At the end of the Firman, the seals of Jafir Khan, dated 2nd of Mohurrum 13th Jeloo, Moorud-ul-Khalik Khan, dated 13th Jeloo, Wala, and Mohun doss, dated 1st of Mohurum 13th Jeloo are put on.

The seal of Aurungzeb which is put on in the beginning of the *Firman* is picturesque. The *Koranic* formula 'Ya Wasa' 'Ya Fitah,' 'Ya Nafa' and 'Ya Kafa' are mentioned in the four corners of the seal. In the centre the full name of Aurungzeb and 12th year 1080 *Hijra* is written. The names of his ancestor are also given.

The *Firman* was issued, announcing the appointment of the *Conongoe* of the whole of the province of Bihar together with its sircars. The royal mandate was to be observed by the *Conongoe* strictly. The other big dignitaries of the Mughals such as *Saghudars* and *Guroories* are also mentioned.

The Suba Bihar was divided into the following *Sircars* and *Mehals* —

<i>Sircars</i>		<i>Mahals</i>
1 Behar	..	.. 58
2 Hajypoor	..	— 11
3 Tirhoot	..	.. 102
4 Saran	..	— 18
5 Champaran	..	.. 3
6 Shahabad	..	.. 12
7 Rohtas	..	.. 1
8 Monghyr	..	.. 40

The *Firman* no. 2 was issued by Aboo Mozaffar Mohomed Jalaluddin Shah Alam Badshah, Gazee-in *Togra* characters. In this *Firman* the following *Sircars* are mentioned —

<i>Sircar</i>
Sonebah
Tirhoot
Shahabad
Saran
Champaran
Hajipore
Rohtas
Monghyr

The third *Firman* was issued under the seal of the illustrious in Government and Dominion, Abool Hosaine, royal *Dewan* of the *Suba Bihar*.

The fourth *Firman* was issued in the name of Maharaja Shetab Roy Bahadur.

The fifth *Firman* was issued under the official seal of W. Sheres.

(395)

Letter dated the 30th May, 1800 from R. Graham, Acting Collector of Tirhoot to Charles Buller, Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue mentions about the employment of convicts, so that they might meet with some punishment adequate to their crime. Since there were no mines in this part of the province, it was suggested that they may be employed in public works at Allahabad, public military roads, or in the opening of the mouth of the Cossimbazar, or Houghly rivers at Sooty. By its opening, a much shorter navigation in the dry season for the movement of troops in the Upper Provinces would be much facilitated. It would also enable the trader to carry his merchandise to the principal cities at all seasons of the year, at a much cheaper rate and with less risk. By drawing a considerable water of the Ganga in the Houghly river, there might be a danger to the safety of Cossimbazar island, but it might be easily obviated by embanking the angle of the island of Sooty by the labour of the convicts. The suggestion was forwarded for the consideration of the Board.

(396)

Tax on Tobacco, Betel-nut and Pan.

To

R. GRAHAM, ESQR., *Collector of Tirhoot.*

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acquaint you that they desire you will furnish them as soon as possible with the fullest information in your power, on the several points noticed in the enclosed paper, adhering strictly in your reply to the form of order observed therein.

2. I am further directed to acquaint you that under the column of remarks, the Board desire you will furnish them with every information in your power on the following points :—

(1) That you will report to them the description of people by whom the several articles mentioned in the statements are sold by retail whether the sale of them be a separate profession or

whether any other and if any, what other articles are also sold by the vendors of them.

(2) That you will report to them the best mode of collecting a revenue on these articles whether they are monthly sold on the shops for the retail shop or otherwise.

(3) That in the event of shop duty appearing the most unobjectionable mode of levying a Tax, you will inform them whether it would be liable to be evaded in any considerable degree by persons, who consume from their own produce, and who not resorting to public places of vend, could not easily be subjected to the Tax.

(4) That you will report whether it would not be proper to have different rates of duty for the cities, towns, villages and what proportion these rates should bear to each other.

(5) That you will inform whether the tax would be likely to operate unequally or oppressively on any description of people and whether it would offend any of their prejudices or customs or be otherwise considered objectionable :—

3. In order to enable you to furnish a satisfactory report on some of the points above adverted to, the Board observe that it will be necessary for you to obtain previously some general information on the population of your district; but desire you will be particularly cautious to conduct your enquiry in such a manner that not to incite apprehension in the inhabitants or occasion inconvenience to the particular individuals to whom it may be necessary to refer for information.

I am, Sir,

Revenue Board : Your most obedient servant,
The 18th April, 1800. Sd. ILLEGIBLE.

The articles alluded to are Tobacco, Betel-nut and Paan.

(397.)

License for making liquor.

Mr. G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot was sent a particular form of the licenses to be granted to the European distillers in the district together with drafts of the covenant to be executed by them in conformity to it under section 33 of Regulation 6 of 1800, Board of Revenue of 29th June, 1800.

The form mentions that Board of Revenue was "Acting in the name and on the behalf of the United Company of Merchants of England trading in East Indies at their Presidency of Fort William in Bengal" and it was "for the manufacture of rum and other spirituous liquor during such period as the Governor-General in

Council for the time being may think proper and allow". The form of licenses makes it clear that the spirituous liquor which may be manufactured shall be exported by sea or shall be sold by him by wholesale. The price was also fixed and a penalty of one Sicca rupee was fixed for every seer or quart of the said spirituous liquor which shall be disposed of in any manner contrary to the conditions and this penalty was recoverable by a suit in Dewani Adalat. One Sicca rupee was to be paid for the said spirituous liquor not to be exported.

(398)

To

CHARLES SWEEDLAND, Esqr.,
COLLECTOR OF TIRHUT.

Sir,

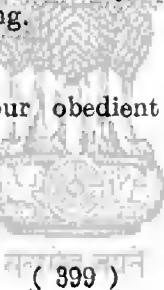
I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council to transmit to you three copies of a form of prayer and Thanks-giving to Almighty God to bless on Thursday the 6th February next, being the day appointed by proclamation for a General Thanks-giving.

I am Sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,
[(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.]

COUNCIL CHAMBER:

20th January, 1800.



(399)

TO 23RD JULY, 1800 (RECEIPTS)

MUZAFFARPUR RECORD ROOM.

Letter dated the 2nd January, 1800 from R. W. Pattle, Collector, Purneah, to William Cowper, President and Member of the Board of Revenue mentions regarding the mode of recovery of Government demand due on Rajah Madhoo Singh, Zamindar of Dhurumpore Pergunnah in Purneah district. It was proposed by the Collector to attach the *Dustoort* and *Malicanna* receivable at Tirhoot treasury by him in preference to the measures laid down in the 7th Regulation of 1799 as, the Collector pleaded, it was to have the effect of more speedily reminding him of the propriety and necessarily of his liquidating the just dues of Government as well as in some measure to counteract his ill advised attempt to withhold every month a part of his kist, so that at the end of the year it could be equal to the amount of abatement for which the Raja had prayed for in an application earlier.

(400)

Letter no. nil, Custom House, Fort William, dated the 3rd February 1800 from the Collector of Government Customs, to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that some grain had been sent from Tirhoot for Allahabad Garrison for which the Collector of Customs immediately issued the passport. The letter is accompanied by a statement showing the quantity of grain sent on boats. The statement runs as follows :—

Date	Number of passport	No. of boats	Wheat			Rice		
			Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
December 2	1861	18 boats laden with				12,500	0	0
December 5	1898	18 boats laden with	2,500	0	0	8,500	0	0
December 9	1962	5 boats laden with				3,550	0	0
December 11	1999	8 boats laden with	1,625	10	0	3,874	30	0
			4,125	10	0	28,424	30	0

(401)

Letter no. nil, dated the 14th February, 1800 from the Secretary, Revenue Board to Graham, Acting Collector of Tirhoot is accompanied by an extract of the proceedings of the Board which mentions that the Board could not take any decision on the settlement made by the Acting Collector as he had not furnished the Board with any statement of gross produce of the several Mahals as well as any comparative statement of former Jumma which was considered more necessary to show that any Jumma in any instance did not fall short of the former assessment.

It was resolved by the Board to call upon the Collector to furnish a statement of gross produce of each Jumma based upon the accounts of the Farmers and Putuarees, the deductions like Malikana, etc., therefore, and an adjusted Sudder Jumma as proposed as well as with a comparative statement of the past and future Sudder Jumma of each Pargunnah as specified in the decennial settlement with an explanation for any decrease in the future Jumma.

The Acting Collector was further asked to report if the engagement taken from the proprietors for the proposed settlement was in perpetuity and these accepted by farmers for ten years as well as if the settlement of several Mehals let in farm had been tendered to the proprietors at specific Jumma offered by the farmers less Malicana, and if not, whether any of them were willing to engage themselves for such Jumma.

The letter further mentions that the Collector's recommendation for the postponement of the settlement Jumma of the Jageer of

the late Nawab Muzaffar Jung till the months of Jayth, Assin, but in that case the settlement was to be made subject to the confirmation of the Governor-General in Council, granting on suspension that may be necessary on account of actual damage sustained by the crops in the present year to be made good by a Kist in the two ensuing years.

(402)

Letter no. nil, dated the 24th January, 1800 from Revenue Board to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot refers to a petition of Rajah Madhoo Sing concerning his Jamma and the Government dues.

(403)

Letter no. nil, dated the 24th January, 1800 from Revenue Board, to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot mentions about the Jamma of the late Rajah Rage Bullub.

(404)

Letter no. nil, dated the 7th February, 1800 from the Secretary, Revenue Board to R. Graham, Assistant in charge of the Collection at Tirhoot mentions about the settlement of Pergunnah Moore and Balia.

(405)

Letter no. nil, dated the 21st January, 1800 from the Board of Revenue, to the Governor-General in Council mentions about the case of Rajah Modnarain Sing concerning his Jamma and Government dues.

(406)

Letter dated the 25th February, 1800 from the Secretary, Revenue Board to Robert Graham, Acting Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the land of the defaulters was to be attached and not sold and hence it was unnecessary to make an assessment of the gross produce of the land.

(407)

Letter dated the 11th March from the Secretary, Revenue Board to R. Graham, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was desired to tender the settlement of the estate of Rajah Madhoo Singh to him at the stated *Jamma* of Rs. 1,68,506-9-13 including the Talook Oojaun after deducting the amount of his Dus-toorant and Malikana. The letter further mentions about the fair competition of the farms and other details regarding the alternative settlement of the estate of Madhoo Sing in case he was to refuse to accede to the terms and conditions of the Government.

(408)

Letter dated the 14th March, 1800 from a gentleman in Tirhoot whose signature is illegible, to R. Graham, Acting Collector of Tirhoot mentions that (in reply to collector's letter concerning the complaint of the Ryotts of Gopeyfully that their *Rabi* crop had been destroyed) the former was not aware of any complaint from the Ryotts' side and he had engagement for 134 bighas of indigo and that the engagement had been entered into with the free consent of the Ryotts.

(409)

Letter no. nil, dated the 18th March, 1800 from the Secretary, Revenue Board to Robert Graham, Acting Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was asked to report if Rajah Madhoo Sing was willing to engage himself for the *Jemma* of Rs. 1,68,506-9-13 (Including Oogaum) or not. It further deals with certain matter concerning the same *Jemma*.

(410)

Letter dated the 1st April, 1800 from the Collector of Purnea to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was called upon by the former to attach the amount of *mosheera* and *Dustoorant* payable to Rajah Madhoo Sing, Zamindar of Dhurumpore, etc., Pergunnah in the district of Purnea in liquidation of the Government revenue due from the Rajah on account of the said *Pergunnah*. The Collector of Tirhoot was also called upon to report the amount of such *Dustoorant* so that it could be ascertained if the amount was sufficient to cover the Government revenue or not and if not, the Collector of Purnea could execute the directions laid down in the 8th Regulation of 1799.

(411)

Letter dated the 8th April from the Secretary, Revenue Board to R. Geraham, Acting Collector of Tirhoot mentions that it had been decided by the Board to give possession of the estate of Rajah Madhoo Sing to him as he had accepted the assessment of his mofussil *jemma* at Rs. 1,68,506-9-13 including the necessary deductions on account of his *Dustoorant*, *Malikanna*, etc. The letter also mentions several items constituting the whole *jemma*.

(412)

Letter dated the 25th April from the Secretary, Revenue Board to R. Graham, Acting Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that the Board had approved of the establishment proposed by the Collector for the attachment of the lands of defaulters. He was also asked to furnish a statement to the Board showing therein the computed produce of the land, the arrears due so that the Board

could take steps to sell out the lands to meet the Government demand.

(413)

Letter dated the 18th April, 1800 from the Secretary, Board of Revenue to R. Graham, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was called upon to acquaint the Board on several points concerning the expediency of the imposition of a tax on the retail shop-keepers of various articles (the list of articles has been given in the accompanying letter summarised below). The particular points for information are as follows —

(1) "That you will report them the description of people by whom the several articles mentioned in the statement are sold by retail, whether the sale of them be a separate profession, or whether any other and if any, what other articles are sold by the vendors of them".

(2) "That you will likewise report to them the best mode of collecting a revenue on these articles whether by a monthly tax on the shops for the retail sale or otherwise."

(3) "That in the event of a Shop Duty appearing the most unobjectionable mode of levying a tax, you will inform them whether it would be liable to be evaded in any considerable degree by persons, who consume from their own produce, and who not resorting to public places of vend, could not easily be subjected to the tax".

(4) "That you will report whether it would not be proper to have different rates of duty for the cities, towns and villages and what proportion these rates should bear to each other".

(5) "That you will inform them whether the tax would be likely to operate unequally or oppressively on any description of people and whether it would offend any of their prejudices or customs or be otherwise considered objectionable".

The letter further mentions that the Collector was required to conduct his enquiry cautiously so that not to rouse any apprehension or inconvenience to any individual whom he might choose to consult for his enquiry.

(414)

Letter no. nil, Fort William, dated the 14th April, 1800 from the Secretary to Government, Revenue and Judicial Department to William Cowper, President and Member of the Board of Revenue is an accompanying letter to one summarised above (letter dated the 18th April, 1800 from the Secretary, Board of Revenue to R. Graham, Collector of Tirhoot) and mentions that the Governor General in Council was of the view that while passing the

Regulation on the 27th ultimo for defining and extending the duty to be levied on the sale of intoxicating drugs, he was induced to enquire about the expediency of taxing certain other articles, namely, tobacco betel-nuts and *Paun* and as such he wanted the Board of Revenue to collect through its collectors to collect the following informations in addition to the points stated in the letter already summarised above—

(1) "Whether tobacco, paun and betelnut or either of them, be articles in general use throughout the country or whether the use of them be confined to any particular description of people."

(2) "The quantity of these articles produced and consumed annually in the different district, the wholesale prices of each articles, the retail price in a crude state, and the crude price in a prepared state when sold to the consumer.

(3) "The computed gross value of the quantity consumed in a crude state and in a prepared state, according to the retail prices in each district.

(4) The computed value of each article disposed of each month on an average in shop and the number of individuals and families estimated to be supplied by each shop.

(5) The quantity and value of each articles consumed on an average of month in a family of a given number of individuals".

(6) The probable rate of the charges of collection and whether the *Abkarry Amlah* or other establishments at present authorised could be employed in making the collections.

(415)

Letter dated the 2nd May, 1800 from Secretary, Revenue Board to R. Graham, Acting Collector of Tirhoot is accompanied by an extract from the proceedings of the Governor General in Council in the Public Department, dated the 18th April, 1800 which mentions a report from the Mint Master respecting filed rupces. The rupces in question were deficient in the following manner—

"One of 69 cowries of 80 cowries to an anna/less than the Calcutta standard sicca rupees

- One of 1 anna 5 cowries
- One of 1 anna 8 cowries
- One of 1 anna 8 cowries
- One of 1 anna 14 cowries
- One of 1 anna 34 cowries

"The deficiency of these rupees is evidently the operation of a file.

"The milling is very defective in the graining and which differs very materially from the milled coin of the established mints in the following points all milled coin has a catch or heel in the graining made in entering the machine, which is deeper and easily distinguished from the rest of the graining of the circle. The filed rupee has no such catch desirable. In all milled coin graining is round on the top and is regular throughout the circle. The filed rupee is flat on the top, irregular in the graining, in some places full, and at unequal distances and in some places riding each other, the depth and effect is such as would follow a blow of the chessel. They also are 1/16th less in diameter than the current sicca Rupce.

"From the above stated differences, I beg leave to offer it as my opinion that the Six Rupees have not been milled in a machine but that the graining was effected by the hand. I have shown the Rupees to several Podars who are of opinion they would not have escaped immediate notice in Calcutta and that they would anywhere have been rejected by the shhroffs as current coin".

(416)

Letter no. nil, Fort William ,dated the 1st May, 1800 from the Revenue and Judicial Dcpartment to William Cowper, President and Mcmber of the Board of Revenue is accompanied by an order of the Governor General in Council in which it has been mentioned that he was desirous to adopt means to extend the agriculture and commerce of the country as well as to improve the Police by facilitating communication between principal cities and towns throughout the different districts and hence instructed the Magistrates to report on the following points.

(1) To give an account of the roads, how and in what manner they were repaired, what roads were particularly necessary and how they could best bc made, whether by convicts or otherwise, what Regulation was necessary to avoid encroachment and keep them in repair, whether Zamindars could do it without taking it to be a hardship, whether the construction of any bridge was necessary and at what expense.

(2) To report upon the condition of ferrics, who maintained the boats, how the expenses were being met, what arrangements were necessary for the future regulation of ferries.

(3) What regulations could be adopted to prevent encroachments on the strcts in towns and cities, and to widen them when necessary such as in the event of occasional fire, etc.

(4) What measures could be adopted to prevent fire.

(5) How could water be supplied to principal cities and towns, whether by digging tanks or otherwise and if it could be executed by convicts and at what expense.

(6) If it was necessary at any particular place to drain off water and fill up cavities, if so at what expense and in what manner.

(7) If water communication could be improved by cleaning or deepening the river beds and could it be executed by convicts and at what expense.

(8) If it was necessary to clean bamboos and prevent their growth in the vicinity of any town or cities to improve health and under what regulation.

(9) If it was necessary to clear any jungle to extend agriculture or to improve climate or to destroy the sheltering place of bandits or dangerous animals how it could be executed, by the labour of convicts or otherwise and were the zamindars ready to engage themselves for the work and if so, what assistance did they expect from the Government.

(10) Any other measure to improve agriculture, commerce, police, health and the general condition of the country.

The Magistrates were further instructed to give a list of priority as to what they wanted to execute first and what at a later stage as well as to suggest the mode of financing the scheme, whether by tolls or any other means not liable to material objection.

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(41)

Letter, Fort William, dated the 14th March from the Secretary to the Government, Revenue and Judicial Department to William Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenue is accompanied by an extract from Resolution of the Governor-General in Council in the Judicial Department under date the 14th March, 1800 which mentions regarding the employment of convicts in mines. The extract itself runs as follows :—

"Resumed the consideration of the letters from the Board of Revenue from the Sub-Secretary recorded on the criminal Proceedings of the 12th October and 9th November, 1798 and if the letter from the Registrar of the Nizamaut Adaulut recorded on the proceedings of the 17th October last.

"The Governor-General in Council having attentively considered the various plans proposed for the employment of the convicts, and it appearing to him that they are all liable to

different objections, it occurs to him that it might be advisable to enquire whether mines could not be worked in some of the districts with a prospect of affording the means of employing the convicts in a useful and beneficial manner.

"The Governor-General in Council understands that there are coal and iron mines in the District of Beerbboom and Tin and copper mines in Ramghur, and there may also be other situations within the Provinces in which mines may hereafter be discovered.

"On a general consideration of the subject it appears to him that many advantages may be expected from employing the convicts in working mines.

"It would probably be safest mode of confining them, as the means of escape might be very effectually prevented.

"It would be the least expensive as the number of guards might be considerably reduced and the present extensive buildings required for confining the convicts would become in a great measure unnecessary.

"It would be a more labouring employment and the officers who have charge of the convicts would find it more easy to compel them to perform a given quantity of work than they can do at present.

"This species of labour would be felt as a real punishment which imprisonment alone in this country does not appear to be among this description of persons. It would operate therefore more powerfully as an example and its effect on the minds of the people might be extremely beneficial in deterring from crimes, one of the great objects of public punishment.

"The Governor-General in Council is at the same time not aware of any objection to this mode of employing the convicts.

"Resolved therefore that the Board of Revenue be directed to take the subject into their immediate consideration and after having obtained the necessary information from the Collectors, and ascertained their sentiments to submit to him a general report on the subject.

"Ordered that the Board of Revenue be informed that the plan above suggested has been considered by the Governor-General in Council without any reference to its becoming a possible source of revenue, and as this is not the primary consideration, it is to be attended to by them no further than as it may be connected with the immediate object which Government have in view."

The Resolution was also ordered to be transmitted to the Nezamut Adaulut for their consideration and to report their

opinion to the Government regarding the expediency and practicability of the plan.

(418)

Letter Calcutta dated the 1st March, 1800 from C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot to G. Dowdeswell, Secretary to the Board of Revenue mentions that there had been a good loss of gram by deterioration and the Collector was called upon to explain the situation and indemnify the loss. The grain was sent from Tirhoot to Allahabad Fort for consumption. The most interesting point in the letter is this that the grain was despatched from Tirhoot on the 10th of June in the preceding year through river on country boats and it could reach Patna by the end of October in the same year and that the country boats could not proceed further before it had to be repaired at Patna and the grain had to be unloaded and kept on ground for about a month in order to effectualise the repair of boats.

(- 419 .)

Letter dated the 2nd June, 1800 from the Secretary, Revenue Board to G.P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot mentions regarding the Jemma of Pergunnah Bachour which was to be let in farm. The net Jemmagh received by the Government was stated to be sicca Rs. 18,239-6-3.

(420)

Letter dated the 11th June, 1800 from the Secretary, Revenue Board to R. Graham, Acting Collector of Tirhoot is accompanied by another letter dated the 20th May, 1800 addressed to the Governor-General in Council wherein it has been mentioned that it was reported by the Collector of Moorseedabad that *Puchwye*, a kind of fermented liquor prepared from rice was being sold. It further mentions that the Governor-General in Council was of the view that this liquor could also be taxed under Regulation 6th of 1800 and it was not necessary to pass another Regulation for it, for the above mentioned regulation was made for all kinds of intoxicants. It has also been mentioned in the letter that *Puchwye* was "not in itself so nearly pernicious as spirits".

(421)

Letter dated (not given) from the Secretary, Revenue Board to G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot is accompanied by a form in which license was to be granted to the European Distillers.

(422)

Letter dated the 4th July, 1800 from the Secretary, Revenue Board to G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that with regard to the orders of Government dated the 5th July, 1793

regarding the general abolition of the office of Canaongoe in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and adverting also to the allowances enjoyed by the late Canaongoes, whether in land or money in virtue of their offices, the Collector was called upon to furnish the following information to the Board of Revenue in a statement :—

(1) "The pecuniary allowances of every description paid by the land holders, or farmers of land to the Canaongoes and their offices, whether Sudder or Mofussil, antecedent to the formation of the permanent settlement.

(2) "The amount of such part of these allowances as may have been included in the permanent settlement in pursuance of the rules laid down in Section 34 Regulation 8th, 1793.

(3) "The residue now demandable from the land holders and farmers of land in addition to the present assessment on their lands in consequence of the Canaongoe office having been abolished.

(4) "You will likewise submit a statement framed on the same principle of any *Nankar* or other *Lakhraj* property held by the Canaongoes, Sudder or Mofussil in virtue of their offices with such remarks as you may deem necessary for the Board's consideration."

{ 423 }

From 7th January, 1800 to 30th December, 1800.

Letter dated Bhaugulpore the 7th January, 1800 from the office of the Invalid Tannah Establishment to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that an *Aumin* was to be sent by Col. Hutchinson to measure the land and then the said Colonel was to send the statement of the quantity of land "measured off for the use of the Invalids of the *Jageerdar* Establishment".

{ 424 }

Letter, Fort William dated the 18th March, 1800 from the office of the Accountant-General, to R. Graham, Acting Collector of Tirhoot mentions that ".....marked rupees which have lost any parts of their standard weight, above the 6 annas per cent allowed for wear, by section 2, Regulation 61 of 1795, are to be received as bullion and remitted in the usual manner to the Calcutta Mint for re-coinage, and that marked rupees of full weight (or within 6 annas per cent deficient of the standard weight) are to be received as legal currency".

{ 425 }

Letter dated the 28th January, 1800 from the Secretary, Board of Revenue, to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot is accompanied

by an extract of the Board's resolution of the same date. In this resolution the Collector was asked to notify all the Maliks to furnish the list of *Putwarrees*. It was required to consider generally the then "existing rules for the appointment of *Putwarrees* and delivery of accounts kept by them". The following information were also to be furnished to the several Collectors of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa :—

1. To report on the deficiency of provision 62 of Regulation 8,1793 with the explanatory clause in Section 3 of Regulation 7,1799 respecting appointments of village *Putwarrees* and the accounts deliverable by them.
2. "To state their opinion whether it would be advisable to extend Rules respecting *Putwarrees* to any and what other description of officers are employed by the proprietors and zamindars of lands in the management of their Estate.....".
3. "To report what mode appears to them best calculated for ascertaining and determining the actual produce of lands to which the assessment upon portions of Estate is to be allotted according to the rules prescribed in section 10 of Regulation 1,1793.....".

(426)

Letter dated the 29th January, 1800 from the Council Chamber, to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that as per instructions of the Governor-General in Council the Collector was transmitted three copies of a form of prayer and thanks giving to Almighty God to be used on Thursday the 6th February next, the day was appointed by Proclamation for a general Thanks giving.

(427)

Letter dated the 18th February, 1800 from the Secretary, Revenue Board, to R. Graham, Acting Collector of Tirhoot mentions about the settlement and assessment of land with Rajah Madhoo Singh. The letter is accompanied by a lengthy extract of a letter from the Secretary to Government to the Governor-General in Council (which deals with the subject in details).

(428)

Letter dated the 27th March, 1800 from the Secretary to Government, Revenue and Judicial Department, to R. Graham, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that a printed copy of sermon preached by Rev. Claudius Buchanan on the Thanks Giving day and transmitted to the Collector as per direction of the Governor-General in Council.

(429)

Letter dated the 8th April, 1800 from the Secretary, Revenue Board to R. Graham, Acting Collector of Tirhoot mentions about the collection of that part of resumed *Jageer* of Rajah Raje Bullub which was situated in Tirhoot.

(430)

Letter dated the 15th April, 1800 from the Secretary, Revenue Board, to R. Graham, Acting Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was called upon to report if there were any European Distilleries established in his district and if the Europeans conducting such distilleries were duly authorised to reside in the district.

(431)

Letter dated the 29th May, 1800 from the Secretary, Board of Revenue to R. Graham, Acting Collector of Tirhoot is accompanied by a lengthy report concerning the settlement of land of Rajah Madhoo Sing.

(432)

Letter dated the 6th June, 1800 from the Secretary, Revenue Board to R. Graham, Collector of Tirhoot mentions about the settlement of Jumma of Rajah Raje Bullub.

(433)

Letter dated the 24th January, 1800 from the Secretary, Revenue Board to C. Sweedland, Collector of Tirhoot is accompanied by the petition of Rajah Madhoo Sing concerning the settlement of his *Jumma*.

(434)

Letter dated the 17th June, 1800 from the Secretary, Revenue Board to R. Graham, Acting Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Regulation regarding separate *Talooks* and estates had been misconstrued and as such Clause 3, Section 10, Regulation 1st of 1793 was clarified. This letter deals with the appointment of *Jumma* of a separate joint estate.

(435)

Letter dated the 22nd July, 1800 from Secretary, Revenue Board to Mr. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot is accompanied by a petition of Rajah Jugdut Sing, zamindar of Pergunnah Bisunkpur, which deals with the question of the property held by him as *Nukdee Nankar*.

(436)

Letter dated the 25th July, 1800 from the Secretary, Revenue Board to G.P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Commander-in-Chief was contemplating on a plan for the better cultivation of Sebundies. In the meanwhile the Collector was asked to increase the strength of Burkundasses for the protection of his treasury, if necessary.

(437)

Letter dated the 1st August, 1800 from the Secretary to Government, Revenue and Judicial Department to Thomas Graham, Acting President and Member, Board of Revenue mentions that some difficulties had been experienced by the Collectors in procuring supplies for the military troops while passing through any particular district. It has been mentioned that the Governor-General was of the view that the difficulties generally arose because of not informing the Collectors about the march of the troops earlier and also because no native officers were there to procure supplies as well as to avoid excitement among the masses. The letter further mentions that the person incharge of the marching troops were to see that the troops were never indisciplined or committed any excess. The Collectors were to be enjoined further that they were required to depute Native Officer of trust to accompany the troops while passing through their district. The Native officer was to procure supplies and to avoid any excitement of the people. Further to assist the marching troops police officers were to be deputed to assist in the procurement of supplies if necessary.

(438)

Letter dated the 2nd August, 1800 from the Chief Secretary to the Government to George Poyntz Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was called upon to search for a building fit for permanent *Cutcherry* and keeping records. He was further required to advertise for the construction of a building if no such building was already available.

(439)

Letter dated the 15th August, 1800 from Secretary, Revenue Board to G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot is accompanied by another letter wherein it has been mentioned as to what rules were to be observed in assessing lands held by invalids "whenever such lands may become subject to the payment of Revenue to the proprietor under Regulation 43—1793"

(440)

Letter dated the 29th August, 1800 from Secretary, Revenue Board to G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the

latter was authorised to engage an additional writer on Rs. 30 p.m.

(441)

Letter dated the 5th September, 1800 from Secretary, Revenue Board to G.P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was to report the land to be sold, either the recovery of rents or in discharge of decrees, were to be sold "at the Presidency or at either of the cities, or in the District in which the lands may be situated".

(442)

Letter dated the 30th September, 1800 from Secretary, Revenue Board to G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Board of Revenue viewed "with great concern the very great deficiency in the resources of the *Khuss Mahals* for the year 1205 when compared with their resources for the year preceding". The letter further mentions that the Collector has to report whether the resources of the Mehals had been ascertained by a settlement concluded with farmers or the actual cultivators of the ground and also to report if the resources of the Mehals attached to the Aumceens has been ascertained and whether the settlements were concluded by the late farmers or by the Government Officer subsequent to the attachment.

(443)

Letter dated the 25th September, 1800 from Secretary to Government, Revenue and Judicial Departments to Thomas Graham, Acting President and Member of the Board of Revenue mentions that the collectors were to be enjoined upon to require the landholders "to execute Mochulcas engaging that they will not knowingly permit the cultivation of the poppy on their Estates except on account of Government....." and they will report the District Judge of any illicit cultivation. The Judge was also asked to give effect to Regulation 6—1799.

(444)

Letter dated the 10th October, 1800 from Secretary, Revenue Board to G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was called upon to require the vendors of *Puchwyre* to take separate license and the selling of this intoxicant was to be regulated like that of fermented toddy.

(445)

Letter dated the 17th October, 1800 from Secretary, Revenue Board, to G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the

latter was called upon to submit a statement of tahsildary establishment maintained by him.

(446)

Letter dated the 30th October, 1800 from Secretary to the Government, Revenue and Judicial Department to G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that W. Robert Graham was to officiate as Registrar of the City Court of Patna.

(447)

Letter dated the 4th November, 1800 from Secretary Revenue Board to G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the late Collector was asked to '....procuring and sending to the Presidency fifty Bullocks for the use of the Gun Powder manufactory.....'. The requisition had not been fulfilled and the Collector was called upon to comply with the old orders.

(448)

Letter from the Board of Revenue dated the 13th January, 1801 to Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot refers to the disqualification of Raja Girdhar Narain, the principal proprietor in that Pergunnah and asked the Collector to take charge of the lands, etc. as the minority will lapse after 9 years. Detailed instructions were given as to how the Collector should proceed.

(449)

Letter from the Board of Revenue dated the 13th January, 1801 to Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Parwanahs reported by Ricketts to have been issued by the late acting Collector regarding the adjustment of account of Tikadar in the Zamindari of Raja Madho Singh were entirely unauthorised and consequently they cannot serve as any ground for the Raja's claim to a suspension or remission of revenue on account of the year 1207 F.S. It was further mentioned that the Raja himself and not the Tikadars are under engagement of Government for the payment of public revenue for the above year and Government would not bring suits for the recovery for any arrear from others. The Board wanted that the remark should be communicated to the Zamindars.

(450)

An extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Governor-General in Council in the Reforms Department on the 15th January, 1801 shows that Tirhoot district was sanctioned an

additional writer at Rs. 30 p.m. and brought the strength of the Establishment of the Collector's Office as follows:—

Writers	100
Native Officers and Record Keepers ..	453
Contingencies	30
<hr/>	
Total	583
<hr/>	

(451)

In a letter dated the 24th February, 1801 from the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Tirhoot the Board asked the Collector to expedite the reply to their orders of the 21st November last regarding the forms required for keeping the accounts of the lands of the invalid tannahs.

(452)

In a letter from the Board of Revenue dated the 3rd March, 1801 to Ricketts, the Collector of Tirhoot was asked to report what part of his present establishment of officers could be employed on the work of the preparing of several registers of landed properties.

(453)

A letter dated, Fort William, the 4th March, 1801 from the Board of Revenue mentions about the proper maintenance of the shops for the manufacture and vending of spirits and liquors and wanted that the houses as well as the contiguous other houses should be properly tiled.

(454)

A letter dated the 16th March, 1801 from the Council Chamber signed by Stuart, acting Secretary to Government, Revenue and Judicial Department informed Mr. Robert Graham that the Governor-General in Council had removed him from the Office of Assistant to the Collector of Tirhoot and appointed him as Registrar of the City of Patna.

(455)

Letter dated the 4th April, 1801 from the Board of Revenue to Mr. G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot asked him to furnish a report on the establishment for the collection of *Abkaree* duties in agreement to the standing order of 24th October, 1797.

(456)

The Board of Revenue in their letter dated the 12th May, 1801 asked Ricketts to submit each month a report on the state of the crops of grain in the district.

(457)

15th January, 1801 to 31st December, 1801.

Letter dated 16th January 1801 from Mr. M. C. Brown, Resident at Patna to G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that a *Puttah* was granted to him by the late Collector of Tirhoot from a proprietor Banwari Lal, son of Seo Prasad Singh, the late Dewan of Patna factory for the firm of Neemuck Sayer mahals in Sarkar Tirhoot and Beesarah. The Resident wanted that a copy of the same was to be sent so that the then existing mode of collecting rents for saltpetre could be ascertained for the information of the Board.

(458)

Letter dated 2nd February, 1801 from the Accountant-General's Office, Fort William to G.P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Treasury had been asked to pay Rs. 4,000 *sicca* to the Opium Agent at Bihar.

(459)

(The Volume is marked for 1807 but actually contains letters of 1800 and 1801.)

Letter dated the 18th February, 1801, from the Collector of Tirhoot, to G. Dowdeswell, Secretary to the Board of Revenue mentions that the former had made an enquiry of the embankments in the vicinity of Singhia as well as in Pergunnahs Rutti and Hajeeapore and it was found that they had suffered materially and if they were not repaired before the forthcoming rain it was apprehended that they would inundate the locality. It was further mentioned that there was a practice of levying a tax on the landlords for the purpose and the Collector was proposing to do so, but was waiting for Government's sanction.

(460)

Letter dated the 20th April, 1801 from G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot, to C. Buller, Secretary to the Board of Revenue mentioned about the unhappy condition of the roads. The Zamindars were required to maintain the roads who were not discharging their obligation. The roads that particularly required repair were from Muzaffarpur to Hajeeapore, Muzaffarpur to Singhia and another from Muzaffarpur to Somdeep. The Collector recommended a levy a tax of 2 per cent on the Zamindars

on the account of revenue to finance the scheme of repairing the roads.

The letter also mentioned that the ferries in the district were being maintained by the fishermen and their cost was being defrayed by the travellers who used to pay some *Cauries* for the use of the ferries. The Collector did not recommend any change. As regards the widening of the streets in town the Collector recommended that the houses of private owners might be acquired and the owners compensated. Further to prevent encroachment on roads the Collector recommended for a Regulation with a provision to fine the offender a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 by the Dewani Adalat. This letter pointed out the necessity of plantation of bamboos in the towns.

(461)

Letter dated the 2nd May, 1801 from Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot, to C. Buller, Secretary, Board of Revenue mentioned that in some of the Pergunnahs the *Neemuck Sayer* was consolidated with land revenue while from some of the Pergunnahs Government used to have no revenue. There was a proposal from the Board of Revenue to consolidate *Neemuck Sayer* with land revenue but the Collector objected to it on two grounds. Firstly that the landlords of the district were litigious and were suspected to retard the supply of saltpetre to Government and secondly, the *Neemuck Sayer* was of fluctuating nature and hence it was necessary to fix a settled *jummah* on the same.

(462)

Letter dated the 28th August, 1801 from Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot, to C. Buller, Secretary, Board of Revenue, mentions that the land revenue had fallen in huge arrears. The Collector said that one reason for such a huge arrear was the unwillingness on the part of the merchants to purchase grains as they were engaged in the marriages in their families. It was mentioned in his letter that there was plenty of grain in the granary of the landlords.

(463)

Letter dated the 1st September, 1801 from Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot, to C. Buller, Secretary, Board of Revenue mentioned about the necessity of restricting further additions to indigo works. The old proprietors were however, not put under restriction for erecting new ones.

(464)

Letter dated the 24th October, 1801 from G. P. Ricketts Collector of Tirhoot, to Buller, Secretary, Board of Revenue,

mentioned that the former had got the embankment near Singhia repaired under the supervision of his Nazir but as the earth did not have enough time to settle down and the river Gandak rose rapidly the bund gave way and the countryside was inundated. The Collector wanted to get the embankment repaired again and he estimated the cost to Rs. 10,000 and requested the Board to appoint an overseer for this purpose. It was mentioned that the Zamindars were impoverished and were seeking Tuccavi loan and they could not be expected to make a contribution.

(465)

Letter dated the 22nd January, 1802 from Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot, to C. Buller, Secretary to the Board of Revenue indicated that the cultivation of potato was to be encouraged. It was growing in abundance in Pergunnah Hajeeapore. The maize crop was very popular.

(466)

Letter dated the 16th September, 1801 from G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot, to C. Bueler, Secretary, Board of Revenue, is an enclosure in which it was mentioned that some of the *mauzas* falling within the territory of the Company and in the possession of Raja Ghulam Mustafa Khan had been forced to be occupied by the Nepalese. Raja Ghulam Mustafa Khan had been awarded a decree after due investigation by Mr. Grand for the possession of the *mauzas* captured by the Nepalese but the Nepalese were not prepared to agree to the decree. The names of *Mehals* overrun by the Nepalese had been given. It was further mentioned in this letter that the Nepalese had erected a thana in *mauza* Sultanpore and had deputed four persons to collect land revenue. It was mentioned that the four persons incharge of the thana were servants of Raja Rung Bahadur, the Raja of Nepaul.

(467)

(Receipts).

Letter dated the 17th April, 1801 from C. W. Blunt, Post Master-General to G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot informing him the following determinations of the Governor-General in Council regarding the correspondence of public servants with the individuals on the services :—

1. That the correspondence of all Military officers with paymasters or other public servants on the subject of their individual allowances, or any other subject of a personal nature is to be subject to postage, in the manner prescribed by the 10th article of the Post Office Regulation under date 9th July, 1798.

2. The correspondence of Commanding Officers, Brigade Majors, and other public officers of Government, with executors or administrators, is to be considered as private and subject to postage, payable by the parties with whom such correspondence may be found necessary in like manner as above directed.

3. The correspondence of Collectors with individuals on subjects relating to Money Transactions, whether applicable to Government securities or not, is in like manner to be subject to ordinary postage.

4. The correspondence of Collectors of Government customs with merchants and others on the subject of Duties, paid or to be paid is in like manner to be subject to ordinary postage, and also the Governor-General in Council had ordered that letters received by public servants from private individual, if on service postage was to be returned to the nearest post office for collection of the postage due thereon by the post-master. The contents of this letter was to be circulated amongst other public servants.

(468)

Circular dated 17th April, 1801 from C. W. Blunt, Post Master-General, Calcutta to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the letters of the Military Officers on the subject of the individual allowances or other subjects of a personal nature are to be subject to postage as per the 10th article of Post Office Regulation, dated 19th July, 1798.

(469)

Letter dated 10th April, 1801 from the Board of Revenue, Fort William, to the Collector of Tirhoot wants the Collector not to delay the transmission of the monthly estimates of receipts and disbursements of the Tirhoot Collectorate.

(470)

Letter dated 21st May, 1801 from the Collector of Bhagalpur to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the sum of Rs. 96,232-9-6 in gold and silver had been received at Bhagalpur Treasury from Tirhoot. It was, however, found that *sicca* Rs. 964 in gold and *sicca* Rs. 2,500 in silver either bad or short weight of this sum was accordingly returned.

(471)

Letter dated the 24th July, 1801 Dinafore Pay Office enquired of G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot whether his treasury could honour a draft of Rs. 50,000 for the payment of the troops of the station their arrears of May and advances for June as the Collector of Bahar was not able to honour their drafts. The letter also mentions that if the whole amount, the Collector could conveniently spare and if no fund at all, on what date

he expected to be in cash. The payment to the Dinapore Military Office was made in one part of gold and three parts of silver in Calcutta milled rupees.

(472)

Extract from the proceedings of the Governor-General in Council in the Military Department of the 4th March, 1800.

Read a letter from the Adjutant-General at the 20th February, 1800. The Governor-General in Council adopted the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief and accordingly directed that instructions be given to the Collectors of the several districts where invalid Tannahs were established to advance to the regulating officer or his assistants the whole of the half-yearly pay of the invalids provided the state of their treasuries would admit of it, sufficiently early to enable the regulating officer to commence the payments on the 15th of March and September of each year.

The Governor-General in Council also desired that in the event of the treasuries of the Collectors not admitting of their making the full advances of the half-yearly payments, as large a proportion thereof as might be in their power, might be advanced.

The Governor-General in Council further directed that the instructions be given to the Accountant-General to take proper measures for the Collector of Bhagalpur having supplied with a sufficiency of cash to enable him to make the advances on account of the invalid Jagirdars early in the months of March and September of each year.

(473)

Letter dated 27th July, 1801 from the Office of the Accountant-General, Fort William, to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that there had been some clerical omissions and commissions in the submission of account and from the perusal of the letter it appears that after necessary corrections the actual demand for the balance of Abkaree Jummah Wassel Bawkee for the year 1800 to 1801 was Rs. 5,014-8-5.

(474)

(Miscellaneous)

To,

G. P. RICKETTS, Esq.,
Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter and its enclosures from the

Secretary to the Government, and to desire you will report upon the state of the embankments under your charge at and near the factory at Synghea.

2. You will likewise report your sentiments upon the measures which it may be necessary to adopt for the security of the country against inundation in the ensuing or any future year.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Sd. Illegible.

Revenue Board,

The 25th August, 1801.

(475)

(*Cons. 25th August, 1801.*)

To

CHARLES BULLER, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Sir,

I am directed to desire that you will lay before the Board of Revenue the accompanying copy of a letter and its enclosure from the Board of Trade, and that you will acquaint them that the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council desires, they will immediately call upon the Collector of Tirhoot for a report upon the state of the embankments under his charge at and near the factory of Singhea.

2. The Board are likewise desired to take into their consideration the measures, which it may be necessary to adopt for the security of the country against inundation in the ensuing or any future year.

I am &ca.,

Sd. G. DOWDESWELL,

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Council Chamber,

The 25th August, 1801.

(Copy)

To

His Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley,

*Governor General in Council, Fort William.**Board of Trade.*

My Lord,

Having received a representation from the Resident at Patna respecting the state of the pools in the neighbourhood of Singhe factory, we beg leave to transmit copy of his letter dated 3rd instant that such orders may be issued on the subject as your Excellency in Council may deem proper.

We are with respect'c.,

JOHN BRISLOW

JOHN HALDANE

W. A. EDMONSTONE

G. UDNY.

Fort William,

The 18th August, 1801.

(476)

To,

PETER SPEKE, Esq.,

President &c., Members of the Board of Trade.

Gentlemen,

1st. You will observe that on the 13th I dispatched 10,000 mds. and again on the 31st ultimo, 25,500 mds. of saltpetre from Singhe factory. I have been obliged to hasten the dispatch of every maund that was ready there as soon as possible, as from the immediate rise of the river Ganduck, and inundation, all that part of the country is under water. The factory and factory house, are quite surrounded by water, which now washes its walls and I have my doubts of the possibility of guarding against accident if the river does not fall soon and rapidly.

2nd. I have taken the only measures that, under present circumstances, I could take for the security of the saltpetre by ordering as many boats as are procurable to be sent there, to receive it until the river subsides, but it is a business of great difficulty to get boats up the Ganduck at present, and impossible immediately to procure the number sufficient to contain so large a quantity as remains in store.

3rd. Some very essential repairs to bunds in the neighbourhood will be necessary for the security of the saltpeter works as well as for the welfare of the country.

I have the honour to be & ca.

THOS BROWN,

Resident.

A true copy

J. N. LEALY

Actg. Secy., Rev. Deptt.

A true copy.

DOWDESWELL,

Secretary to Government.

Revenue Board.

A true copy.

Sd. Illegible.

Patna Factory,

The 3rd August, 1801.

(477)

Letter dated the 7th September, 1801 from one whose signature was illegible to G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that the Governor-General was to visit the district of Tirhoot and the Collector was enjoined upon to attend to him.

(478)

Letter dated the 22nd September, 1801 from Murshidabad to G.P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that the Governor-General in Council was anxious to know the causes of inundation in the district of Tirhoot and the Collector was to report to a Committee constituted for the purpose if the inundation in the district was partial or total from rains or from the rise of rivers.

(479)

Letter dated the 29th October, 1801 from Fort William to G.P. Ricketts mentions that the latter was called upon to report if any land had been resumed in his district in the preceding year for the support of Police.

(480)

Letter dated the 23rd December, 1801 from Accountant-General's Office, Fort William, Calcutta to G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Tirhoot, mentioned that the latter was enjoined upon to remit all the balance of his treasury every month to Bhagalpur Treasury. It was so done as the demand on Bhagalpur Treasury was very pressing and was always in excess of the collection.

(481)

(b) Letter from Collector of Tirhoot to Secretary, Board of Revenue, 22nd January, 1802 :

" In reply to Mr. Acting Sub-Secretary Johnston's letter, dated the 13th October last, you will be pleased to inform the gentlemen of the Board that the growth of potatoes is carried to a great extent in the Pergunnah of Hajeeapore owing to the great consumption and demand of them in the city of Patna which is not far distant from the above Pergunnah, but the cultivation of them is not extended to any other part of the district. I believe, it is needless to observe how very averse the native in general are to cultivate seed of any kind which they are not immediately acquainted with, and from several conversations which I have had with some of the Zamindars on the subject I am led to suppose that they might be induced to encourage the growth of potatoes in the other parts of the district provided a premium was offered for a certain number of Bighas which would tend to facilitate the object Government have in view."

(482)

(Issue)

Letter dated the 12th August, 1802 from Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, to the President and the Members of the Court of Wards, Fort William is an important letter regarding the dis-qualified landholders.

(483)

Letter dated the 28th October from Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot to Thomas Graham, Acting President and Members of the Board of Revenue, is a very important letter regarding saltpetre *mahal* and describes the current mode of collecting salt-petre, and also the organisation for its marketing. To this letter is attached a statement of the shops proposed for Neemak Sayer Mahal. Among other *mahals* mention has been made of Singah, Muzaffarpur, Kurhncc and Durbhunga.

(484)

(Receipts.)

Letter dated the 26th March, 1802 from the Revenue Board to Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions about the embankments within the jurisdiction of the Collector of Tirhoot. It was mentioned that the embankments had never been treated as public works and were to be repaired by the landlords. If the landlords were unwilling the Collecltor was authorised to execute such embankments and to recover the amount of expenditure from the landlords concerned.

(485)

Letter dated the 28th September, 1802 from the Revenue Board to J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, was accompanied by another letter in which the orders of the Government regarding invalid *Tannahs* were explained.

(486)

Letter dated the 12th October, 1802 from the Revenue Board wanted Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, to take such measures for carrying into effect the wishes of Government for promoting the cultivation of teak and Sago palm.

(487)

Letter dated the 19th January, 1807 from the Revenue Board to Sir F. Hamilton Bart, Collector of Bhaugolpore, mentioned that the lands were also to be given for the houses of invalids in addition to *Jageers*. It was mentioned that the Government did not want to realise rents from the invalids during their lifetime but their heirs were obliged to pay.

(488)

Circular dated the 10th May, 1807 from the General Post Office to Fergusson, Collector of Tirhoot, that the Governor-General in Council had expressed great concern over the dilatoriness of *dawk* conveyance and had instructed the Post Master-General to take every possible step to improve postal communication. The Post Master of Tirhoot was asked to furnish the details of the working of *dawk* system within his jurisdiction and to give his own suggestions for its improvement.

(489)

Letter dated the 20th May, 1807 from the Office of the Military Auditor-General to C. Fergusson, Collector of Tirhoot, mentioned that one maund Tirhoot weight was equal to 28 seers $15\frac{5}{21}$ chuttacks of Allahabad weight with a difference of 11 seers $\frac{16}{21}$ chuttacks.

(490)

Letter dated the 28th September, 1807 from a member of the public (whose signature is illegible) to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the writer has acquired 50 *bighas* of land at Sallempore to build an indigo factory and wanted the permission of the Governor-General in Council for the same.

(Starting of indigo factory needed special permission.)

(491)

Bengal Paper and Europe Paper.

On the 17th September, 1802 the following orders were issued by the Revenue Board:—

“Ordered that the Circular letter to be written to all Public Officers directing their attention to the orders of the 21st May, 1801 relating to the expenditure of stationery, and that they be informed that Bengal Paper is only to be used for envelopes of letters, and such other documents as are not intended to be preserved as Records.....and that all documents of an opposite nature must invariably be written upon Europe Paper”.

The value of “Europe Paper” could be realised from the fact that the paper on which this order is written is still in a beautiful state of preservation in the Record Room of Muzaffarpur after 150 years.

(492)

(Issue)

Letter dated 28th October, 1802 from J. Rattary, Collector of Tirhoot, to Thomas Graham, Acting President and Members of the Board of Revenue, mentions about the saltpetre trade. It mentions that one Guddadhir Sien had been appointed Tehsildar of Nimuck *Sayer Mehal* and the Collector recommended his salary to be Rs. 50 per mensem which he claimed to have fixed comparatively with that of Tehsildar employed in Collection.

Further the letter mentions that the Collector recommended that each Nooniah should be granted a *Pottah* specifically specifying as to what quantity and at what weight each Nooniah was to deliver saltpetre. It was recommended with a view to stop embezzlement and to protect the interest of Nooniahs. The Collector also strongly recommended the appointment of Gomastahs with their Aumlah for each *Cootee* in order to ensure faithful discharge of duty by Teshildars.

The Collector, while speaking about the mode of collection, mentioned in the letter that the manufactured saltpetre used to be divided half by half between the Government and Nooniah and the Government was required to pay 2 annas from her own share to the proprietor of the soil the payment being called Huck Zemindaree. This was true in respect of Pergunnah Bissarh only. In other Pergunnahs the proprietors of the land were paid out of Nooniahs’ share, the mode of collection of which the Collector was not in a position to ascertain in spite of his endeavours. The Government used to take all the saltpetre and pay money to other sharers.

It is further mentioned that the saltpetre delivered by Nooniah used to undergo another process before it used to be delivered to the Commercial Resident and in so doing every 1½ maunds used to go down to 1 maund in weight. Moreover, this was in no way detrimental to the interest of Nooniah as they used to be paid before the second process. The weight also differed at different stations of delivery.

A very great hardship to the Nooniah, the Collector reported, was that several illegal collections coming to about Rs. 6-8-0 per Cootie, the constituents being Mostajerry Re. 1, Bermootu Re. 1, Malicauna Re. 1, Zillahdar Re. 1, Russoom Canongoa Re. 1-8-0 and Pausbauns Re. 1. These taxes were established by custom, at the time of Teccadarry management, but under Khas system the Collector thought, they were illegal and recommended for their abolition.

The letter further mentions that Nooniah also used to extract another kind of salt which used to be sold at Re. 1 per maund.

The above mentioned mode of collection, the Collector reported, was prevalent only in Pergunnahs Bissarh, Gudhesson and Sircar Tirhoot. All the saltpetre manufactured in Pergunnahs Hajeeapore, Bossaree, Mulley, Rutty, Neupore, Battagutch, Imadpoie, Chya and Turkeah used to be taken by Zamindars, Talookdars, etc., and payment made to Nooniah. The Collector recommended for bringing the latter Pergunnahs also at par with that of the former Pergunnahs. This only, the Collector thought, would save Nooniah from their sad plight.

(493)

The change of the Record Keeper.

It appears that in the month of August, 1802 due to misconduct the Record Keeper of the Revenue Records in the Zilla of Tirhoot was dismissed and Sheikh Muzaffar Haque was appointed on the recommendation of the Collector. Apparently some records were found missing and the Revenue Board on 20th August, 1802 ordered the Collector J. Rattray of Tirhoot to enforce the attendance of Ganga Dutt by an application to the Magistrate and the records should be examined before witnesses to find out what records are not forthcoming. As the administration was primarily run for the realisation of revenue and orders were conveyed through ordinary letters. The necessity of such an order can well be realised. It will also be remembered that the Revenue Record Keeper was holding a very important position so far as the Zamindars and Malguzars are concerned. The old correspondence of the period is full of orders to apprehend the persons, the defaulting landlords and missing of such orders would have com-

pletely upset the administration. Also from time to time the Collector had to send to the Board statement of lands to be disposed of for the recovery of the balances due from the District and the Revenue Record Keeper was holding all such correspondence.

(494)

Letter dated the 8th February, 1803 from J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, to Thomas Graham, Acting President and Members of the Board of Revenue, deals with the issue of realisation of rent from the *Maliks* and reflects upon their conduct in this matter. It has been mentioned in the letter that..... "Board are pleased to observe that if the lands are disposed of at the *jumma* fixed by Mr. Sweedland, Government is precluded from deriving any additional revenue from the lands and that the Regulations in general would not sanction the sale at a higher rate of *jumma* because the *Maliks* have never assented to the payment of it....." However, the Collector said that the *Maliks* were not even ready to pay that much of amount which they had committed of their own accord and all the Regulations of the Board and his own orders were very little cared by them. He further said that Regulations had been regularly issued but there had been delay in collection not because of any laxity on his own part but because of big Zamindars being very much liberal in doing all sorts of improprieties and in so doing they also rallied round themselves the small Zamindars. *Maliks* were aware that the year was coming to a close and no one could take their *Mehals* in farm, the Collector argued. The Collector further mentioned that he had doubts, with the commencement of 1211 F. S., regarding bringing settlement to speedy conclusion, as *Ticcadars* would be afraid to take the farm as quickly as they were offered. The Collector had also tried to offer the farm previously, but could not succeed as the farmers were apprehensive that the arrear might be realised from them in spite of Collector's repeated assurances to the contrary. This was so because they had the recollection of orders on the subject of Raja Madhoo Sing being executed and *Ticcadars* made responsible. The Collector thought that only the threat of the sale of land would have brought Zamindars to their sense, which, however, it appears, was disagreeable to the Board. As a last resort the Collector sought for the permission of the Board to confine the person of the defaulting Zamindars. He further stated " It may be questioned by your Board the interest of the *Maliks* for not liquidating their *kists* when subject to penalty of 1 per cent per mensem ". This argument the Collector tried to counterbalance by saying that the *Maliks* could earn a lot by lending their money at an exorbitant interest and hence solicited further instructions of the Board on the issue.

(495)

Letter dated the 29th August, 1803 from J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, to Charles Buller, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is accompanied by a statement of proposed establishment of superintending the collections of Perguniyahs Mulkey and Bullah. From this statement it appears that the allowance per mensem of Ameens varied between Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 of Mutsuddy Rs. 8 to 9, of Peons Rs. 2 and of Purkeah Rs. 4 to 5.

(496)

(Receipts.)

Letter dated the 11th March, 1803 from Revenue Board to J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that the Board did not consider a measurement of the *Kameet* lands of Rajah Madoo Sing to be then practicable.

The Board after observing the value of the grains stated by the Rajah being extremely underrated, that is, 4 annas per maund, wanted a report from the Collector regarding the rates of the grains those lands produced in his district for fixing the amount of the Government portion of the *Kameet* lands from 1179 to that date.

For future settlement of the *Kameet* lands the Board wanted a report from the Collector whether the Rajah had any well founded objection to the assessment being fixed at 2 rupees per *bigha* on the *Kameet* lands which appeared to have been cultivated from the end of 1206 according to Rajah's statement.

(497)

Letter dated the 15th April, 1803 from Revenue Board, to J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that the Collector was to make a note of the proper adjustments of the accounts with the Tckadars and to collect the amounts due with them immediately, on a consideration of their actual collections, and of the payments made by them in Public Treasury, after allowing deductions in collections.

(498)

Letter dated the 15th November, 1803 from Revenue Board to the Collector of Tirhoot desires the Collector to furnish a copy of the report to be transmitted to the Commanding Officer of the Provincial Battalion about the reduction of men attached to the station. To this letter is attached an extract from the proceedings of the Governor-General in Council in the Judicial Department dated 28th October, 1803 regarding certain rules and regulations to be observed in order to keep the Provincial Battalion well trained and disciplined by giving them an opportunity to remain at the headquarters under the Officer Commanding, Provincial Battalion.

(499)

Letter dated the 11th February, 1803 from Revenue Board to J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that although the regulations regarding the sale of properties were quite explicit but it has been very often observed by the Board that there had been gross irregularities in the proceeding of the sale of lands. The letter is accompanied by a lengthy extract from the resolution of the Board in which irregularities in the proceeding of sale of some of the *jammahs* had been pointed out. The *jammahs* were Jagdishpore, Harbullah, Munnerpore and Moraitta.

(500)

Letter dated the 1st September, 1803 from Mr. L. Hook, Secretary to the Government to Mr. John Mackenzie, Military General, mentions that a copy of the letter dated 11th February, 1803 from the Adjutant-General was enclosed which indicated that one Jamadar, 3 Hawaldars, 3 Naiks and 43 Sepoys were sent from Monghyr to the Collector of Tirhoot.

(501)

It appeared from the letter dated the 10th of the last month that the above-mentioned parts of the invalids had not received their pay and the Governor-General desired their arrear to be paid immediately.

(502)

Letter dated 3rd October, 1803 from Patna to Mr. James Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that the new regulation presented for the corps was to come in effect from the 1st November, 1803. The Collector of Tirhoot was requested to furnish the list indicating the number of men attached to his Department who were able and willing to be enrolled in the new battalion.

(503)

Letter dated the 3rd November, 1803 from Patna to Mr. J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot deals with the accounts of *Nimka Sayer Mehal* of Sirkar Tirhoot. The total amount collected for the last year was Rs. 15,000. A part of it was already paid in the Tirhoot area and the Collector of Tirhoot was asked whether it would be necessary to pay the balance of Rs. 4,327-15-0 in cash at Muzaffarpur or whether he would allow it to be paid at Patna. There was a balance of Rs. 1,641-10 annas 4 pice outstanding to be collected from Noonias. The sum collected as *Moafi Nonkare* amounting to Rs. 2,254-14 annas was to be paid to the different parties by the Tehsildars or in the Treasury as desired by the Collector of Tirhoot.

(504)

Letter dated the 30th November, 1803 from Monghyr to James Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that Amins, Jareebs and Moharirs were to be supplied to the Collector of Tirhoot whenever required by him. The letter further mentions while making the measurement of land *Paratis* in the *Tannahs* of Tirhoot and Bhagalpore the use of elephant was essential by the officers. They were given special allowance by the Government for this.

(505)

(*3rd January, 1803 to 13th October, 1803.*)

(*Issue*)

Letter dated the 10th February, 1803 from J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot to Thomas Graham, Acting President and Members of the Board of Revenue, mentions that an embankment of 16,75, 5774/16 yards or 28 to 30 *Koass* had been constructed in the district. The width of embankment varied from 20 to 40 feet, but the average was taken to be at 20 feet. The Collector reported that on account of this embankment it had been possible that the land which would have been lying waste were having luxuriant growth of crops. The total sum advanced an account of embankments for the year 1209 F. S. was Rs. 35,340-12-2, but the amount realised was only Rs. 17,408-3-10, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,932-8-4. The Collector pleaded that the balance was lying on account of the unscrupulous nature of Zamindars and Ryots of the district. As a matter of fact, the Collector reported, he entered into the deal only on the instigation of Zamindars and Ryots and to save their life and property and they were indeed very happy with the construction of embankments. But at the time of realisation they were not responsive and the Collector requested the Board to treat the amount like the balance of revenue and to authorise him to realise the sum in the same manner. The letter is also accompanied by an abstract account of embankment.

Muzaffarpur Old Correspondence Volume no. 21 of 1803 of letters issued is full of statements concerning the settlement of several *Mehals*. From a statement mentioned at the end of the volume it appears that there was a loss of rice crop in 1205 F. S. owing to drought.

(506)

Patna Provincial Battalion.

It appears that from the first November, 1803 Patna Provincial Battalion came into existence. The recruits were from the Districts. The Collectors were addressed by Capt. Stuart who was the Commanding Officer of the Patna Provincial Battalion

on October 5th, 1803 to furnish him with such men as are able and willing to be enrolled on the strength of the new Battalion.

(507)

(3rd January, 1803 to 14th October, 1803.)

(Issue)

Mr. J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, on the 4th January, 1803 informed C. Buller, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort William that he would like to have 5,000 teak plants and the same number of palm sago plants for the district. He mentions that teak has grown beautifully at Pusa and although there has been no cultivation of palm sago, there is no reason why it should not take to the soil.

(508)

Rattray on the 11th January, 1803 sent a report to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue regarding the lands held by Europeans in Muzaffarpur district for 1802. All the Europeans were in the district for indigo work. The statement mentioned:—(1) Alexander Nowell (Kanti), (2) George A. Simpson (Dholi), (3) William Bond (Doudpore), (4) Edward Pote (Chilwara), (5) Richard Phaire (Dalsingserai), (6) Richardson Purves (Shahpore), (7) Samuel Johnson (Jitwarpore), (8) McCreight (Tewarrah), (9) Hugh Parks (Poopri), (10) Rusch (Bowarah), (11) Lewis Kick (Shahpore) and (12) Joseph Finch (Doria).

The remarks column has good information regarding some of the indigo works. It mentions that the indigo works at Kanti and Mohammadpore were purchased by Mr. Nowell off Mr. Bathune before the sanction of Government became necessary for the purpose of holding lands. Mr. Purves acquired indigo work at Shahpore under date, the 18th June, 1793. Mr. Purves was authorised by the Board to rent some of his lands but the Board did not pay any notice to the other applications of Mr. Purves for the lands rented at Shahpore. He presumed to think that as his works at Shahpore were erected in 1790 and 1791 and as the prohibition for erecting indigo work without the sanction of Government was not communicated to the Collector before December, 1792 that Government was pleased to deem their sanction to what had been done before the prohibition took place unnecessary.

(509)

In his letter dated the 28th April, 1803 Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot recommended to the President and the Members of the Board of Revenue for an embankment on Baghmati river. Rattray thought that the embankment would cost about Rs. 3,000 and that the embankment would stop the inundation and make the lands of villages more fertile. In this volume there are several

other letters containing recommendations of the Collector for such embankments for other rivers. One such letter from Rattray of 18th May, 1803 to the President of the Board in this volume has important recommendations. He refers particularly to the high road between Muzaffarpur and Patna which may be termed as an embankment and which he thought ought to be kept up by the Zamindars and which during the rains in places were almost impassable.

(510)

Letter dated the 12th May, 1803 from Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, to the President and the Members of the Board of Revenue refers to the district of Tirhoot being extremely liable to inundation and deplored that the system of embankment was neglected. He suggested that any sum disbursed on account of embankment in Tirhoot district was securely bestowed. He mentioned that the only plan which appeared to have been adopted in Tirhoot for making embankment was that of advancing sums taking for the same the Bund of Zamindars payable within a prescribed time and a default to be recovered by penalty and imprisonment. This the Zamindars would cheerfully enter into and as cheerfully made the payment for the period it became due. This is an important letter that envisaged the series of embankments in North Bihar that were undertaken ultimately.

(511)

Letter dated the 7th August, 1803 from Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, to Thomas Graham, Acting President to the Board of Revenue is Rattray's explanation for a severe censure that the Board had passed on him. The subject for censure was the balances that had accrued in spite of warnings from the Board. Rattray explained that he had tried to follow the instructions minutely and that he had done his duty and he thought that if he failed, the fault must exist in the Regulations and not in him as an Executive Officer.

(512)

A statement dated the 3rd October, 1803 signed by the Collector of Tirhoot gives the current prices of grains at Muzaffarpur in Zila Tirhoot on the 1st October, 1803. This shows *Basmati* rice at 20 srs., 22 srs. and 30 srs. per rupee; *Arwa* rice at 37 srs. and 1 md. 2 srs. per rupee; *Usina* rice at 1 md. 3 srs. per rupee; wheat at 1 md. 6 srs. per rupee; *Boont* (gram) at 1 md. 15 srs. and 1 md. 30 srs. per rupee *Khensari* at 2 mds. 35 srs. per rupee; *Arhar* at 1 md. 12 srs. per rupee; Barley at 2 mds. 10 srs. per rupee; *Mung* at 1 md. 23 seers per rupee; and mustard at 1 md. 27 srs. per rupee.

(513)

*From 1st January, 1804 to 30th November, 1804**(Receipts)*

Letter dated the 20th January, 1804 from the Board of Revenue to the Governor-General in Council mentions about the *Neemuck Sayer Mehals* of Sirkar Tirhoot and Bissarah. With a recommendation that the said *Mehals* be given in farm at a net annual *jummah* of Rs. 1,800 instead of keeping the same in Khas it was mentioned that owing to the efforts of Nand Komar Bose, the Dewan of Patna Factory, there was vast improvement and from a net profit of Rs. 36,619-3-0 from these *Mehals* during the preceding three years the future yield was estimated at Rs. 18,000 per annum.

(514)

Letter dated the 3rd April, 1804 from the Board of Revenue to Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that in lean years the Collector could give relief for some time to Zamindars of unsatisfactory circumstances.

(515)

Letter dated the 7th August, 1804 from the Board of Revenue to Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot refers to the *mela* (Hurihurchitre) for the sale and purchase of horses and cattle at the confluence of Ganges and Great Gandak. It was directed that the advertisement should mention that there was no ban on holding a market at the confluence of Ganges and Sarju.

(516)

A general order issued by the Commander-in-Chief of Cawnpore on the 28th September, 1804 mentions that all the privates when reported unfit for invalid duty should be allowed the indulgence of 6 months full invalid pay in advance.

(517)

Letter dated the 29th November, 1804 from the Board of Revenue to Graham, Collector of Tirhoot with an enclosure mentioned that the offices of the Deputy Post Masters at all the cross roads were to be abolished and the duty was to be placed under the charge of the Magistrates or the Collectors of the respective districts who were required to discharge all the duties pertaining to *dawk*.

(518)

(Receipts).

It appears from a letter dated the 21st January, 1804 from a gentleman, whose signature is illegible to J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, that there was an Indigo Works at Bowarrow.

(519)

Letter dated the 27th February, 1804 from the Assistant Incharge, Patna Factory to J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, refers to an order of the Vice-President in Council dated the 30th September, 1801. The order was determined by His Excellency in Council. The order itself was to hold in *khās Nemuck Sayer Mehals* of Sarkar Tirhoot and Bissarah by an Officer on the part of the Commercial Resident at Patna. The lands were to be granted in farm to some person selected by the Commercial Resident at Patna. The Jumma of the land was Rs. 18,000.

(520)

It appears from the letter dated the 3rd March, 1800 from the Collector of Bhagulpore to J. Rattray Collector of Tirhoot, that *Russoom Canonge* had been consolidated with the *jumma* of the *Mehals* in Tirhoot. However *Nankar* continued to be paid separately and for this separate settlement had been made with the *Canongocs*.

(521)

Letter dated the 26th April, 1804 from the Officer Commanding Provincial Battalion, Patna to J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the former was sending a detachment of one Havildar, Nayak and 24 Sepoys to meet the duties of the Collector's Office. The Collector was requested that if he needed any more men, he could request for the same to the Government as the Commanding Officer had no power to meet the same.

(522)

Letter dated the 10th May, 1804 from an Officer of Tirhoot, whose signature and designation are illegible, to J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that the former sought the advice of the latter regarding the mode of executing the *Sunnads* and *Pottahs* in final settlement of lands to Invalids and their heirs. He wanted to know that if the documents were to be executed on plain papers or on stamped papers and whether the cost of stamp was to be borne by the individual invalids or the Government. He further mentioned that in Behar the documents had been executed on plain papers, which, he thought, could not be recognised in the Court of Law if and when the invalids would choose to take shelter of the Court..

(523)

It appears from the letter dated the 11th July, 1804 from the office of the Accountant-General, Fort William to J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot that the *Pergunnah* of Chye and Turkeeah had been earlier separated from Tirhoot and included in Bhaugulpore.

(524)

Letter dated the 14th July, 1804 from a gentleman, whose signature is illegible, from Shahpore in Tirhoot to J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the former had acquired a land of 15 *bigahs* and 5 *cottahs* in village Berroah, Pergunnah Bissarh for the purpose of an Indigo Factory. The Collector was requested to forward his documents and application to the Governor-General in Council for his approval.

(525)

Letter dated the 17th July, 1804 from the Superintendent-General of Vaccine Inoculation, Calcutta to the Subordinate Superintendent of Vaccine Inoculation, Patna, mentions that the former, as directed by the Medical Board, forwarded 21 copies of report on the progress of vaccine inoculation in Bengal to the latter to be transmitted to all Collectors, Judges and Co-operating Surgeons for preservation as a public document.

(526)

Letter dated the 17th August, 1804 from Patna Factory to J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that it was apprehended that the river at Singhea was forcing its way towards Singhea Saltpetre Factory. The Collector was requested to get the matter investigated and to repair the embankment there substantially to avoid the calamity.

(527)

Letter dated the 7th November, 1804 from Fort William to J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was ordered by the Governor-General in Council to advance up to Rs. 50,000 to the Company's Superintendent to purchase horses at *Hur Hur Chitter* fair.

(528)

OLD CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME, MUZAFFARPUR 1804.

(*Receipts*)

Letter dated the 10th January, 1804 from the Revenue Board to the Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that the latter was to wipe off all such irrecoverable balances which the Board had recommended to relinquish.

(529)

Letter dated the 7th February, 1804 from the Revenue Board to J. Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that the former was directed to release one Omaid Roy and several others from confinement and write off the dues from them as irrecoverable.

(530)

Letter, Council Chamber, dated 3rd May, 1804 from G. Dowdeswell, Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, to C. Buller, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, mentions that certain rules had been framed to be observed by the Officers commanding the Provincial Battalions in furnishing detachments from those corps and by the Civil Officers with whom such detachments might have been deputed. According to the rules the Officers commanding the detachments were to explain to the Native Officer commanding detachments the duties to be performed by the detachment and Sepoys placed under them. They were further to explain that Officer commanding of detachment were to conform to the instructions of the Magistrate, Collector or any other Civil Officers, and that he was to report any case of disobedience to the Officer Commanding Battalion with a petition to try such disobedient person in the Court Martial on which the Commanding Officers of Battalion were to relieve such charged person and put them on trial.

The rules were to be issued to the Officers Commanding the Provincial Battalions at Benares.

(531)

Burdwan and Patna and also to Provincial Courts, Magistrates, Collectors and Commercial Residents.

Extract from the proceeding of the Governor-General in Council in the Judicial Department dated the 5th April, 1804 mentions that the Governor-General in Council decided that only so much sepoyes of the Provincial Battalion were to be kept at the civil stations in the vicinity of Provincial Battalions which were necessary for the immediate protection of the station, such as Jail, Court, Treasury, etc. Sepoys for the performance of special duties such as to transmit treasury, to guard the convicts while working on roads, etc., were to be applied for to the Commanding Officers of Provincial Battalions who were bound to comply with the request. The sepoyes kept at the civil stations were to be relieved from time to time by the fresh batch of Provincial Battalion. Only those civil stations were to have a greater number of sepoyes which were situated at a considerable distance from the place of headquarters of the Provincial Battalion and wherefrom it was not convenient to send an application and then call for the additional sepoyes when and if the necessity arose.

This system was evolved with a view to keep the entire Battalion well disciplined and trained as in such a system the Commanding Officer of Provincial Battalion was to have more troops at his command who could be given training regularly.

Postal Administration:

(a) Extracts from a letter of Post Office Committee to Governor-General in Council, dated 11th September, 1804:

"3. After all the attention which we have been able to give to the subject either on the form or on the present occasion, we beg leave to offer it as our opinion that the charge of Dauks.... be vested in the Collectors wherever it may be practicable and at all other places either in the Magistrates or Registers of Civil Courts."

"4. The opinion is founded for the most part on a conviction that the control of officers of that description must necessarily be more efficient than that of persons in a different situation of life. There can be no doubt we imagine with respect to that point, while those officers are on the spot, and during their absence, their places can always be supplied by their Assistants, their principal Native Officers, or their writers, among the latter of whom there is uniformly one at least capable of discharging the duties of Post Master."

"5. Those advantages cannot be attained from the employment of separate Post Masters. The allowance annexed to that situation is so totally inadequate to the support of persons in any respect in the character of gentlemen, that the duties of the Post Masters must always be subservient to other allocations more important and lucrative to the persons by whom those situations are held. We accordingly find that the post office at Berhampore is held by the Deputy Superintendent of Embankments, and at Benares by a Planter and Manufacturer of indigo, who has extensive works and concerns on that province, situated chiefly, we believe, in the district of Thonepore. It must be obvious that under these circumstances, the Post Masters must frequently and for a long time together, be absent from their stations. On all occasions of that nature the most responsible officer to whom the charge of Dauks can devolve is a Moonshee, or a writer, at 20 Rupees per month, as may be seen from a reference to a Book of fixed establishmcnt."

"6. The only argument which can be opposed to this reasoning is that the Collectors and other officers above alluded to are either unwilling or unable to discharge the duties of the Post Office. In former case we shall not do Mr. Birch the injustice to suppose that he does not know the steps which should be taken to enforce the performance of the duties of his department. On the other side, if it is urged that the Collectors have not the requisite for the discharge of those duties, we appeal to

the experience which we ourselves acquired when employed at the subordinate stations, and on that ground we hesitate not to declare that had the trouble incident to the charge of the Dauks been three or four times greater than it was, we should still have preferred the performance of it to the transfer of the duty to other hands independent of our authority. This we believe to be the sentiment of everyman who is anxious for the regular, safe and speedy conveyance of the Mails. It appears to be particularly so with the Collector of Shahabad, who as the Post Master General himself observes, has requested that the Mails in that district may be placed under his immediate charge."

"7. From the foregoing observation it will appear to your Excellency in Council that we consider the appointment of a separate Post Master at any of the places where Collectors or Magistrates are stationed not only an unnecessary charge, but that the public service would be promoted by the transfer of the duty to those officers."

(b) Extract of a letter from Secretary, Public Department, dated 11th October, 1804:

" In conformity to the plan submitted by the Committee the offices of the Deputy Post Masters at Patna, Berhampore and the other places on the cross routes are to be abolished, with the exception only of those places where neither Magistrates nor Collectors are stationed, and the Dauks generally are to be placed in all practicable cases under charge of the Collector or where the arrangement may not be practicable under the charge of the Magistrates throughout their respective districts.

In like manner the offices of Deputy Post Master at Chass and at Benares are to be abolished and the Dauks generally are to be placed under the charge of the Collectors or Magistrates of different districts through which the road passes, as suggested in the 5th paragraph of the letter from the Post Office Committee dated the 8th instant. The same rulings are also to be adopted on the grand route from Benares to the confines of the territories of His Excellency the Nawab Vizier.

The same principle is to be applied in the Ceded Provinces and the offices of the Deputy Post Master in those provinces, with the exception of the Deputy Post Master at the headquarter of the army, are accordingly to be abolished.

The Collectors and Magistrates who may be vested with the charge of the Dauks are to be denominated "Post Masters" and to be subject to your authority with performance of all duty appertaining to the conveyance of the Mails, Baughees and Palankeens. The people employed in the performance of those duties

are of course to be paid by the Magistrates and Collectors throughout their respective districts."

(c) Copy of a Circular, dated 1804:—

"That no letter shall exceed in length four inches, in breadth two inches, and not be sealed with wax.

That all letters shall be sent to the Secretary of Government with a note specifying the writer and with the writer's name signed under the address to be countersigned by the Secretary previous to deposit in the packet as a warrant of permission.

That postage shall be paid on delivery of the letter, at the rate of ten Rupees a single letter weighing one quarter of a Rupee, for letters weighing half a Rupee, fifteen Rupees, and for those weighing one Rupee, twenty Rupees. Letters for Bagdad, Aleppo and Constantinople will.....be transmitted to the Resident at Busara (Basra).....in a separate box, those for Bagdad and Aleppo for single letters four Rupees progressively and above to eight, and.....for Constantinople, six for single letters progressively to twelve, the whole subject to such alteration as future information may render necessary. Two mails will be transmitted by each dispatch, one of which is intended to be dispatched via Aleppo, the other via Bagdad; letters in duplicate will be placed in each packet, or if single, at the direction of the Secretary.

The dispatch of the packet from the Presidency for Bombay will take place as follows, from July to November inclusive on the 19th day of each month, and from December to June inclusive on the 22nd of each month."

(d) Letter from Post Master General to Acting Collector of Tirhut, dated 1st December, 1804.

"His Excellency the most Hon'ble the Governor-General having been pleased to order that the Collector, Magistrates, etc., in charge of Dauks should in future be denominated Post Masters, and that they should have charge of the Dauk stages in their respective Zillah, I have to request that in any transactions you may have with the General Post Office, you will sign yourself as Post Master of your Zillah, conformally to the accompanying extract of a letter from the Post Office Committee with the resolutions of Government thereon.

You must oblige me by favouring me as soon as convenient with a list of the stages under you; also with a detailed account of your establishment and a list and names of the rivers, nalahs, etc., at which boats are required throughout the year, and also for the rainy season only."

(533)

*(From 1st January, 1804 to 20th February, 1805.)**(Issue)*

Letter dated the 31st December, 1804 from the Board of Revenue wanted Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot, to report the cases why some *Mehals* had proved unsaleable and their current value.

(534)

Letter dated the 19th January, 1804 from the Collector of Tirhoot to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, mentioned that the cost on diet per head of prisoner in a month was Rs. 1-14-0 in the Dewani Jail.

(535)

Letter dated the 5th February, 1804 from the Collector of Tirhoot mentions about the construction and repair of embankments. It was mentioned that 78,155 yards of embankments had been repaired and 1,41,939 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards had been newly constructed in 1210 F. S. Detailed accounts of expenditure had been given. It was further mentioned that the embankments were very useful to the people.

(536)

Letter dated the 23rd February, 1804 from the Collector of Tirhoot to Buller, Secretary, Board of Revenue, mentioned the 11 Europeans who held about 60 *bighas* of land in Tirhoot in 1803.

(537)

Collector of Tirhoot in his letter dated the 21st March, 1804 mentioned that the *Kharrif* and *Rubbi* crops had suffered on account of unusual drought in the district and that many *Malguzars* had presented petition for the temporary suspension of revenue.

(538)

Letter dated the 5th December, 1804 from a person of Shahpore (signature illegible) to Graham, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the former had procured 50 *bighas* of land at village Berrowli in Pergunnah Bissarah and had also procured license for residing in the district. He wanted the permission of the Governor-General in Council to construct an indigo factory.

(539)

Letter dated the 18th January 1805 from the Secretary, Revenue Board to R. Graham, Collector of Tirhoot has an extract of the letter from the Secretary to the Government Revenue and Judicial Departments dated the 10th January, 1805. The enclosure mentions

that it was decided that the post of Deputy Post Master-General was to be abolished in all places excepting where there was no Collector or Magistrate and that the *Dawk* was to be placed under the Collectors with the official designation 'Post Masters' and where the arrangements could be made under that of Magistrates. The Collectors were also to follow the instructions of the Post-Master-General regarding *Dawks*.

(540)

Letter dated the 26th February, 1805 from the Revenue Board to R. Graham, Collector of Tirhoot has an extract of the proceedings of the Governor-General in Council dated the 7th February, 1805 in which it was mentioned that in order to enable the Company's Historiographer to complete a General History of the British Affairs in East Indies all the servants of the Company, who were in a position to supply material on chronology, geography, government laws, political revolutions, the progressive stages of arts, manufactures, science and fine arts and state of internal and foreign trade immediately or in future were to do so. This is an important letter and could be described as the basis of the first steps of publishing authentic Gazetters.

(541)

Letter dated the 30th April, 1805 from the Revenue Board to G. Ravenscroft, Acting Collector of Tirhoot, mentioned that the Governor-General in Council had agreed to repair the *bund* near Singhia Saltpetre Factory at an estimated cost of Rs. 970-9-10. It further mentioned that the state of zamindary embankments near the factory was also unsatisfactory and needed repairs.

(542)

Letter dated the 23rd July, 1805 from the Revenue Board to G. Revenscroft, Acting Collector of Tirhoot, mentioned that the latter was directed to give charge of the district to R. Graham.

(543)

Letter dated the 27th September, 1805 from Revenue Board to R. Graham, Collector of Tirhoot mentioned that the coins received at the treasury should be properly examined by an officer for the discarding of base coins.

(544)

It appeared from the letter dated the 27th December, 1805 from Revenue Board to R. Graham, Collector of Tirhoot that one Roop Chund had been confined in default of the payment of revenue.

(545)

From March to October, 1806 (Issue).

Letter dated the 8th August, 1805 from Graham, Collector of Tirhoot to Ricketts, Collector of Behar refers to a point of

difference between the two Collectors regarding the acceptability of the then current coins and wanted to know what were the criteria on which a coin was to be refused.

(546)

Letter dated the 14th December, 1805 from Graham, Collector of Tirhoot to the Acting President of Board of Revenue gives the reasons for smaller *Abkaree* collection in Tirhoot and refers to the predominance of Brahmins who do not drink. It was further mentioned that excepting Darbhanga town the whole of the division was so thinly populated as to hardly keep ten stills running. The district did not have many large towns nor military cantonments which could help more consumption of spirits.

(547)

Letter dated the 12th June, 1807 from the Collector of Tirhoot to the Acting President and Members of the Board of Revenue mentions that the Collector was not in favour of abolishing Tehsildari establishment. The Collector thought that the abolition of Tehsildari establishment would put the petty raiyats into the difficulties as one shareholder did not trust another. The number of estates having *jummah* of less than Rs. 200 was 1,500.

(548)

Letter dated the 16th January, 1808 from the Collector of Tirhoot to Mr. Mackey mentions that under Section 17 Regulation 5 of 1793 Europeans were prohibited from becoming security for any farmers.

(549)

Letter dated the 23rd April, 1808 from Fergusson, Collector of Tirhoot to Mr. Mackey mentions that the latter should procure a *Puttah* from the owner of the ground for the erection of the indigo work and then to apply for the permission of the Government. It was mentioned that no European could hold more than 50 *bighas* of land in the existing orders of Government.

(550)

OLD CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME NO. 24 OF 1806 (RECEIPT), MUZAF-FARPUR COLLECTORATE.

Letter dated the 10th July, 1806 from Patna Factory to R. Graham, Collector of Tirhoot, mentioned that it was reported to the former that the river near Singhia Saltpetre factory was moving towards the factory. The Collector was called upon to investigate the matter and get the embankment near the factory repaired.

(551)

It appeared from the letter dated the 18th October, 1806 from the Accountant-Generals' Office, Fort William to R. Graham,

Collector of Tirhoot, that the rent of Collector *Cutcherry* was sicca Rs. 112 per mensem.

(552)

Letter dated the 26th November, 1806 from the Office of the Civil Auditor to C. Patton, Acting Collector of Tirhoot mentioned that the latter was instructed that while making payment of salary and allowance for the fraction of the month the number of days in that month, instead of an average of 30 days in a month, was to be taken into consideration.

(553)

(Receipts).

Letter dated the 3rd January, 1806 from the Revenue Board to Graham, Collector of Tirhoot refers to the collection of fund for the erection of a masauleum at Ghazipore in the memory of the late Marquis Cornwallis.

(554)

Letter dated 8th July, 1806 from the Revenue Board to the Acting Collector of Tirhoot gave directives regarding *Mockurrery* tenures and also the manner in which they were to be settled

(555)

Letter dated the 4th November, 1806 from the Revenue Board to Patton, Acting Collector of Tirhoot wanted the Collector to advertise the sale of the estate of Bindrabun and to purchase it on account of Government if an adequate offer was not forthcoming. This letter mentions that the Governor-General in Council had remarked "Mr. Graham's appointment to the Collectorship of Tirhoot has not only been of utility during the period the revenues have been by him but it will prove a lasting benefit to the revenue of the district". Graham was the predecessor of Patton.

(556)

(RECEIPT.)

Letter dated the 3rd March, 1807 from the Board of Revenue to Patton, Acting Collector of Tirhoot mentioned that there was a failure of crops in the preceding *Fussily* year and Malguzars were asking for suspension of the dues. The Board did not agree to suspension in view of a favourable prospect of an abundant *Rubbi* crop.

(557)

Letter dated the 20th March, 1807 from the Revenue Board to Patton, Collector of Tirhoot mentioned about the possibilities of fraud in taking reward for killing tigers. It was mentioned that not only the head of the tiger was to be produced a long with skin and claws, it was further ordered that the Collector

should destroy the heads. The rate of reward was reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5.

(558)

Letter dated the 24th April, 1807 from the Revenue Board to Fergusson, Collector of Tirhoot mentioned that the Collector's Tahsildari establishment must be reduced.

(559)

(RECEIPTS.)

Letter dated the 23rd February, 1808 from the Revenue Board to Fergusson, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that by a standing order of Government dated the 15th November, 1793 no European could be authorised to hold a quantity of land exceeding 50 *bighas*.

(560)

Letter dated the 29th April, 1808 from the Revenue Board to Fergusson, Collector of Tirhoot wanted a report as to what increase in the taxation rate of spirit and other intoxicating drugs was to be done to check an immoderate use of it. The Board of Revenue was of the view that the existing rate was too low for the purpose.

(561)

Letter dated the 13th June, 1808 from J. Gibbs to the Collector of Tirhoot was regarding permission to start an indigo factory as he had already obtained a Pottah of 50 *bighas* of land at villages Daulatpore and Fatahpore of Sirkar Hajeevopore.

(562)

Letter dated the 16th September, 1808 from Bhaugolpore Post Office to Fergusson, Post Master of Tirhoot mentions the different postal rates as follows:

Bhaugolpore to	Distance.	Previous postal rate.	Revised postal rate.
	(miles)	rate. annas.	rate. annas.
Rajmahal ..	72	2	9
Malda ..	96	3	9
Purnea } ..	70	5	10
Rangpore }			
Dinajpore }			
Tajpore			
Moorshidabad and Berhampore	144	3	8
Tirhoot ..	144	5	3
Patna ..	120	4	3½

This letter mentions that for the first two places no letters were being received and very few for the 7th and 8th cases. The Zamindars were considering to establish *dawk* from Bhaugolpore to first three places. On the whole the rate was considered to put the Government in loss and hence in another letter dated the 24th August, 1808 the rates were further reduced as follows:—

	annas.
Bhaugolpore to Rajmahal Malda	.. 3
Purnea and Dinajpore	.. 2
Rangpore	.. .. 2½
Moorshidabad and Berhampore	.. .. 3½
Tirhoot .. .. ..	.. .. 4
Patna	.. .. 3

(563)

Letter dated the 3rd April, 1809 to Rattray, Acting Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the indigo works at Doona were erected on 30 *bighas* of land in 1791 or 1792 by one Mr. Finch.

(564)

Another letter dated the 19th August, 1809 to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that there were a few indigo factories at Shahpore, Oondi in Pergunnah Sarissa.

(565)

Letter dated the 25th September, 1809 from the Revenue Board to Rattray, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that no interest may be charged on the Zamindars in general for previous years' balance. He could however refer such cases which he might consider worth charging interest.

(566)

Letter dated the 2nd November, 1809 from the Revenue Board wanted the Acting Collector of Tirhoot to raise the Abkaree tax in large towns as far as practicable before granting license for the current year.

(567)

Letter dated the 21st December, 1809 from the Revenue Board asked the Collector of Tirhoot to report giving the names, number and situation of persons confined in the Dewani Jail in the district on account of arrears of Abkaree balances.

Muzaffarpur Old Correspondence Volume no. 12 of 1809 (Receipts) contains a number of important letters regarding the construction of embankments in Tirhoot district. Study of these letters will show that His Excellency the Vice-President in Council had set up a Committee under Regulation no. VI of 1806 for the superintendence of the embankments in the district of Tirhoot. The Registrar of the Zillah Court was the Secretary to the Committee. The first members of the Committee were

F. Gladwin, R. Cunningham and R. H. Rattray. Rattray was the Collector of Tirhoot district. Under this Committee a large number of embankments were constructed and a larger number of embankments were repaired from time to time. It further appears that one indigo planter, Gibbon was appointed to supervise the work on the embankments on an allowance of Rs. 100 per month. The letters will also give us an idea of the wages of labourers and the improvement of the embankments to the district of Tirhoot which was very usually inundated by floods. Embankments were a necessity as an assurance against the famines and floods.

Particular importance was attached to the repairs of the embankments at Singhia and there are a large number of letters regarding the repairs of the Singhia embankments. The expenditure on the Singhia embankments gives a good deal of exchange of correspondence with the Vice-President in Council and the Commercial Resident at Patna.

Although a Committee was set up a study of the correspondence in this Volume gives one an idea that the Acting President and Members of the Board of Revenue at Fort William kept in their hands a good deal of powers.

(568)

There is an important letter dated the 17th June, 1809 from the Collector to the President in which he wanted sanction for measures taken without previous sanction. It would further appear that Rattray differed from Gladwin, a member who only wanted some repairs to the embankments near Singhia factory but the Collector wanted that there should be a wider perspective and the windings of the river the Great Gandak should be taken together and hence the *bunds* for many miles had to be repaired for protection against inundation. It would appear that Rattray was not well supported by the Board in his idea and there was a lot of correspondence over the passing of the expenditure incurred by Rattray.

Gladwin of the Patna Factory who was one of the members of the Committee informed two other members on the 26th December, 1809 that being indisposed it was not possible for him to undertake a journey to the Tirhoot *bund* and he sent a copy of the certificate obtained from the Surgeon at Patna. It is not, however, known how far the illness was brought with Gladwin's difference with Rattray.

Rattray was warned that he was not authorised to commence on the repair of the *bund* without previously obtaining the sanction of the Board. The Board further observed in a letter dated the 26th June, 1809 that the commencement of the rain was certainly not a proper period of performing a work of its description and that it shou'd have been completed long before.

The Board wanted Rattray to confine the repair to the embankments for preservation of the factory. It would further appear that Gladwin was corresponding direct with the Board and there was a lot of difference of opinion between Gladwin and Rattray.

(569)

A letter from the Council Chamber dated the 21st April, 1810 was addressed to F. Gladwin as Vice -President of the Committee for superintending the embankments in the district of Tirhoot. In this letter the expenditure on the repair of the *bunds* during the past season amounting to Rs. 4,344 was passed subject to a proper adjustment of the proportion payable by Government and the Zamindars respectively.

(570)

An important letter dated the 5th August, 1811 to I. W. Sherer, Civil Auditor gives as an enclosure estimates furnished by the Commercial Resident at Patna for the expenditure to be incurred in the repairs of the embankments contiguous to the saltpetre factory at Singhiā during the current year of audit.

(571)

The Patna Factory had to give a lot of directives regarding the importance of keeping the embankments in repairs. A letter dated the 27th April, 1813 to Henry Parry, Collector of Tirhoot and members of the Committee of Embankment had a directive that the necessary repairs to the embankments from Hazeepore to Curnowl and Boorajan should be commenced upon with as little delay as possible and estimates should be immediately submitted.

(572)

There is a lengthy letter from I. Regros, H. Parry, P. Monckton, Members dated the 10th May, 1815 to W. B. Bailey, Acting Secretary to Government at Fort William regarding several papers relating to the embankments adjoining the saltpetre factory at Singhiā. It was mentioned in this letter that the Great Gandak had lately changed its course and the whole body of the water had now set in profusely on the Company's saltpetre godowns. It was suggested that some European gentlemen should be nominated on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 to superintend the work. It is in this letter that we find that Mr. Gibbon was strongly recommended for being given charge of superintending the construction.

But Mr. Gibbon's work was not free from its turmoils. A letter from Fortesque dated the 19th February, 1816 shows some of the difficulties.

(573)

There were also frequent criticisms from the public regarding the type of work that was done. One letter dated the 28th

October, 1816 suggests that instead of palm trees, sal timber should be used liberally. This suggestion was, however, controverted in letters from others. Ricketts, Chief Secretary to the Government from the Territorial Department dated the 17th May, 1806 gives a lot of directions for constructing an embankment at the Singhia factory. There are lengthy letters on this subject. Ultimately the proposed land to construct a "nice solid embankmcnt" near the Singhia saltpetre factory was approved. The approval was communicated on the 20th May, 1816.

This Volume contains description of a strong and permanent embankment to be constructed near the town of Singhia in Tirhoot which is quoted *an extenso* to show the expenditure on such items at that time:—

"The distance to be secured is 1,000 feet long the River when at its height 12 feet from its bed. It is proposed to fix Saul Beams of 12 inches diameter and 24 feet long, they are to be sunk 12ft. into the bed of the River at 2 feet distance each Timber to be shod with Iron at the lower and rammed down with a Pile engine.

Ten feet from the bottom is joined to every Timber a horizontal spur of Saul Wood 20 feet long which is fastened with an iron bolt to the timber and the other end is sunk horizontally in the ground and secured with a wooden piece passed through perpendicular, the Interstices between the Beams are to be filled first by trying Bamboos and afterwards with earth and *konchar* well beaten for some time until the whole becomes solid enough to resist the strength of the current."

	Rs. a. p.
5000 Saul Timbers 24 feet long 12 inches diameter at 10 Rs. each.	5,000 0 0
500 small spurs to fasten the Beams at Re. 1 each	500 0 0
500 Iron bolts 12 inches long 1 inch thick at 8 as. each.	250 0 0
Iron shooing the Beams at 5 Re. 1 each	2,500 0 0
Digging and levelling Bank where necessary	150 0 0
Scaffolding ..	200 0 0
Carpenters and Smiths ..	700 0 0
A Pile engine ..	..
Total Embankment one thousand feet	9,300 0 0

Signed. G. Rungstock,
Acting Civil Architect.

True copy.

Sd. Illegible.

(574)

VOLUME NO. 28, 1809-1810.

(Issue)

Letter dated the 16th October, 1809 from Rattray to B. Crisp, Acting President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William, sent a statement of the number of shops and rates of licences which were proposed by the Collector for issue for the manufacture and vend of spirituous liquors, *Tarry* and drugs for the current year 1217 F. S. There was also a statement of the establishment for collecting the Abbkaree duties.

(575)

Letter dated the 29th November, 1809 from the Acting Collector to the Acting President and Members of the Board of Revenue, made a reference if it would not be advisable to liberate several persons in the jail from confinement. The persons were jailed because of their debt. The list shows that one Ramcomar Chutterjee was confined from 27th June, 1807 to November, 1809 for a balance of Rs. 1,500-7-10, one Abkar from the 22nd October, 1807 to November, 1809 for Rs. 126-14-10 and one Munsah from 9th December, 1808, to November, 1809 for dues of Rs. 61-9-10.

(576)

Rattray on 6th March, 1810 reported that guard consisting of 1 Jamadar, 1 Havildar, 1 Naik and 24 Sepoys going with some money halted at Banthoo, about half way between Mozufferpore and Hajeeapore when they were attacked by a body of dacoits, who killed four of the party, wounded the remainder and succeeded in carrying off the whole of the treasure, with the exception of a few hundred rupees since found scattered about the spot.

(577)

A letter from the Acting Collector dated the 2nd July, 1810 to the Acting President and Members of the Board of Revenue gives the current prices of grain.

A statement shows that rice of different varieties sold from 18 seers to 35 seers per rupee. Paddy sold 1 md. 15 seers to a rupee. Wheat sold from 1 md. 15 srs. to 1 md. 12 srs. per rupee. One rupee would have fetched 1 md. 35 srs. of Barley. Various kinds of Dal could be had 31 srs. to 35 srs. per rupee while 1 md. 5 srs. Khessary dal was available per rupee. Boot Gram was available from 1 md. 2 srs. to 1 md. 15 srs. to a rupee.

(578)

A similar statement was also sent along with the letter dated the 4th August, 1810. The prices were almost similar. A letter dated

the 1st September, 1810 from the Collector to the Acting Civil Auditor, Fort William, showed that in course of one year 43 tigers were killed and the hunters were rewarded.

(579)

From a letter of Fergusson, Collector, dated the 26th December, 1810 to the Acting President and Members of the Board of Revenue, it appears that the Collector proposed a separate establishment for collecting the city and town duties within the circle of two *coss* in Muzaffarpur. The total establishment cost would be Rs. 62 per month. The Darogah was proposed to get Rs. 15 per month while Peons were to be engaged at Rs. 3 per month.

(580)

An indent of stationery for the use of the Tirhoot Collectorship for 1811 showed that the consumption of paper meant only a few reams and four pen knives were held to be sufficient in a year. One dozen pencils and hundred sticks of wax were considered sufficient.

(581)

Another statement of the price of current grains in Muzaffarpur occurs in this volume. It shows that rice of various kinds were available from 16 seers to 1 md. per rupee, wheat from 35 srs. to 37 srs. per rupee while 1 md. 26 srs. of paddy could be had for a rupee.

(582)

A letter from H. Parry, Acting Collector to the Secretary to Government, dated the 7th August, 1811, shows that a college should be established at Muzaffarpur instead of Bour near Bowarrahs.

(583)

A letter from the Acting Collector dated 10th August, 1811 to the Acting President and Members of the Board of Revenue at Fort William, forwarded a plan of the town of Muzaffarpur showing the principal roads, *ghauts* and *chokies*.

(584)

An attempt was made to find out the quantity of lands which were held in violation of the existing Regulations by the Indigo Planters. The Collector was asked to report any instances of lands held by Europeans in opposition to Regulation 38 of 1793. This circular was sent to a few European Planters by name on the 16th August. The names were G. N. Wyatt, I. Purves, T. Gentil, P. Macaye, I. Gibb, A. Jones, R. W. Morgan, I. Gibbon, W. Sloane, I. Finch, S. Denton, I. W. McCreight.

From 1st January, 1810 to 31st December, 1810

(*Receipts*)

This volume contains a number of letters on the working of the Provincial Battalions and the construction of the embankments

in Tirhoot district. Embankments were a great feature in those days and it was felt that they will be an assurance against floods and famines.

(585)

Henry Douglas, Magistrate of the City of Patna, was informed by the Secretary to Government in his letter dated the 22nd December, 1809, a copy of which was sent to the Acting Collector of Tirhoot with the directive that the officers and men of the Provincial Battalions should be given light duties as far as possible and that the parties should be attached to the Magistrate of the station and the Magistrate should furnish the Collector with sufficient guards for the protection of the treasuries and for the escort of money.

(586)

It appears that Jagheers were given to the military personnel. A letter to the Collector of Tirhoot from Bhagalpur dated the 13th January, 1810 forward petitions of some Havildars and Sepoys who wanted to relinquish their *Jagheers* and to reduce the pay of their ranks. The matter was referred to the Board for consideration.

(587)

Electra paper was used in place of stamped paper and there are some letters to this effect.

(588)

It appears from a letter from Doona, dated the 1st May, 1810 from Attorney of R. Graham to Rattray, Acting Collector of Zilla Tirhoot that the Collector's Cutchery was housed in the premises of R. Graham which was rented. This letter has an enclosure of a Power of Attorney which was referred to the Collector for scrutiny. Graham appointed Arthur Jones of Doona in the district of Tirhoot, Indigo Manufacturer to be his Attorney.

Singhia was an important place for business. There are a number of letters regarding the factories at Singhia and the trade that emanated from there.

It appears that frequently packages containing stamped paper were damaged. These boxes had to be opened in the presence of the Collector and counted and verified.

Military escorts were a necessity for the despatch of money from one district headquarters to another district headquarters. Usually the military party consisted of 1 Subedar, 1 Jamadar, 3 Havildars, 3 Naiks and 40 Sepoys but the strength usually depended on the value of the treasure soon. One such letter addressed to the Collector of Tirhoot dated 2nd July is in this volume.

Akkaree licenses had to be applied for and obtained to carry on business in excise articles. The excise shops were under close watch.

A unit of cavalry invalids was posted on duty at Poosah. The Superintendent from Poosah on the 25th October, 1810 wrote to Burgess, Acting Collector of Tirhoot if the unit could not be discharged.

(589)

(1st January, 1811 to 31st December, 1811.)

Letter dated the 4th January, 1811 from the Revenue Board to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Collector was authorised to entertain an establishment to collect town duties as per rules prescribed. This work was neglected by the late Acting Collector of Tirhoot as mentioned in the letter.

(590)

Letter dated the 22nd January, 1811 from the Revenue Board to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that statement of lands held by the Europeans was returned to the Collector for resubmission to the Board after duly filled in the Remark column.

(591)

Letter dated the 22nd January, 1811 from the Revenue Board to the Collector of Tirhoot indicates the directive of the Governor-General in Council for the exemption of houses inhabited by religious mendicants and others of holy order and for relieving the most indigent class of inhabitants from the payment of the tax on Houses. The Board further desired the Collector to submit his sentiments on this point. This letter is accompanied with an extract in which the Secretary to the Board of Revenue requested the Board to make necessary enquiries with a view to enable the Government to define with greater precision the different descriptions of Buildings which should be exempted from the payment of tax under the general denomination of religious edifices.

(592)

Letter dated the 25th January, 1811 from the Revenue Board to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Collector was requested to intimate the probable expenses to be incurred in procuring and transmitting to the Presidency 3,500 maunds of wheat, each maund to consist of 40 seers of 82 sicca weight. This letter is accompanied with an extract in which it was stated that as the price of wheat in Calcutta was high, the Council resolved to despatch to Prince of Wales Island a large supply of wheat through the Board of Trade for the public service and ordered the Board of Trade to purchase on account of Government 3,500 maunds of wheat to be despatched to Prince of Wales Island.

(593)

Letter dated the 5th February, 1811 from the Revenue Board to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the council authorized the Collector to release the *Abkars* from confinement and to write the balance due from them off the public accounts as irrecoverable.

(594)

Letter dated the 12th March, 1811 from the Revenue Board to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Board had approved of the statement of the *Abkary* settlement for 1218 F. S. and the proposed establishment for the collections amounting to Rs. 102 per mensem.

(595)

Letter dated the 26th March, 1811 from the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that Darogahs of Police as agents for the sale of stamp papers should not be employed. This letter is accompanied with an extract, wherein it was mentioned that one Hyderally, a Police Darogah of Peeteah acted as Collector's agent for the sale of stamp paper, and who used to suppress complaints upon plain paper and embezzled a considerable amount and thereby putting the Government to a loss of revenue for which he was convicted.

(596)

Letter dated the 26th March, 1811 from the Revenue Board to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that a plan of the town or city under the charge of the Collector showing in different public roads leading to it and the places where the *Chokes* are established in the boundary be submitted with necessary observations to the Board. This letter is accompanied with an extract. The extract mentions that the limits of the city and towns subject to the town duties with their respective suburbs should be clearly defined. It further mentions that the Governor-General in Council did not see any substantial grounds for exempting the military cantonments from the payment of the town duties established by Regulation X of 1810. The Collector was asked to furnish the Government with the required report respecting the limits which should be established for the collection of the town duties and House Tax at each of them on the principle indicated.

It appears that this Regulation was the beginning of the establishment of municipalities in the urban areas.

(597)

A letter dated 29th March, 1811 from the General Post Office to Fergusson, Post Master, Tirhoot mentions that while the correspondence of the Superintendent of Lottery is rendered free as to

him and made to fall on the persons with whom such correspondence is maintained, the letter addressed to the Superintendent of Post Offices cannot be received "bearing postage or under stamped".

(598)

The Revenue Board in a letter dated 5th June, 1811 inform Collector Fergusson that he must not propose the sale of any Jungle Estates situated in the district without previously obtaining the sentiments of the Magistrates. The Collector was further asked to send to the Board a list of all the jungle Estates under his charge and that whenever it was proposed to advertise lands of this description, they should be included in a separate statement superscribed "Jungle Estates".

(599)

The Revenue Board on the 7th June, 1811 wanted Collector Fergusson to report on the equity of the operation of the existing rules for the distress and sale of property on account of arrears of revenue. The Government had the apprehension that considerable abuses and oppressions were committed by the Zamindars and others, under the powers vested in them with respect to that point.

It was mentioned that while the abuses should be prevented and the ryots and others saved from oppressions, the greatest care should be taken not to preclude Zamindars, Farmers and Managers of Estates from the means requisite to enable them to collect their rents. Any injudicious restrictions would mean the accumulation of heavy arrears to Government and all the serious ill effects heretofore experienced from the constant sales of lands.

The Board gave two suggestions. The first was that no proprietor or his agent be authorised to distrain the properties of his tenant unless he can produce a Caboolout from such tenant or ryot showing the rent which the former is entitled to receive. Secondly all property attached with a view to the sale of it, be released on the owner giving security, either in the courts of the Judge or Registrar for the payment of the balance, if it be undisputed and for such sum as may be adjudged if the case is tried.

The Collector was asked to give his views on the matter. He was asked to give his own report and not on the report of his native officers or opulent individuals.

(600)

(4th January, 1811 to 31st December, 1811.)

(Receipt)

Letter dated the 7th January, 1811 from the Accountant General's office, Fort William to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions

the approved commission issuable to the Collector and Officers incharge of district on the net *Abkaree* collection in the year 1809/10 specially of Tirhoot District (the sum of Rs. 1075) chargeable under the head "Abkaree charges".

(601)

Letter dated 2nd February, 1811 from the Superintendent, Family Money, Barrackpore to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that after encashment of two drafts nos. 1111 and 1112 the amount be distributed to families of men of the Voluntier Battalion on foreign service for the month of November, 1810 according to the accompanying Rolls.

(602)

Letter dated 12th February, 1811 from General Post Office to C. F. Fergusson, Post Master at Tirhoot mentions that as per Secretary to Government in the Public Department letter dated the 6th instant all letters in the native languages addressed to the Superintendent of Police in the Lower Provinces by Zamindars and others should be exempted from any charge of postage.

(603)

Letter dated the 18th February, 1811 from the Civil Auditor, Fort William to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that as per Regulations of 6th April the Collectors deputed to officiate as Judge and Magistrate were authorised to draw an extra allowance of Rs. 500 per month.

(604)

Letter dated 27th March, 1811 from Major R. O., Bhauglepore to the Collector of Zillah Tirhoot mentions that the Pay Rolls of the Invalids' Widows and Orphans of the *Tannas* of Tirhoot district for 6 months i.e., from October, 1810 to March, 1811 had been sent for necessary action.

(605)

Letter dated the 26th February, 1811 from the Accountant General's office, Fort William to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that Captain Gilbert was provided with necessary advance of cash and other aid which may be necessary in providing people grain and other supplies for the journey. This letter is accompanied with an extract which mentions that Captain Gilbert of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry was incharge of the Public Cattle proceeding from the Hon'ble Company's stud at Chatterpore towards Poosa. As the cattle were expected to reach Balasore on the 22nd instant, Captain Gilbert was directed to apply to the Collector of Midnapore for advance to defray the expenses of the cattle. It was also mentioned in the letter that the Adjutant

requested the Secretary to Government, Military Department to issue instructions to the Collectors of Burdwan, the Jungle Mehals, Ramgur, Bihar and Tirhoot to advance such sums as might be required to apply for an account of the public cattle under the charge of Captain Gilbert and render him every assistance in the provision of people, grain and supplies for the cattle at his different places of encashment while passing through these districts.

(606)

Letter dated the 27th April, 1811 from the Officer Incharge of the Stud, Poosa to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that two sums of *sicca* Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 18,000 having been disbursed towards the advances for the purchase of grain for the year 1811-12 and also to be employed in defraying the current prices towards the institution and that of the Estate of Hajeevore, the Officer Incharge requested the Collector to provide him with a further sum of *sicca* Rs. 10,000 to carry on the current business of the Establishment.

(607)

Letter dated the 24th May, 1811 from the Post Master General, General Post Office to the Post Master at Tirhoot mentions that a packet marked "Service" was received through mail as being 48 *sicca* weight but when weighed it was found 45 *sicca* weight. But as per Regulations dispatches by the Letter Dawk was confined to weights of 25 *sicca* weight and under and every thing beyond that limit was by *Baughy*. The Post Master was requested to adhere to the rule so that very heavy and large parcels might not reach the Presidency.

(608)

Letter dated the 8th July, 1811 from the Government Custom House to Henry Parry, Collector of Tirhoot, mentions that an *Istahar* was stuck up in the Collector's office removing the restrictions held upon the manufacture and sale of saltpetre like all other general merchandise.

(609)

Letter dated the 16th August, 1811 from the Resident, Patna Factory to the Acting Collector of Tirhoot mentions one Colly Churn Bose, Teekadar of the Neemuck Sayer Mehal in Tirhoot was indebted to Government in the sum of *sicca* Rs. 8,079-10-11 to the end of July, 1811.

(610)

Application dated the 7th December, 1811 refers to the grant of a *pottah* for 25 *beeghas* of land at village Bhanthric in Perganah Sarisa to Culloden by the ImAMDars for the erection of an

Indigo factory. It mentions that the license of the Governor-General in Council for Culloden's residence in Tirhoot had been previously obtained.

(611)

A letter dated the 2nd December, 1811 from the Patna Factory to Henry Parry, Collector, mentions that Colly Pershad Bose, Ticcadar of the Nimuck Sayer Mehal in Tirhoot district had delivered to him to the end of July last saltpetre amounting to *sicca* Rs. 8,079-10-0 which sum had been paid by his order to the Collector of Bihar. In August and September he had since delivered to the value of *sicca* Rs. 182-14-9.

(612)

There are some letters in this volume showing the expenditure and other matters regarding the Company's stud at Pusa. In his letter dated the 17th January, 1812 the Officer-in-charge of the Company's stud, Pusa requested the Collector of Tirhoot to deliver per escort the sum of *sicca* Rs. 12,000 for the current expenses of stud establishment. In another letter dated the 10th February, 1812 the Officer-in-Charge requested the Collector to send per guard the *sicca* Rs. 10,000 towards advances to contractors for supplying grain to the stud for the year 1812-13 and also *sicca* Rs. 5,000 for certain other objects.

The Pusa horses were in great demand. A letter dated the 14th March, 1812 from the Accountant-General, Fort William to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that advances of cash were to be given to Capt. L. D. Brien.

(613)

Under-sized cattle belonging to the stud at Pusa were disposed of by public auction from time to time after advertisements in Persian and Hindi were circularised. A letter dated the 16th May, 1812 from the Officer-in-charge of the stud at Pusa to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions some such transactions. It further appears from some papers in this volume that there was also a smaller stud at Hajeeapore. This stud appears to have been in a subordinate charge of the larger stud at Pusa.

(614)

A letter dated the 13th May, 1812 to the Collector of Zillah Tirhoot mentions an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 for the current expenses of the Hajeeapore stud.

As expected there are quite a number of letters regarding the *Neemuck Sayer Mehal* in this volume. One Kolly Persaud Bose of the *Neemuck Sayer Mehal* was frequently referred to and there are papers showing that he was paying big sums in *sicca* rupees from time to time on account of his agreement.

(615)

Letter dated the 21st April, 1812 from the Resident, Patna Factory to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions the method of holding the collections concerning the *Neemuck Sayer Mehal*. It was also mentioned in this letter that with the exception of Sircar Tirhoot and Bissarah it was never ascertained the quantity of saltpetre actually produced in Zillah Tirhoot and a great deal was sold clandestinely. But if the article could be declared by a regulation to be a monopoly of the Company then only proper measures could be taken to prevent clandestine sale. It was mentioned that if the system under consideration could be adopted throughout the Soobah in the manner established in Sircar Tirhoot which includes *Kharee neemuck*, then the Government would have been benefited with *sicca* Rs. 50,000 annually.

(616)

Letter dated the 22nd August, 1812 from the Resident of Patna Factory to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that as per order of the Board Ram Mohan Chaudhury was nominated to take charge of the saltpetre *Mehal* in the Pergunnah Rutti, Jurashah, Mulki, Bulleah, Akbarpur, Naypoor and Emandpoor.

(617)

The Assistant Incharge of Patna Factory requested the Collector of Tirhoot in his letter dated the 11th November, 1812 to submit for the sanction of the Board of Revenue the proposed establishment required for collecting the Government share of saltpetre produced in Pergunnahs Jurashah, Mulki, Battagutch in the district of Tirhoot. This letter has an enclosure which is a statement of establishment proposed for collecting *Khas Neemuck Sayer Mehal* in Zillah Tirhoot.

There are some documents regarding the families of the first and second battalion volunteers regarding their unpaid money. The families of the battalion volunteers were considered special responsibility of the administrator.

(618)

A circular dated the 19th August, 1812 from the Stamp Officer to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Police Darogha should be divested of the charge of the stocking and sale of some papers. It was mentioned that the Collector should give a report after examining the account carefully if there had been any misappropriation.

(619)

Letter dated the 25th September, 1812 from the Acting Collector, Zillah Behar to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the

number of licensed shops and the rate of daily tax of Abkaree settlement for the year 1219 F. S. in some places of each Pergunnah in the district of Behar was higher than Tirhoot and the Collector was requested to increase the number of shops, if possible. The Acting Collector of Behar also requested the Collector of Tirhoot to increase his establishment in order to prevent the illicit manufacture and vend of the spirituous liquors though the establishment of Patna consisted of a few Muharirs for the collection of revenue. It is also mentioned in the letter that the realisation of the Abkaree was vested as that of the Land Revenue in the Tahseeldar of each Pergunnah who was expected to be vigilant in the suppression of all unlicensed shops and Mr. Cockburn almost doubled the rate of tax at once in 1216 F. S. This letter is accompanied with a list of Abkaree establishment of Zillah Bihar which is as follows:—

1.	Surishtadar	..	..	..	Rs. 50-0-0
1.	English writer	..	..	..	Rs. 40-0-0
	Mutsuddee				
1.	Ditto	..	..	..	Rs. 25-0-0
1.	Ditto	..	..	..	Rs. 20-0-0
1.	Ditto	..	..	..	Rs. 15-0-0
2.	Ditto	..	@ Rs. 9 each	..	Rs. 18-0-0
				Sicci	Rs. 190-0-0

(620)

Letter dated the 12th October, 1812 from the Acting Collector, Behar to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that a statement exhibiting the names of the different Tuhsildars incharge of the different Pergunnahs and the number of shops licensed in each exclusive of those under the superintendence of the Assistant Collector, Ramgurh was sent to the Collector of Tirhoot together with a list of the number of shops licensed for the sale of Taree and Drugs the former of which was a source of considerable revenue. The rate of daily tax was eight and twelve annas, one rupee and one rupee six annas in the city of Patna.

(621)

Letter dated the 31st October, 1812 from the Judge and Magistrate, Zillah Tirhoot to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the Judge expressed his inability to employ the Police Darogahs for the disposal of the stamp papers as it would interfere with the other duties of the Darogahs and suggested to employ persons from the Office of the Collector, Tirhoot who would undertake to dispose of stamp papers with smaller sums than the Darogahs but the judge prefers to employ Commissioners who have nothing to do with the Police. It is mentioned in the letter

that as per section X of Regulation 7, 1860 Cazees and Muftees were not employed by the court in any official capacity and under section 637 of Regulation 7, 1860 no deed could be admitted in a Court of Justice which was not written on stamp paper or that did not bear a proper stamp.

(622)

Letter dated the 8th November, 1812 from Zillah Tirhoot to the Collector, Tirhoot mentions that if the Darogahs of Police fail to attend to any representations made to them by any officer on the subject of the illicit manufacture of spirits, disciplinary action would be taken for such conduct.

Old Correspondence Volume Muzaffarpur from 5th December, 1817 to 5th July, 1819. In this Volume there are some letters showing that there was a brisk trade in saltpetre.

(623)

Letter dated the 26th December, 1817 from L. Kennedy, Superintendent of Neemuc Sayer to Commercial Resident of Patna mentions that a settlement had been concluded between the Superintendent and Nooneeas to deliver their saltpetre at Durdah on the bank of the Little Gandak and Singhea, whichever may be most convenient to them. The letter show that there were important factorics of saltpetre at Chapra, Singhea and Mow.

(From 5th December, 1817 to 5th July, 1819).

Practically all the letters in this volume refer to Saltpetre industry in North Bihar.

(624)

Letter dated the 31st December, 1817 from L. Kennedy, the Superintendent of Nimmuc Sayer Mehal to R. Chamberlain, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners of Behar and Benaras mentions that the former took charge of Saran and Tirhoot in the end of July, 1816 when more than one half of the season for the manufacture of saltpetre had already passed away in the district of Saran. The Superintendent stated that he had to face many insurmountable difficulties with regard to the collection of revenue of the Nimmuc Sayer Mehal. In Saran the collection was not hitherto made due to the usurpation of the *maliks* on whose estates saltpetre was manufactured. A settlement could be made with the *maliks* with great difficulty on the 10th April, 1817.

In Tirhoot, although collections were made since the passing of the Decennial Settlement, yet the dividend derived was never in the tune of the vast resources of the district. In order to make correct assessment of the revenue of the saltpetre, the

previous information of the subject was necessary. But that was not possible due to the unwholesome attitude of the *maliks*, *nooneas* and *sizawals*. The interest of *maliks* and *nooneas* lies in concealing the actual produce of saltpetre. The *sizawals* who were incharge of the collection under the Khas management wanted to convince the Government that what they delivered into the refining depots in addition the present outstanding balances, was the full share of the Government, although they were notorious for all the malpractices and misappropriation.

With great difficulty the Superintendent could be able to procure the copy of settlement made by the *nooneas* and two previous farmers named Baktour Tewary and Golaum Ghous. On the basis of this settlement an agreement was reached between the Superintendent and the *nooneas*. The terms of the agreement were as follows:—

(I) The *nooneas* shall deliver in a certain quantity of raw saltpetre yearly and in two succeeding of years free of carriage charge into the refining depots according to their *kistbundies*.

(ii) If they fail to supply in stipulated quantity of saltpetre in any *kist*, they have to pay four rupees for every deficient maund and their *pattah* may be annulled.

(iii) This is the substance of the engagement with those that cannot furnish security, for those that do, 3 *kists* as to full due previous to their lease being cancelled, and they likewise find themselves to give impure saltpetre, or *Batta* sufficient to compensate the adulterations. The Superintendent was confident of the success of the terms and compliance of the *nooneas* who will never run the risk of having a farmer imposed, or the system of Khas management renewed by which they had suffered so much.

The difference between the present mode of collection and the previous one was that in the present case it will be known what the *nooneas* has to pay. Secondly the atrocity of the *amalas* who are employed in the mufussil for the purpose of collection will end due to the certainty of collection from the *nooneas* and the thorough checking of their account at the close of the season, whereas in the previous case the *sizawals* had power of collecting arbitrarily from the *nooneas* and paid to Government what they pleased. In the past year the collection figure in Tirhoot and Bessara (exclusive of *pergunnahs* Seressa and Kusmur) amounted to about 11,000 maunds of saltpetre, a great portion of which was dirt, as against 21,806 maunds in the present case. During the former farmers-Buktour Tewary and Golaum Ghous the collection figure was only 6,000 maunds.

As noted above the system of farming under the Khas management resulted in great oppression for the poor *nooneas* and consequent their refusal to pay and thereby a great loss to Government.

With the enforcement of the accompanying settlement No. I, the payment of the Government share of saltpetre would amount to 26,956 maunds per annum, exclusive of the Kharee *Nimmuc Nukdee* collection which would amount to Rs. 10,000 inclusive of the *pergannah* of Bessarah and the saltpetre was to be delivered free of all expense to Government at the refining depots of Durdah, Singhiya and Moeo.

The paper No. 2 accompanies the list of the mofussil establishments which was considered necessary for the regular and duly fulfilment of the engagements. The Superintendent had not employed people for collection where security prevailed, but where there was no security the *amalas* were employed for collection purpose.

The settlement for Saran which was concluded in April last for the period of five years was under the consideration of the Board. With regard to the *pergannah* situated in Ghazepore, Purneah and Baugulpore no settlement was concluded.

(625)

Letter dated 17th February, 1818 from L. Kennedy, Superintendent of Nimmuc Sayer to the Collector of Purneah mentions that in conformity with the orders of the Board of Commissioners of Bihar and Benares the Nimmuc Sayer Mehals of Dharumpore of Purneeah district and Chye and Furkyah in Bhagalpore district were granted to Mr. R. Gilchrist for farming. The Collector was directed to grant *Pattah* to Mr. Gilchrist after the due execution of the security bond, *Ikraurnamah* and *Kistbundy* by him.

(626)

Letter dated the 22nd March, 1818 from L. Kennedy, Superintendent of Nimmuc Sayer Mehal, to R. Chamberlain, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners of Behar and Benares states that several complaints have been made by the *nooneas* against the impositions in form of greater weight practised by the *amlas* of the Commercial Resident. The Superintendent suggested the Board to build *godowns* at every depot and station where saltpetre will be received at first instance from the manufacturers and afterwards weigh it off. Each *godown* will cost Rs. 60. He also suggested the Board to employ the services of an European assistant on Rs. 150 per month for the duly execution of the stipulation made by the *nooneas* and him in the Tirhoot district. The cost of which will be met by curtailing the expenses on the native assistants.

(627)

Letter dated the 24th March, 1818 from L. Kennedy, Superintendent of Nimmuc Sayer Mehal to R. Chamberlain, Secretary to

the Board of Commissioners of Behar and Benares mentions that the farmers of Nimmuc Sayer Mehal in Sercar Saran are in huge arrears in their *kists*. In violation of their agreement they have paid hitherto in cash instead of in kind. The price of saltpetre in open market is Rs. 4 per maund whereas the penalty they are bound to pay to Government is only Rs. 3 per maund. Even at this rate they have paid up Rs. 18,500 leaving a balance up to this period of 8,000 maunds or Rs. 24,000. The Superintendent thought necessary to adopt measure for the realisation of the balance and to ensure payment in saltpetre instead in cash in the future. The terms of the agreement have explicitly stated, "that if any one *kist* falls due without payment being made, that it is the option of the Government to take such steps as they may deem proper for recovery thereof."

(628)

Letter dated the 10th May, 1818 from L. Kennedy, the Superintendent of Nimmuc Sayer Mehal to R. Chamberlain, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners of Behar and Benaras states regarding the Nimmuc Sayer Mehal of North Behar. In 1224 the Commercial Resident at Patna fixed the price of the *kulmy* saltpetre delivered to Rs. 8 per maund and which also got the sanction of the Vice President in Council. It also stated that in 1224 the produce of saltpetre of the mchal under the superintendence of Mr. Kennedy amounted to sicca Rs. 1,08,570-12-3, thus exhibiting an increase of Rs. 85,363 in comparison with 1223.

(629)

Letter dated the 16th May, 1818 from L. Kennedy, the Superintendent of Nimmuc Sayer Mehal to I. Sham, the Acting Commercial Resident at Patna states that *kulmy* saltpetre found in this part of the country was the finest saltpetre. Although the valuation fixed at Rs. 8 per maund was not unfair, still it could be disposed of at higher rate. A great portion of it was valued by the Acting Sub-Export Warehouse Keeper at Rs. 8-8 per maund and by another at Rs. 8-4.

The price of *Dawah* saltpetre at Synghya, which is the largest manufacturing town in the province had been fluctuating since the commencement of the year from Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4, 3-12 and 3-8. The Superintendent suggested that it should be fixed at Rs. 3-8 per maund.

(630)

Letter dated the 30th May, 1818 from L. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Nimmuc Sayer Mehal, to Collector of Ghazeepore states that two types of salpetres—*Kharee* and *Puknah* were found in the district. The former was chiefly used as a medicine for

cattle and manufactured from the rice stubble and the latter from the debris of the saltpetre pans. The Superintendent further mentions that he collected the *Kharee nimmuck* according to the produce of the *Kooties* and received it in cash instead of kind, the *Puknah nimmuck* was entirely given up to the manufacturers.

(631)

Letter dated 30th June, 1818 from L. Kennedy, Superintendent of Nimmuc Sayer Mehal' to R. Chamberlain, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners of Behar and Benaras states regarding the *chout* and *maffee* allowed to the land-holders for the collection of the Nimmuc Sayer.

The Superintendent submitted to the Board that on the examination of the facts and circumstances he came to the conclusion that the claim for compensation under the denomination of *chout* and *maffee* of 1 rupee per maund to *Minhyedars* was fictitious. Their claim was based on the deposition of a bad character, who styled himself *Mookhtar* of all the *nooneas* on which he was extremely loath to affix the slightest degree of credit. Moreover the denominated *chout* and *maffee* were not granted to all the land-holders but to a few whose good will was necessary to secure under the regime of the Commercial Resident at Patna and subsequent of the Collector of Tirhoot. On the whole that arrangement was made between the farmers and *maliks* for their mutual convenience and profit. Therefore, he considered an absurd axiom that Government should be bound by such agreement.

(632)

Letter dated the 17th July, 1818 from L. Kennedy, the Superintendent of Nimmuc Sayer Mehal, to I. Sham, Acting Commercial Resident at Patna states regarding the Nimmuc Sayer saltpetre which was transferred to Commercial Department in 1818. The rate of *Kulmy* saltpetre and *Doah* saltpetre was Rs. 8 and Rs. 3-8-2 per maund respectively including the other expenses.

(633)

Letter dated the 1st August, 1818 from L. Kennedy, Superintendent of Nimmuc Sayer Mehal' to R. Chamberlain, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benaras states regarding the valuation of saltpetre. The Superintendent submitted facts before the Board that the proposed reduction of the rate of *Doah* saltpetre from Rs. 3-8 per maund by the Acting Commercial Resident at Patna was not only unjust but fraught with considerable inconvenience and loss to the manufacturers. The Acting Resident approved the rate of *Doah* saltpetre at Rs. 3-8 per maund with the proviso of all the attendant charges, that may be incurred by him in transportation of the articles from depots to the Company's factories. In conformity with the tenor of settle-

ment reached between the Superintendent and the *nooneas* of the North Tirhoot, the former agreed to receive their saltpetre at two depots—the one at Durdah, on the bank of the Little Gandak and the other at Synghya, where the Company's factory was situated. The *nooneas* were at liberty to bring their saltpetre at either of the depots. But it would be not only unjust but attended with considerable inconvenience and loss to the manufacturers of the North Tirhoot if they were forced to fetch their saltpetre to Synghya, which was situated near the southern boundary of the district.

The depot of Durdah was situated about 12 *coss* of the north-west of Synghya, a good road connected the two places and it was the expense which the Commercial Department had to incur in the transportation of the article between these two towns, that the Acting Resident wished to have. The Superintendent was not in favour of bearing the extra expense.

(634)

Letter dated 31st August, 1818 from the Superintendent of Nimmuc Sayer to R. Chamberlain, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benaras refutes the charges of Mr. Hardings that the new arrangement of the Nimmuc Sayer Mehal of Ghazeepur had adversely affected the collection of Government on account of custom duties. In support of argument the Superintendent placed his point before the Board that when the new arrangement introduced in Ghazeepur in 1816/17 and when the reaction of the manufacturers against this system was great, the Government's custom collected in Ghazeepur amounted to Rs. 16,000. In 1817/18, when the effervescence of the people had naturally to some degree subsided, the collection fell to Rs. 8,000.

The Superintendent laid before the Board that there had been great demand in the Calcutta market for saltpetre and speculation to a great extent carried on for the last two years. It was chiefly owing to the great influx of English and foreign shipping and considerable stagnation in almost every other articles of commerce, the price of the raw saltpetre rose to nearly double, and *Kulmy* in proportion to what it sold for the former years. Under these circumstances the scarcity of the article was cause of increase in its value.

Another contention of Mr. Hardings was that the greater part of the saltpetre was manufactured in *pergunnahs* situated in the north and east of Ghazeepur, and was chiefly landed on boats in the Gogra and was purchased by the merchants at Patna or Behar and not by the residents of Ghazeepur. Consequently duties were conveniently paid at Patna custom house and not at Ghazeepur, although the produce of the district. The Superintendent pleaded that the question could be answered by the Patna custom house.

Under such circumstance it could not be correct to presume that diminution in custom duty was chiefly due to the new arrangement.

(635)

Letter dated the 31st December, 1818 from L. Kennedy, Superintendent of Nimmuc Sayer to G. Chester, Commercial Resident, Patna mentions that the whole saltpetre collected from the Nimmuc Sayer Mehal of North Bihar in 1225F were delivered into the factories of Mow and Singhya. In 1225F, 24,964 maunds and 26 scers of *Doah* saltpetre were delivered at the rate of Rs. 3-8 per maund and thus giving the total of Rs. 87,376-4 annas and 8 gandas.

(636)

(Issued from 1st January, 1818 to 31st December, 1819).

Letter dated the 9th March, 1818 from H. Parry Cole of the Tirhoot Collectorate to Captain R. Hay, Commanding, Champaran, L. I. Mullye mentions that the new Choukidari system had caused delay in the delivery of the *dak* as *Pykes* or *Goraits* to accompany the Hurcarrahas (*dak* bearer) were not easily procurable.

(637)

(From the 24th April, 1818 to 18th June, 1819)

Letter dated the 24th April, 1818 from the Board of Commissioners of Behar and Benaras to L. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Nemmu Sayer Mehal, North Bihar together with an enclosure dated the 3rd November, 1817 states as follows:—

- (i) The Government have resolved that the revenue of the saltpetre hitherto under the control of the Superintendent shall be transferred to the Commercial Department and to submit a general revised account of the produce of the saltpetre mchal for the last year with the rates proposed.
- (ii) The ground and building in question should be usefully appropriated in the manner proposed by the officers of the Commercial branch. The Vice-President in Council resolves that before passing any orders with regard to their disposal, a reference may be made to the Board of Trade on the subject through the Public Department.
- (iii) The extracts of the proceedings from the Government in the Military Department, dated 8th November, 1816, the Commissioner in Bihar and Benares dated 31st July, 1817 and the Acting Commissioner in Bihar and Benaras should be sent to the Public Department, from where a reference should be made to the Board of Trade.

(638)

Letter dated the 20th January, 1818, from the Accountant General Office, Fort William to Holt Mackenzie, the Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department mentions about the account of the Nimmuck Sayer Mehal in Bihar and the rate at which the saltpetre may be made over to the Commercial Department.

The rate of Saltpetre was Rs. 2-6 per maund and was subsequently subject to variation from Rs. 2 to 1-12 per maund. Mr. Deane had recommended that the collecting officers shall receive by way of remuneration 5 per cent of the net receipts on Sayer collection.

The Board of Trade by a letter, dated the 23rd of September last recommended that the saltpetre may be delivered at a fixed rate with view to simplifying the account. It was recommended that the saltpetre farm should be settled with contractors on yearly lease basis to avoid marketing and other difficulties.

The commercial interest of the Government depends more or less upon the demand for the article in the market and it could only expect to make its purchases, at the rates which other merchants on a consideration of their probable profits might be induced to give for it. The realisation of its required supply, even at these rates depends upon the activity of its agents.

If there was any necessity for granting to the Commercial Department a profit which might be realised in the Territorial Department, it would be decided by the Vice President in Council. If not, it was recommended that the rate of delivery of the unrefined saltpetre should be settled annually by the Commercial Agent at Patna and the Superintendent of the Nimmuc Sayer Mehal. They will also settle the selling price in the market, making allowance for the uncertainty, contracts with *Nuneahs* and the necessity of making advances in the one case and the certainty of receipts on the other. The price was to be finally approved by the Government.

Should the Vice-President in Council approve the suggestion, the Superintendent of Nimmuc Sayer Mehal was to deliver the unrefined saltpetre to Commercial Department at the rate mentioned above.

(639)

Letter dated the 26th March, 1818 from C. C. Hyde, Acting Superintendent, Export House Keeper to George Udny, Export Warehouse Keeper mentions that the outturn of saltpetre received

from the Superintendent of Nimmuc Sayer Mehal in Bihar according to Challan, dated 20th January, 1818 is as follows:—

As per challan—F. G. maunds	..	4,362-32
Receipt, dated 26th instant—	..	4,216-0
Deficient in weight ..	..	146-32

The quality of the saltpetre in point of appearance was excellent and at the time of importation it could be disposed of in market at the rate of *sicca* rupees 8-8 per F. Y. maund. But on the chemical analysis by the Superintendent of the Company's dispensary it was found that it contained only 80 per cent, pure nitre, which was less than the quantity contained in former despatches from Behar, though the saltpetre was less crystalised. The native merchant and other people who trafficed in saltpetre erroneously ascertained the value according to its crystallisation. Mistress of saltpetre which was sent from England as specimen to regulate the selection of the article confirmed the same proposition.

(640)

Letter dated the 2nd April, 1818 from Company's dispensary, to C. C. Hyde, Acting Superintendent Export Warehouse Keeper mentions that the samples of saltpetre, dated 30th ultimo had been analysed and gave the following result:—

No. 1 contains of pure nitre—64 per cent.

No. 2 contains of pure nitre—40 per cent.

(641)

Extract of a letter (paragraphs 3,4,5) from the Secretary to Government, Territorial Department under date the 5th June, 1818, mentions that the value of saltpetre fixed by the Commercial Department was Rs. 8-0 per maund for *Kulmy* saltpetre and Rs. 3-8 per maund for crude saltpetre. A commission of five per cent on the net revenue derived was assigned to the Superintendent.

(642)

Copies of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of a letter from the Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department, dated the 21st May, 1819 mentions that the Collector of Tirhoot was authorised and directed to pay Mr. Kennedy the sum of Rs. 10,401-4 as commission on the net collections for the year 1225.

(643)

(4th January, 1820 to 29th December, 1820)

Letter dated the 17th April, 1820 from the Collector, Tirhoot, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Commissioners of Bihar

and Benaras mentions that *Gung Berar Lands* were annexed to Mozahs Raghunathpore and Doorgapore of Pergunnah Ballia. These alluvial lands were formed by the deposits of the rivers Ganga and Gandak.

(644)

Letter dated the 19th April, 1820 from the Collector Tirhoot, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in Bihar and Benares. The Collector suggested that the villages in pergunnahs Ahers and Hirnec hitherto forming the *Jagheer* of late Roy Bhowani Shoi consisted mostly of uncultivable lands and if an invariable *Rusad Jumma* could be fixed, it would be a great advantage for the interest of Government revenue.

(645)

Letter dated the 29th April, 1820 from the Collector, Tirhoot, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in Bihar and Benares mentions that the decrease in the collection of *Abkars* Revenue was due to high price of grain and the scarcity of the materials employed in the distillation of spirits and partly due to adverse circumstances of the Collector in the former year having declined to accept the relinquishment licenses tendered to him by the *Abkars*.

(646)

Letter dated 4th May, 1820 from the Collector, Tirhoot, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in Bihar and Benares mentions about gross frauds committed either by the *Amlahs* of the office of the Collector or by the fictitious pensioners. Under Regulation 24 of 1793 a sum of Rs. 19,637-6-5 was paid to (1) Life pensioners--male Rs. 12,102-0-0, (2) Life pensioners female Rs. 3,071-15-5 and (3) persons incharge of religious institutions Rs. 4,463-7-0 respectively which they used to receive prior to the Company's accession of the Diwany. On a closer examination it revealed that one-third of these pensioners brought on the list were genuine. In order to detect this fraud one Tej Narain Singh was deputed by the Collector for enquiry into the matter and it was disclosed that a sum of Rs. 520-2-5 had been paid to the dead pensioners which sum the Collector recommended the Board to be paid to Tej Narain Singh under Regulation 11th of 1813 as rewards.

(647)

Letter dated the 5th June, 1820 from the Collector, Tirhoot to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in Bihar and Benares regarding *Nankar* lands in Tirhoot district resumed by Mr. Chamberlain and issued directive on the *Minyhedars* to produce the alleged sunnads on the authority of which it could be ascertained that these lands were rent free.

(648)

Letter dated the 2nd May, 1822 from U. Fane, the Collector of Tirhoot to R. M. Silghman mentions that owing to the excessive cheapness of grain in 1822, and the destruction of the *rubeer* crops by hailstones, it was represented by some individuals that they were unable to realise the rents. They submitted that Collector might take some measures to enforce the payment of revenue from the *Kul-Keendars*.

(649)

Letter dated the 9th May, 1822 from the Collector of Tirhoot to R. M. Silghman mentions that the indiscriminate attachment of estates and restraint of the personal property of the defaulters of revenue had caused widespread dissatisfaction throughout the district without the attainment of any counterbalancing advantage to Government. The Collector recommended the Board of Revenue to revert the system which had been uninterruptedly prevalent in the district for the last thirty years. If four days in a year were fixed for the adjustment of accounts by the *malgoozars* and for sales of the estates in case the proprietors withhold the revenue, the necessity of issuing *Dustucks*, *Itlanamah* might be altogether avoided to the great relief of those who were obliged to submit to the expense and vexation annoyance which serving those processes occasions.

(650)

Letter dated the 28th May, 1822 from U. Fane, the Collector of Tirhoot to R. M. Silghman mentions that the Board in their address to Government had emphasised that only just and equitable means of realising the public dues from the defaulters was the sale of their lands. But in the opinion of the Collector the advertisement of land for sale was far preferable to the attaching and distraining process and for which he advocated in a previous letter.

In the district of Tirhoot a vast number of people were connected with the rents of land intermediary between the *malgoozar* and cultivators; their interest might be adversely affected by the attachment of estates, although they might not have withheld the revenue. Secondly a great proportion of estates in Tirhoot were held jointly by many proprietors. The attachment of estate involved the interest of all though some might have discharged their due portion of revenue. Further attachment processes were expensive costing ten rupees per mensem, while the charge of serving notice rarely exceeded one rupee.

(651)

Letter dated 25th July, 1822 from U. Fane, the Collector of Tirhoot to R. M. Silghman mentions that the estates held by

former Rajah Kullian Singh in *Jagherry* tenure in this district were very extensive and the assessed amount of the rent derived was between forty to fifty thousand rupees per year.

(652)

Letter dated the 14th August, 1822 from U. Fane, the Collector of Tirhoot to R. M. Silghman mentions that according to the fundamental principle of the Permanent Settlement, the advertisement for sale to recover arrears of revenue from the permanently assessed estates without due enquiry into causes of arrears could not be amounted to in justice. Secondly it was impossible to find out valid objection and circumstances preceding to the cause of the arrears of rent.

It was argued that the accuracy of Public Accounts was seldom disputed and neither the law nor practice had made it the business of the Collector to adjust disputes existing amongst the sharers in joint estates. Besides, these disputes were generally of such nature that could not be disposed of in any satisfactory way except by regular judicial enquiry.

The Collector brought to the notice of the Board the condition of the mouzas Kubole and Tarmar in *pergannah* Assis which formerly formed part of the *Jagheer* of the Roy Bhowanny Sahai, whose estate lapsed to Government in 1227F. These villages comprised about 1,991 beeghas of land with total revenue of Rs.651. The proprietors of these mouzas raised objection that since only 300 beeghas were under their possession they were unable to discharge the revenue of the Government. The remaining lands were usurped by the Raja of Darbhanga who also asserted his claim. Under the circumstance the Collector wanted the Board to postpone the advertisement for sale of the above mentioned mouzas.

(653)

1824.

Statement no. 1 prepared in the Collectorate office, dated the 31st December, 1824 states that the *lugee* used in the measurement of lands in *pergannah* Barail was of six *haik* and half or English measure nine feet nine inches in length. Thus beegahs contains 38,025 square feet. There was another beegah under the denomination of *Kuddumee beegah*, the size of which differed from the standard beegah. Every village was measured field by field by an *Ameen*, employed for furnishing *Khirsah Pymaish* or memorandum of the measurement containing the name of each cultivator, the length and breadth of every field under tillage and quantity and quality of the land comprised in it. Description of the number of houses, ploughs, inhabitants and orchard was also mentioned.

Currency

The rents were paid in the old *Hursunah* rupees which had been hitherto received by the farmers with a *Batta* of one anna in a rupee. Though Calcutta *Sicca* rupee or current coinage was also in circulation, it was seldom found in the interior of the Tirhoot district, since the *Batta* was also demanded in this rupee also. The village *Putwaree* charged one anna in a rupee denominated as *neig* which was allotted to him in lieu of fixed salary in the *pergunnah Barail*.

Land unfit for cultivation

This sort of lands are of two kinds— one arising from the nature of the soil as *oosar*, and the other from external causes. In *oosar* land nothing can be made to grow. The villages of Barail *pergunnah* were situated in the vicinity of the three rivers—the Gundak, Bukyah and Lakundaye, from which portions of land were inundated and the water did not dry up during the time of *Rubee* cultivation.

Bagh or fruit trees

The custom in respect of rent to the mango trees in all parts of Tirhoot was the same. The *ryots* were not at liberty to plant tree without the previous permission of the *malik*. Neither *malik* nor *ryot* could cut the tree without the consent of each other and the *ryot* had only saleable tenure in connection with the soil. The share of the *malik* and *ryot* was 9 and 7 respectively in sixteen. The average rent in orchard land was 8 annas per *beegah*. The inhabitants of Tirhoot had great attachment to the trees planted by them or their ancestors.

Statement no. 2 dated the 31st December, 1824 of the Collectorate office mentions about the average price of the following kinds of the grain for four years, which was taken from the *Putwaree* accounts:—

Grain	Maund	Scers
Paddy	2	0
Wheat	1	0
Barley	1	15
<i>Muddooa</i>	2	0
<i>Koods</i>	2	10
<i>Makye</i>	2	0
<i>Ooreed</i>	1	0
<i>Musoor</i>	1	5
<i>Urhar</i>	1	5

The seer weighed 14 *gundehs* of *Nepaul* pice, nine of these pice were equal in weight of the old Calcutta *sicca* rupee. The seer, therefore, was rather less than fifty *sicca* weight.

Allowance allotted to village artisans

Washerman—The extent of allowance granted to washerman was regulated by the number of women wearing on entire covering of cloth (at *Dhoobba*) in the *ryots* family. Five *dhoors* of grain in the *Khurreef* and *rubeen* for each female wearing a dress of the *Dhoobba* description were allotted to the washerman.

Blacksmith and carpenter—Both profession was exercised by the same person and received one *cottah* of grain on each plough.

Hujam—The Hujam was remunerated in the same way as washerman but the number of *dhoors* was regulated by the number of person in the *ryots*' family having occasion for his service.

Chamar—The Chamar received 5 *dhoors* of grain in each harvest for every plough he provided with leather.

The ratio of share under *Bhaolee* land to *malik* and *ryot* was 22½ and 17½ in 40 respectively.

Explanation of the rates of rent

Hulbundee—Under this head the Collector observes that it was difficult to assess with any degree of precision the profit which the *assamee* usually derived from the employment of a plough and three or four bullocks. The quantity of land that could be cultivated by one plough depended on the strength and condition of the cattle. About 10 *beegahs* of land could be cultivated by one plough with three or four tolerably good bullocks. Out of four bullocks one on average would require to be purchased at a price of about seven rupees and upkeep charge to them would be same amount yearly. The expense of seed and weeding would not be less than twelve or thirteen rupces per plough. If the rent assessed be $\frac{1}{3}$ of the gross produce of 50, the profit after meeting the expenses would not be more from 25 rupees per plough. The term *Hulbundee* meant a fixed money rent per plough.

Indigo—The *ryots* of indigo cultivation received from the manufacturer if the land yielded crop six rupee a *beegah* and if the crop failed, he used to receive Rs. 3. In the latter case the land was relinquished to him for autumn crops.

(654)

27th March, 1830 to 20th July, 1831.

Letter at page 194 of the Volume dated 27th December, 1830 shows that there was a Stud at Pusa belonging to the Hon'ble Company and a quantity of lands as well as two entire villages had been taken as *Mokhrari* from forest proprietors for the purpose of siting the Stud.

(655)

Letter at page 209 dated 22nd February, 1831 to Mr. G. Mainwaring, Officiating Commissioner of Saran refers to the situation of the Estates which had "sustained injuries by the encroachment of the river Ganges also the present course of the said river".

(656)

Letter at page 223 dated 9th March, 1831 addressed to the Commissioner by the Collector shows that the Collector used to be incharge of the post office duties. In this letter it was mentioned that the Collector had to go into the interior and wanted his Second Assistant to take charge of his postal duties. The letter further mentions that either the Magistrate or the Civil Surgeon should be on the duty of the postal department if the Magistrate is not available.

(657)

The letter dated 31st May, 1831 to the Officiating Commissioner, Saran refers to the present position of Cazies.

(658)

Letter dated 16th June, 1830 to the Commissioner refers to the tenure of Burkutounissa Begum prior to the resumption of the Nemuk Sayr Mahals.

(659)

Letter dated 23rd April, 1830 at page 17 of the Volume addressed to R. N. Tullock, Officiating Commissioner refers to the instructions given for the future settlement of the invalid Jagirdari lands. The Collector wanted a qualified Assistant to effect the settlement. As the Collector's hands are already full up the prolonged absence of the Collector for this work will affect the administration.

(660)

Letter dated 24th April, 1830 to Mr. Tullock, Officiating Commissioner at page 22 of the Volume refers to the Cauzies' allowance "Russom" which had been stopped. It appears that this had been stopped according to an instruction from the Commissioner in a letter dated 30th July, 1817. The Collector considered that there should be an investigation into the titles of the respective Cauzies under Regulation XXIV of 1793 and Regulation II of 1819.

(661)

Old Correspondence Volume for 1831-32 has some letters showing that more opium were required because of a great sickness in the district as well as on account of elephants and sundry horses belonging to an Arab merchant travelling through the district.

(662)

Letter dated the 29th September, 1831-32, from I. C. Wilkinson, to G. Maenwaring, and letter dated 3rd February, from Collector of Tirhoot to W. Ever, Commissioner of Revenue, Saran mention this letter.

(663)

Letter dated the 17th September, 1831-32 from I. C. Wilkinson, Collector, to G. Maenwaring, Officiating Commissioner at Saran mentions that Rs. 2,073-3-15 had been disbursed as a *russoom* or allowance to quazees.

Letter dated 25th May, 1832 from the Collector to W. Ever, Commissioner, mentions that 36 persons had raised objection against the transfer of the Pergunnahs attached to thana Teigra and Begoosurai to the Deputy Collectorship of Monghyr. The main grounds for objection against the transfer were that the roads leading to Monghyr from these Pergunnahs remained under water and impassable between *Assar* and *Kartik*. Highway robberies and murders were also rampant on the roads leading to Monghyr.

(664)

(From 27th January, 1803 to December, 1803.)

To

G. P. RICKETTS, ESQR.,
Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you for your information and guidance, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government in the Revenue and Judicial Department, together with a copy of the Board's address to Government to which it refers.

REVENUE BOARD :

The 28th July, 1801.

I am,

(Sd.) C. Buller,
Secretary.

(Copy)

To

His Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley K. C., Governor-General in Council, etc. etc. etc., Fort William.

My Lord,

We have been honoured with the Commands of your Lordship in Council dated 9th instant transmitting copies of two letters

and enclosures from the Board of Trade on the subject of the Nimuck Sayre Mahal in Sircar Tirhoot, and desiring as to report in what manner we would recommend a new settlement of the lands should be "made, paying particular attention to the" circumstances stated by the Board of Trade.

2nd. In reply, we beg leave to inform your Lordship in Council that the advantage derived by Government from what has been denominated the Nimuck Sayre Mahal does not agreeably to the information before us, approve to be land Revenue but that it may more properly be defined a tax payable by the Manufacturers of Saltpetre for the liberty allowed them of gathering from Villages ruined buildings, and other places where it can be found, earth impregnated with saltpetre and of extracting the saltpetre out of this earth at works contrived for the purpose at the places where they reside.

3rd. If from this description, the nature of the Mahal should be thought to correspond in any degree with its designation heretofore given as yielding Sayre rather than Land revenue, and from the Sayre collections being understood to have been abolished long ago, it should thence be urged that the Mahal in question ought also to be relinquished, we must observe that the designation alluded to has by the Board of Trade be erroneously given Nimuck Sayre for Nimucksar, and that we are not aware of the existence of any good reason for the abolition of the Mahal. We accordingly proceed to submit our sentiments on its future settlement.

4th. For the reasons stated in the enclosures with which your Lordship was pleased to furnish us, we have no doubt of the expediency of entrusting the nomination of a farmer for the Nimucksar Mahal to the Commercial Resident at Patna, and the only point remaining for us to submit to your Lordship's consideration, is the Jumma or Annual assessment which should be proposed for the farm.

5th. With respect to the real value of the Mahal or the amount of the Mofussil Collections either for a series of years past or for any single year, the Collector has declared it "impossible for him to report", the farmers never having given in any accounts of those particulars but in the correspondence between the Resident at Patna and the Board of Trade, we observe that this desideratum is satisfactorily supplied.

6th. On this subject your Lordship will observe that the Commercial Resident informs the Board of Trade that, "the farmer receives from the Resident the value of the Saltpetre delivered by him in cash from which he pass the Collector the amount specified in his pottah, and that the remainder after the payment of all charges may be about fourteen thousand rupees which is a net annual profit to himself (the farmer) and that this profit

is exclusive of further advantages which though carried to a considerable extent the Resident is doubtful, whether the farmer has a right to derive again in the Board of Trade represent that after payment of the Revenue to Government, and all charges it appears that Bunwarry Lall (the farmer) derives again from the farm of about 14,000 Rupees annually.

7th. With the above information before us, we should feel deficient in attention to the public interests not to propose obtaining a very considerable increase upon the assessment of the Nimucksar Mahal, the Jumma for which in future we accordingly estimate as follows:—

The former Jummah	5,256
-------------------------	-------

Add profit enjoyed by the late farmer 14,000 exclusive of his expenses of collection and all charges.	
---	--

Further advantages carried to a considerable extent by the late farmer.	19,256
Omitted, the legality of this item being questionable.	

Deduct 10 per cent the same as allowed in settlement of the land revenue. ..	1,925
---	-------

Proposed Jumma Sicca Rs.	17,331
--------------------------	--------

8th. So a Jumma thus estimated we conceive the Commercial Resident at Patna and the Native Officer of the factory to whom he may be desirous the Mahal should be given in farm can make no objection, the grounds of the estimate having been furnished from authentic information namely, from the Commercial Resident own account of the value of Saltpetre collected by the farmer as rent and delivered at the factory of cash, and if your Lordship should agree with us in opinion that from the net annual produce 10 per cent is a reasonable deduction in a Mahal of this nature, as well as in those yielding land Revenue we shall immediately instruct the Collector of Tirhoot to propose the remainder, namely S/Rs. 17,331 to the Resident at Patna as the Jumma at which the Nimucksar Mahal held lately by Bunwarry Lall will be farmed from the 1st of the ensuing Fussuly year to any one of the Native Factory Officers he may recommend with proper security for that purpose.

9th. When the farm of the Mahal in question shall have been determined on, we propose instructing the Collector to adjust with the farmer and the Nooneas, the rate of collection to be made from the latter, on the same principle and with the same view

that the rates of land rent are required to be specified in Pottahs between the Zamindars and their Ryots.

10th. We cannot conclude this address without expressing our sense of the zealous and disinterested conduct of the Commercial Resident at Patna, in furnishing to the Board of Trade information not otherwise procurably by the means of which we have been enabled upon unquestionable grounds to propose an increase being made to the public resources of no less sum than Sicca Rupees 12,074 in a Mahal which before yielded only Sicca Rs. 5,256.

We have.....

Extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Government in the Revenue and Judicial Department dated the 23rd July, 1801. Con. 28th July 1801. Para. 7—The Governor General in Council approves of your proposition regarding the future settlement of the Nimucksar Mahal in Sirkar Tirhoot and Bissarah, and his Lordship desires that you will issue the necessary instructions accordingly to the Collector of Tirhoot for concluding the settlement in the manner suggested in your letter, and that you will report the result for the final confirmation of Government.

True Copies.

Revenue Board.

(Sd.) C. BULLER,
Secretary.

(665)

To

I. RATTRAY, Esqr.,
Collector of Tirhoot,

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, and to acquaint you that under the circumstances stated in it, they are of opinion that the Mokurrery villages of Khaleel Baksh Khan in pergunah Bisserah are liable to be resumed and that a settlement of them should be made with the actual proprietors of the soil, the Board accordingly desire that you will proceed to adjust the assessment upon these lands and report the result to the Board, after which they will take into consideration your recommendation of granting a pension to the heirs of the deceased mokurrerydar.

2nd. With respect to the villages in Serissaah, the Board are of opinion that they are not at present liable to resumption and they accordingly desire that they may be left in possession of

Shaik Amed Hossain during his life after which a settlement of them is to be made with the actual proprietors of the soil.

REVENUE BOARD :

The 4th March, 1803.

I am, etc.,

(Sd.) C. BULLER,

Secretary.

(666)

To

I. RATTRAY, ESQR.,
Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

The Board of Revenue having had before them their Accountant's report upon your Towjee Account for the month of Phaugun 1210 Fussilly, together with your letter of the 16th ultimo, I am directed to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the annexed copy of the resolutions which they have been pleased to pass thereon.

I am.....

REVENUE BOARD :

The 10th May, 1803.

(Sd.) C. BULLER,

Secretary.

(COPY)

The Board pass the following on the Towjee Accounts of the Fussilly districts for the month of Phaugun last. Con. 10th May 1803—

Tirhoot 1,69,572.

The Board have great concern in observing this large balance due from the district of Tirhoot. Some part of it would appear to be ascribable to the measures which have been lately adopted with a view to the correction of the settlement of Sundry Mahals, in the district, but this explanation is not sufficient to amount for the very large balances outstanding in the District at large. The Board remark that the measure principally adopted by the Collector for enforcing payment of the balances has been the attachment of the defaulters lands.. This measure however having proved entirely ineffectual, the Board deem it necessary to desire the Collector's particular attention and report upon the causes to which he ascribes the present magnitude of the arrears. The Board have their doubts whether the attachments ordered have been effectually made, and the Landholders entirely prevented from interfering in the management of their lands, for the Board cannot suppose that those Landholders whose Estates are known to be fully sufficiently productive to liquidate Government's demand upon them, would subject themselves so long to the disadvantages

and losses unavoidable from the measure were such the actual condition of their Estates. The Board therefore desire the Collector's particular attention to this point, and if the collector shall on further enquiry have reason to suppose that their doubts are well founded, they are of opinion that the lands of some of the defaulters should be immediately proposed for sale, under the eight clause of Seection 23rd Regulation 7 of 1799, for the sale of the lands prior to the expiration of the year.

Revenue Board.

A true Copy.

(Sd.) C. BULLER,
Secretary.

(667)

(From January, 1803 to December, 1803.)

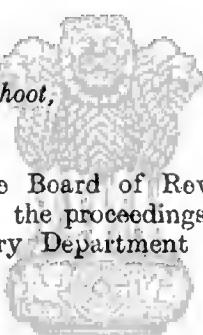
To,

I. RATTRAY, Esqr.,

Collector of Tirhoot,

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the enclosed extract from the proceedings of the Governor-General in Council in the Military Department for your information and guidance.



REVENUE BOARD :

सरकारी बजेट

I am,

Sir,

The 6th September, 1804.

(Sd.) A. JOHNSTONE.

Actg. Sub-Secretary.

(COPY)

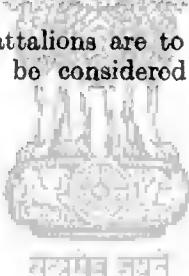
Extract from the proceedings of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council in the Military Department dated the 25th of August, 1803—

1. The Governor-General in Council after the fullest consideration of the various statements and accounts which he has received of the very inefficient state of the present Sebundy Corps serving under the Judges, Magistrates, Collectors and Commercial Residents, etc., in the Lower Provinces, is satisfied of the absolute necessity of reforming that establishment with a view to ensure the due and proper performance of those services which were originally expected from the men composing the several Sebundy Corps.

2nd. The Governor-General in Council therefore orders and directs that as the immediate disbanding of the present Sebundy Corps serving in the Lower Provinces might be attended with inconvenience to the public service, these Corps shall be continued on their present footing until the 1st of November next. That from and after, that period seven Provincial Battalions according to the following details shall be established for the purpose of supplying Detauchments for the performance of the present duties assigned to the whole of the Sebundy Corps in the Lower Provinces. The reformed Corps are to be commenced by European Commissioned Officers, to be subject to Martial Law, and to be formed, paid and clothed according to the plan which has been adopted for the Sebundy Corps in Ceded Provinces. The amount of the monthly abstracts of pay for the Provincial Sebundy Corps will be paid from the treasuries of the nearest Collector respectively. The muster rolls and abstracts shall be signed by the Magistrate of the city or zillah where the Corps are stationed, taking such steps as may be necessary to satisfy themselves that the men returned on command and on detachment are effective. Monthly returns of the Corps are to be transmitted through the Magistrates to the Governor-General in Council in the Judicial Department.

3rd. The Provincial Battalions are to be stationed at the following places, which are to be considered the Headquarters of the respective Corps—viz.:—

Benares
Dacca
Chittagong
Burdwan
Moorshedabad
Patna and
Purnea.



4th. An European Commissioned Officer will be allowed to perform the duties of Adjutant with the usual staff allowance to each of the provincial battalions, when officers can be spared from the regular Corps for that purpose.

5th. Such of the present Sebundies as are willing and able to serve in the reformed battalions are to be received and enrolled in those Corps, and the officers appointed to command the battalions shall immediately ascertain the number of men of the description and shall recruit the deficiency.

6th. The Commanding Officers of the Provincial Battalions will transmit indents for arms for the use of the Corps under their respective command to the Military Board, who will take measures

for having serviceable repaired arms supplied from the nearest magazines.

7th. No Batta is to be drawn for the native officers and sepoys of the Provincial Battalions in any situation nor are they to be considered entitled to the Invalids establishment, excepting such of them as shall have been transferred from the Regular Native Battalions or such of the native officers and men as shall be rendered incapable of further duty from wounds received in the execution of their duty.

8th. The Governor-General in Council adverts to the establishment of the present Sebundies which was formed upon an enlarged scale for the purpose of being substituted in the place of the regular Corps employed on the provincial duties, of the Burkundosses and armed peons attached to the civil officers in the different departments, and also with a view to provide for occasional reliefs and other contingencies. His Excellency in Council also adverts to the improved discipline and efficiency which may be expected from the reformed battalions trained and disciplined by European officers. Under these considerations the Governor-General in Council expects that the duties in future will not only be better performed but by smaller detachments.

9th. The General Officers on the staff or the Officers Commanding for the time being at the Presidency, Chunar, Dinapore and Berhampore are directed to inspect occasionally the Provincial Battalions stationed in the vicinity of their respective commands, and to report at least once every six months the state of the Corps with respect to discipline, clothing and equipments to the Governor-General in Council. The General Officers at Chunar, Dinapore and Berhampore, will have constant opportunities of inspecting the Provincial Battalions, the headquarters of which are to be fixed at Benares, Patna and Moorshedabad.

10th. The Officer Commanding at the Presidency is to inspect the Corps stationed at Burdwan and the officers commanding at Dinapore and Berhampore will occasionally depute officers to inspect and report on the state of the Corps at Purnea, Dacca and Chittagong, if it shall be inconvenient for the general officers themselves to proceed to so great a distance from their respective stations.

11th. With a view to provide effectually for the duties at present performed by the Sebundies in the district of Bhaugulpore, the Governor-General in Council directs that an addition of one Hindooostany Havildar, one Naik and 12 Hindooostanne sepoys to each of the four Companies of the Corps of Hill Rangers be made to that Corps.

12th. As the Provincial Battalion to be established at Chittagong is intended to provide for the duties of the Salt Department at Bulwah at present performed by a party of the Calcutta

native militia, the party of the militia must join its Corps at the Presidency when relieved from the duties at Bulwah.

13th. The officers appointed to command the Provincial Battalions, will be allowed conformably to the General rule of the service, the Batta of the superior rank. The officers will provide the clothing of their respective Corps which is to correspond as nearly as possible with the uniform of the regular native Corps, from the established of reckonings; bounty clothing will be allowed in the first instance in the usual manner.

14th. No contingent expense is to be incurred by the officers commanding the Provincial Battalions without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the city or zillah where the battalion is stationed, when any such expense shall be so incurred the bill for the amount is to be attested in the usual form by the officers commanding the battalion, and to be countersigned by the Magistrate. The bill is to be then transmitted by the Commanding Officers to the Pay Master of Extraordinaries to be reported on by the Military Auditor-General and the Military Board and laid before Government. In the event of the bills being passed by the Government the amount is to be carried to be debit of the Civil Department with the expenses of the Provincial Battalions. All applications from the officers commanding Provincial Battalions which they may have occasion to make to Government on the subject of their respective Corps are to be transmitted to the Governor-General in Council in the Judicial Department through the Magistrates. The officers appointed to command the Provincial Battalions will apply to His Excellency the Commander-in Chief for permission to select from the European Corps proper non-Commissioned Officers for the performance of the duties of Serjeant Majors to their respective Battalions. Commanding Officers will also apply to His Excellency the Commander in Chief for such native officers and sepoys as may be desirous of being transferred from the regular Corps to the Provincial Battalions.

15th. The undermentioned officers are appointed to command Provincial Battalions as follows; and are directed to proceed immediately to their respective stations:—

Lieutenant Ludlow.	..	Benares.
Captain John Steward	..	Patna.
Ditto ..	..	Purnea.
Ditto ..	..	Moorshed abad.
Captain John Leathart	..	Burdwan.
Ditto ..	..	Dacca.
Ditto ..	..	Chittagong.

Ordered that the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 15th, paragraphs of this preceding orders be published in the Military General orders.

Ordered that copies of the preceding orders and copies of the detailed plan of the several Provincial Battalions, be transferred to the Judicial and Revenue and Public Departments, from whence the necessary orders are to be issued.

A true Extract.

(Signed) L. HOOK,

Secretary to Govt.,

Military Department,

Judl. Department.

Ture Copy.

(Sd.) G. DOWDESWELL,

Secretary to Govt.

Establishment.

Establishment of a Provincial Battalion for Patna.

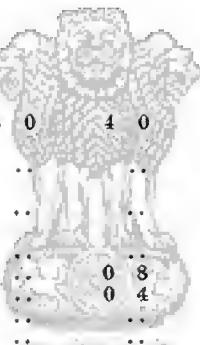
	Commndt.	Subdars	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Nick.	Drummers	Sepoy.	Serjt. Major.	Drl. Havildar. non-effective.	Native Doctor.	Sircar,	Puchalis.	Seelgars.	Chukles.	Sindals.
One Company	...	1	1	4	4	2	96	...	..	..	...	1	...	...	...
7 Companies more.	...	7	7	28	28	14	672	...	...	...	...	7	..	...	...
Total	...	8	8	32	82	16	768	...	...	...	...	8	..	..	..

The Patna Provincial Corps is to furnish detachment to perform the duties of the following Departments and Stations:—

Patna	Commercial ..	.. Sarun ..	Revenue Department.
	Provincial Court ..	.. ..	Zilla Court.
	City Court ..	.. ..	Revenue Department.
Behar	Revenue Department ..	.. Shahabed ..	Zilla Court.
	Opium Agency ..	.. Tirhoot ..	Revenue Department.
	Zilla Court ..	.. ..	Zilla Court.

Pay and Allowances.

	Pay.	Half Batta.	Off reckon- ings.	Establi- shed Allowan- ce.	Total of each.	Total.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1 Subadar ..	30 0	..	6 0	..	36 0	36 0
1 Jamadar ..	15 0	..	3 0	..	18 0	18 0
4 Havildars ..	10 0	..	1 0	..	11 0	44 0
4 Naicks ..	8 0	..	1 0	..	9 0	36 0
2 Drummers ..	8 0	..	1 0	..	9 0	18 0
96 Sepoys ..	5 0	..	..	0 8	5 8	528 0
One Company ..	..	..	..	..	..	68 0
Seven Com- panies more.	..	..	..	..	..	4,760 0
Allowance for Iron and Steel and Charcoal for repairs of Arms.	..	..	..	..	..	75 0
Staff.						
Sergeant Ma- jor.	16 0	5 0	4 0	20 0	45 0	45 0
Drill Havin- dar.	..	..	..	5 0	5 0	5 0
Native Doc- tor.	15 0	..	..	..	15 0	15 0
2 Sirkars ..	15 0	..	..	..	15 0	30 0
Sindual ..	7 8	..	0 8	..	8 0	8 0
5 Laskars ..	5 0	..	0 4	..	5 4	26 4
Sulegar ..	..	..	..	..	5 0	5 0
Chuckler ..	..	..	..	..	5 0	5 0
Grand Total Serial No.				..	..	5,654



Revenue Board,
True Copies.

(Sd.) A. JOHNSTONE,
Secretary.

(668)

(20th September, 1811 to 30th December, 1812.)

Price current of grain in Muzafferpore for the month of October,
1811.

		Md.	Sr.	Ch.	
Rice	1st sort.	..	..	0 19 0	Per rupee.
Do.	2nd ,,	..	..	0 20 0	,
Do.	3rd ,,	..	..	0 31 4	,

Md. Sr. Ch.

Rice	4th sort	..	..	0	33	12	Per rupee,
Do.	5th	„	..	0	35	0	„
Do.	6th	„	..	0	35	0	„
Do.	7th	„	..	0	37	8	„
Do.	8th	„	..	1	0	0	„
Do.	9th	„	..	1	0	12	„
Wheat	1st	„	..	1	0	12	„
Do.	2nd	„	..	1	12	8	„
Paddy		..	..	2	22	8	„
Barley		..	..	2	25	0	„
Doll Arhur		..	..	..	35	0	„
Khessary Doll		..	..	1	2	8	„
Ooreed	„	..	..	..	35	0	„
Moosur	„	..	..	1	2	8	„
Boot gram 1st Sort		..	..	1	6	4	„
Boot Gram 2nd	„	..	..	1	8	12	„

ZILLAH TIRHOOT,

(Sd.) H. PARRY,

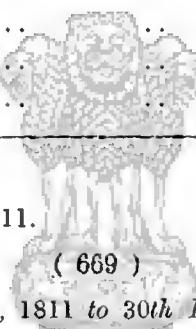
The 12th November, 1811.

Acting Collector.

(669)

(20th September, 1811 to 30th December, 1811.)

To



R. ROCKE, ESQR.,

President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's Circular letter of the 29th ultimo covering an extract of a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government dated 25th October, 1811 in obedience to which I have suspended the tax on houses as no commotion existed or any appearance of opposition to the operation of the House Tax in this district.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most, etc.,

ZILLAH TIRHOOT :

(Sd.) H. PARRY,

The 16th November, 1811.

Acting Collector.

(670)

To

R. ROCKE, ESQR.,

President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Board's Circular letter of 7th June last in replying to which I feel somewhat embarrassed, from the short period of my residence in this district as well as from the circumstance of my having hitherto resided entirely in Bengal.

2nd. That the rules at present inforce for the distraint of property for arrears have been the cause of great abuse and oppression, cannot admit of a doubt, but in this district it appears to have given rise to the most serious affrays and to such an extent, as to draw the attention of the late Judge Mr. Fleming to the subject whose orders in consequence, I am happy to say have been attended with the most beneficial effects in securing the zamindars in his just rights, the ryott from oppression and the recurrent of violent affrays and bloodshed.

3rd. The zamindars in this district seldom have recourse to distraint except in cases of disputed lands or crops in which case I conceive it never could have been intended that the regulation should be enforced.

4th. In case of Tickadar distraints is very common in Tirhoot and in this case in particular the ryott suffers the most serious hardship and oppression.

5th. The Tickadar in the first instance collects from the ryott and the Tickadar falling in balance the Malikannah the lease of the ryott and distrains his property for revenue which has in fact been paid to the only person at the time entitled to demand it.

6th. Again, in cases of disputed boundaries it frequently happen that both parties take out a process against the same ryott.

7th. With respect to your Board's first suggestion, it could only have the effect of putting a stop to distraint altogether in this district as there is scarcely one instance of a Pottah being taken or a Kuboolut executed this however is more the fault of the ryott than the malik, the ryott being averse to bind himself to pay any considerable fixed rent, and for this reason, that most of the lands in Tirhoot with the exception of those appropriated to the cultivation of indigo are held *Butty* by the ryotts, and the malik has a share in the crop, consequently in this case there can be little occasion for distraint, the malik taking care to secure his right before the crop is taken off the field.

8th. Your Board's second suggestion is undoubtedly fair and just and to which no objection can or has been made in this district.

9th. The idea occurred to the late acting Judge 18 months ago when the experiment was made and an order issued to the same effect and which (as I have before observed) has been attended with incalculable benefit.

10th. With respect to the conduct of the Commissioners I believe it to be generally very bad and that the party who can fee the best, has the best chance of succeeding. At the same time they are certainly a check upon the zamindar. Great abuses are no doubt committed by them in the decision of revenue suits but an appeal lies from those decisions to the the Judge or Registrar the decrees are not enforced if the appellant can give security and the power consequently is of a far less dangerous nature than that of restraint.

11th. I shall close this address by submitting the orders issued by the late acting Judge (with a recommendation to your Board's consideration) for the reasons which I have had occasion to repeat in several parts of this address.

1st. That no Commissioner or Cauzee should distrain or sell distrained property until an account of the rent due be given by the distrainer attested by the Putwarree.

2nd. That in the event of the ryott whose property might be distrained either producing receipts from the distrainer or giving security for the payment of the amount of the disputed balance in proof of the justness of the claim before the Court that the Commissioners should release the property.

3rd. That whenever there appeared to be any dispute respecting the right to distrain that the sale should be postponed and a reference made to the Court.

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen,

ZILLAH TIRHOOT :

(Sd) H. PARRY,
Collector.

The 1st January, 1812.

(671)

To

R. ROCKE, ESQR.,

President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I have had the honour to receive your Secretary's letter of the 7th April and 15th May last and in obedience to the orders in

the letter suspended the requisitions on Akber Ally Khan to account for the past produce and have enclosed a provincial settlement have for the future revenues of the 10 annas share of the Jagheer subject to the approbation of your Board was to take place for the commencement of the current Fusselly year.

From the accompanying accounts of the gross produce for the last four years viz., from 1215 to 1218 F and of the receipts and disbursements of the jagheer it will appear that the jummah of the proposed settlement accounts to S. Rs. 11,025-7-10 per annum including *Dustorrat of Rajah Chutter Sing* (Rs. 2,042-14-5) but it appears from the enclosed copy of the lease granted by the late Asker Ally Khan that his 10 annas share was let to Akber Ally Khan at a jummah of 10,020 Rs. per annum consequently there is an increase of Rs. 1,005-7-10 of as follows :—

<i>Jummah of the proposed settlement</i>	..	11,025	7	10
The late farming Jummah of Akber Ally Khan.		10,020	0	0
Net increase	..	1,005	7	10

The jummah is taken from the accompanying Persian account of the gross produce delivered in by the Sezawal and the charges from an account delivered in by the Mooktearkar on the part of Akber Ally Khan, I am sorry that I am unable at present to comply with your Board's orders to report on the situation and circumstances of the family of the late Asker Ally Khan as they reside at Moorshedabad and their Vakeel who attended on me left this place about two months ago with the promise of returning with Asker Ally Khan's son but I have since heard nothing of him. I am therefore unable at present to report on the circumstances the family or to recommend any provision being made for a suitable allowance for the support but I have been informed that they have not received anything from Akber Ally Khan since the death of Asker Ally.

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen,
(Sd.) H. PARRY,
Collector.

ZILLAH TIRHOOT :
The 1st July, 1812.

(672)

To

HENRY PARRY, ESQR.,
Collector, Zillah Tirhoot,

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 26th February I have to inform you that I hold fourteen Bighas of land at Singhea upon

which I have an Indigo Factory. It has been in my possession since 1802. It has been the property of Europeans from time immemorial. I do not know any authority the original possessor might have had as none has been transmitted to me.

I am,

SINGHEA :

The 8th March, 1813.

Your most obedient, etc.,

Sd. JAMES GIBBON.

(673)

To

H. PARRY, ESQR.,

Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

The Board having taken into considerations the very low state of the Abkaree revenue when compared with the extent and population of the District under your charge, I am directed to communicate to you the following observations and instructions.

2. In the first place the Board conceive that a good local knowledge of the District is of the greatest importance in order to obtain this, you should make it your business to ascertain as accurately as possible the relative situation and population (distinguishing castes and professions) of the principal Towns, Villages, Gunges and Hats with a view to regulate the number and rates of the shops to be established for the vend of liquor and drugs.

3. You should be careful not to permit the establishment of a shop for the sale of drugs at a very low rate at a place, where you have reason to suppose a shop at a much higher rate for the vend of liquors might be licensed, and of course you will never suffer a shop at a low rate to be licensed at a place so near to one of a higher rate, as to be likely to cause the relinquishment of the license taken out for the latter.

4. When a license is given up before the expiration of the year, you should be particularly vigilant to prevent the clandestine sale of liquor at the place where the authorized shop had been established as it is natural to suppose that where liquor has once been used, the demand will continue.

5. You should request the Magistrate to issue the strictest injunctions to his Police Officers to exert themselves for the suppression of the illicit manufacture of spirits, and in the event of his refusing to give his sanction for the issue of a license for any particular place if you should be satisfied that there is a demand for liquor or drugs you should respectfully represent to the Magistrate the probability of a clandestine supply should a fair dealer

not be established, and if there should be any objection to the character of the person applying for a license, or the particular spot, you should endeavour to find some other Abkar, and to fix upon some place in the neighbourhood, which may not be liable to the same objection. In any case where you may have good reason to suppose that the interference of the Magistrate is injurious to the Revenue, you should represent the circumstance to the Board.

6. You will be careful to take responsible security for the Abkars, as the Board have had occasion to observe, that in some Districts several sureties have been confined in Jail during a long period, and have at last been released, on its being ascertained that they did not possess any property by the sale of which the demand could be satisfied. It is also of great consequence to enforce punctual payment of the tax, as by this means the circumstance above alluded to, will be effectually guarded against.

7. The Board also think that it will be of much use to put up in a conspicuous part of your Cutcherry, and to request the other public officers of the station, to allow to be put up in theirs, the Persian and Bengalee translation of the rules for inflicting penalties, and granting rewards to informers contained in Regulations 1 of 1794, and 6 of 1800, it is also desirable that the same should be sent to the Tuhsceldars and other officers in the Mufassil, and otherwise made as public as possible.

8. As the Board are of opinion that a great deal depends upon the fidelity and activity of the Umla in the Abkaree Department, they desire that you will pay particular attention to the character and qualifications of the persons whom you may employ, and in order to satisfy themselves on this point, they desire that you will transmit as soon as may be practicable, a detailed statement of the establishment which you would propose for the ensuing year, particularly mentioning the past employments and general character of the Darogah and the subordinate officers. The Board direct me at the same time to inform you, that they are disposed to make a very liberal allowance for a fully efficient establishment.

9. It is probable that advantage may be derived from occasionally sending round the District one or two of the Abkaree establishment furnishing them with copies of the paper before mentioned.

10. It occurs to the Board that with a view to encourage exertion, it may be advisable to remunerate the Chief Native Officer of the Abkaree establishment by a Commission, instead of a fixed salary, you will accordingly submit your sentiments upon this point, and state the percentage which you may consider to be proper.

11. The instructions contained in the preceding paragraphs appear to the Board to be well calculated with proper vigilance and activity on the part of the Collector, to prevent the illicit manufacture of liquor and drugs, and to effect a considerable increase in the branch of Revenue now under consideration. The Board rely upon your exertions to promote these most desirable objects, and they desire me to inform you that they shall always be ready to attend to any suggestions which you may have to offer for the promotion of the object in view.

I am further directed to desire that you will report whether there are any shops established in the district under your charge for the sale of spirit manufactured according to the European process. It appears from a communication lately received from the Magistrate of Calcutta, that no licenses have been granted under section 23, Regulation 2, 1802 for shop of that description in the district of Tirhoot but the Board have reason to suppose that such shops may be illegally established.

I am,

Sir,

REVENUE BOARD :

Your most obedient servant,

The 30th March, 1813.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

(674)

To

H. PARRY, Esq.,

Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

There being reason to suppose that persons whose Estates are advertised for sale at the office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue for arrears of Revenue may think that the payment of the balance into the Collectors' Treasury at any period previously to the day fixed for the sale, will prevent the sale, the Board consider it to be proper to direct that you make it known to all persons whose Estates may be advertised for sale in the manner above mentioned, that the balance for which the Estates are to be sold will not be received into your Treasury at any time subsequently to such day as may afford an opportunity of transmitting information of the same so that the letter may be received at this office day preceding that fixed for the sale.

When, however, the balance may be tendered at any time after that above specified, although you are not to receive it, you will report the circumstance to the Board for their information in the

event of any circumstances occurring to induce the postponement of the sale.

I am,
Sir,

REVENUE BOARD :

The 30th April, 1813.

Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

Acknowledged the receipt, 13th May, 1813.

(675)

To,

HENRY PARRY, Esq.,

Collector of Zillah Tirhoot.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and in reply, beg leave to acquaint you, that you are at liberty to prefer an information against any individual concerned in the unlicensed sale of spirits made according to the European process. It is to be understood that the said spirits must be proved to be manufactured in this country.

2. The sale of such spirits has not, in my opinion, occasioned relinquishment of your licenses, and I conclude the inhabitants of district are not much disposed to resort to the use of spirits at this season of the year. In all other districts that I have visited, I have observed that the Abcars have almost invariably shut up their shops during the hot months, being satisfied that the public would prefer the use of Taree to that spirits at such time. If you will be at the trouble of consulting any of the neighbouring Collectors I dare say you will find that they have as much of complaint as you have on this subject and for the reasons stated above.

Spirits manufactured after the European manner if sold in the town of Muzaffarpur, must demand so high a price to make it the least profitable, that none but the richer orders of the people could afford to purchase it. Whereas the profits of the Abcarry arise from the indiscriminate use of spirits by the middling and lower orders of the community.

I am,
Sir,

ZILLAH TIRHOOT :

The 10th May, 1813.

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

(676)

To

HENRY PARRY, Esq.,

Collector of Zillah Tirhoot.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date.

2nd. If the result of your enquiries made at the instigation of the Board of Revenue satisfied you that unlicensed shops were established in this district for the sale of spirits manufactured of the European manner, it is fair to suppose that those inquiries enabled you to ascertain by whom those shops were established, and in this case, the duty you owe to Government, ought to have suggested to you the propriety of pointing out to me the persons who had been guilty of this offence; and you ought not to have satisfied yourself with simply informing me that such illegal practices were in existence.

3rd. The presumption advanced in the third paragraph of your letter, if it exists on supposition only, cannot be said to have any foundation, if on proof of its actual practice or on information deserving of credit to that effect, it was your bounden duty to have brought the persons guilty of the offence alluded to by you to punishment.

4th. I am glad to find by the last paragraph of your letter that you are not ignorant of the rules laid down for the conduct of Collectors in apprehending persons selling spirits without a license, though the knowledge of those Rules can be of no use to you or to your employers unless you act upon it. The Police Officers, long ere this, must have been made acquainted by my predecessors in office with what was expected from them by section 28, Regulation 6 of 1800, and I have not failed to direct them, whenever the subject attracted any notice to apprehend and send to my court all persons guilty of the unlicensed sale of spirits and Taree. If any of them can be convicted of connivance at this offence, you may rest assured on the proof being established that I will recommend the dismission of those persons from their situation. As the Regulations expect the interference of the Collectors, notwithstanding the limited state of their establishments to find out persons guilty of the unlicensed sale of spirits, it is evident that the exertions of both departments were looked to for the suppression of this evil and that the Collectors, whose interest it is made to suppress this evil, were not to depend entirely upon the activity

of the Police to preclude the necessity of any interference on their part on this head.

I am,

Sir,

ZILLAH TIRHOOT : Your most obedient humble servant,

The 11th May, 1813. (Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

(677)

To

HENRY PARRY, Esq.,
Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd April accompanied by copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated the 30th March and of the Resolutions passed by the Board on that day, regarding the Neemuck Sar Mahals in your district.

2. I shall be most happy to consult and co-operate with you in regard to the measures to be pursued for realising the heavy balances that have accrued but conform no opinion on the proposal mentioned in your letter of the 22nd ultimo because the petitioner does not state whether he proposes to make his collections of saltpetre by the old established standard of the Pergonattee maund of 17 seers the Pusseeree or by that ordered by the courts of 5 seers.

3. This balance has certainly its rise from the 1st and second causes stated by the Board combined with another but I must beg leave to remark that the rate at which the farmer was even accustomed to receive the saltpetre was 17 seers and Pusseeree which constitutes the Pergonattee maund, the delivery of saltpetre by the Nooneahs at this rate was by no means oppressive, it being for the double purpose of payment of Revenue as well as in liquidation of the advances made them from the Commercial Department, and without the aid of such advances they would not have been able to pay the Revenue, it does not appear to have been considered in this light by the court or probably the order would not have passed, if it be not rescinded and the receipts made according to ancient standard Pergonattee maund of 17 seers to the Pusseeree. I do not know how this arrear can be realized, unless the Nooneahs be made to pay their Revenue in specie from the period they have declined doing so, in saltpetre.

4. Ramtonoo Sing is not now, and I am informed never was an Officer of this Factory, he was in the employ of Kalee Persaud

Bhose and has a Mookteaur Namah from him bearing date March, 1812, but denies having taken any other engagement from him or any participation in the Farm or having divested him of any interference or authority. On the death of the late farmer Ramgopaul Bhose Mr. Gladevin proposed that Ramtonoo Sing should be appointed to succeed him, this was objected to by the then Acting Collector of Tirhoot in favour of Kalce Persaud Bhose as being the son of the late farmer, who was in consequence nominated to the office. In justice to the late resident I must also beg leave to state that Guddadar Sein was not recommended by him as surety; he had been such to the late farmer Ramgopaul Bhose and upon his sons succeeding to the office was called on by perwannah from the Acting Collector to know if he would become surety to him also to which he consented, it is true he executed his security Bond in the presence of Mr. Gladevin, to save himself the trouble of a journey to Mojufferpore, he is moreover stated to have been at such period, a man of propriety.

5. Kallee Persaud Bhose certainly did enter into engagement with several persons as under farmers these documents are not in this office but with the farmer this is not attempted to be desired by the Kutkunidars, who are willing to enter into fresh engagements for the payment of the whole balance provided the old established standard of receipt be reverted to, and have given in a Derkhwast to that purport, copy of which I have the pleasure to enclose you in the original Persian, with a translation thereof in the English language, you will observe that their offer is for the liquidation of whole balance due as well for the Revenue, as on account of the advances made from this factory, whereas the proposal you did me the honor to submit to my consideration was only for the payment of the arrears of Revenue and made no mention of the latter balance.

6. I have ventured to surmise that this arrear may be attributed to another cause being those stated by the Board of Revenue in their observations, viz., in the Farm being held banaumea altho' I should imagine there can be no difficulty in tracing Kallee Persaud Bhose and causing his appearance, it would perhaps be a difficulty to induce him to give as just and true statement of this transaction, but Bucktwar Teewarie, one of the under farmers, and Ramgopaul Sein one of the sons of the late Secretary Guddadur asserted to me some days since that Kallee Persaud Bhose was only the nominal farmer, and received a monthly stipend of 30 Rs. for lending his name and acting as such, Ramgopaul Sein further stated that his father Guddadur Sein for being Secretary was in like manner paid 75 Rs. a month by order of the real farmer, the circumstance of Kallee Persaud not being the actual farmer has been since affirmed by more of the under farmers and other persons.

7. Bowanny Persaud Bhose has held no official situation under this factory since the beginning of the year 1804, he was for sometime after that period in the employ of the Opium Agent as Gomastah at Chuprah from which situation he was removed by an order of the court of Nezamut Adalet, on what ground I have not been able to learn but a copy of this order may at any time be procured, he is moreover a near connexion of the absconding farmer, and nephew to the person offered to be the real one, as to his being appointed Gomastah of the factory of Singhia and Mow, I beg to state that those situations are now held by two different persons and that their distance from each other, requires that they should be entrusted to two officers.

8. In reply to that part of the 7th para. of the Board's observations of the information they had received "that Guddadur Sein had some Kootees under Singhia and in other places in the name of one Panchanand Bhose" the Singhia Gomastah reports that Panchanand Bhose who died in the year 1807 was possessed of 266 Kootees under the Singhia Factory; that Guddadur Sein married this man's daughter, who dying before her father this property on her death devolved to Modungopaul Sein his grandson and second son of the Secretary Guddadur Sein.

9. In conclusion and reply to the extract of the letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue under date the 23rd March last I have to inform you that Guddadur Sein has no pecuniary demands on this factory.

I am,
Sir,

PATNA FACTORY :

The 19th May, 1813.

Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

(678)

To

RICHARD ROCKE, Esq.,

Acting President and members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to inform you that a remittance was made to the Collector of Behar of 1,64,000 Rupees in the milled 19 Sun, and which is the specie that has at all times been remitted from this Treasury to the Collectors of Behar, and to Mr. Money himself from the time of taking charge, but that gentleman having through his Treasurer weighed these milled rupees has rejected 35,000 for which he refuses to grant me his receipt.

2. The money that has been sent from this Treasury is the same that is forwarded from every other Collector of the province

and is the specie actually issued from the Treasury at Patna to the Commercial Resident to the Military, and to the respective Departments, it becomes necessary therefore to make a reference to your Board and to lay open all the circumstances that has relation to the subject.

3. It appears that for the last 15 or 16 years the same currency has been received and remitted from the respective Treasuries without a murmur, but in the last three months a representation having been made to me from the zemindars that although they paid their Revenue in the standard currency which they considered as a legal payment a Batta of from 2 to 2/8 per cent was taken by the Treasurer and had been for a period of years to their great detriment and injury.

4. In consequence I immediately examined the accounts and found in all this internal that no butta had been carried to the credit of Government, but that this money was declared at all times by the Treasurer as the standard currency.

5. To prevent misconception I immediately weighed several of the remittances from the proprietors with the new coined rupees, and found taking them by the 100 secca weight that they were on each 100 nearly equal, I therefore made an investigation and finding that it was regular practice of not only of this Treasury but in every other to take the remittance to the Treasurers' Cootee, and when purkyd upon receiving the batta usually demanded by them which was appropriated to their own use, the remittance was transferred to the public Treasury as the legal and standard currency.

6. The Treasurer was therefore positively prohibited from taking the Revenue to his bootee in this manner and that the money should be paid into the Treasury, and if any bad rupee was discovered either by weighing or otherwise that it should be reported and the necessary measures prescribed in the rules should be adopted, these orders were carried into execution and the money was reported as good and the standard currency, consequently credit was given to the zemindars, the Treasurer stating himself that the payment was just according to the standard and he himself paid in of this remittance from his own cootee 84,000 Rupees on account of the zemindars.

7. Finding however that this deprived him of a very considerable advantage and Byjenat Sahoo being the security for the Treasurer of Patna, Sarun and Tirhoot, he instigates a strict scrutiny at the Behar Treasury and induces the Collector to state of 1,64,000 Rupees sent 35,000 were under the regular standard and consequently no receipt could be granted. Mr. Money acknowledges that he did not see this amount weighed but that the Treasurer of his office had reported it, and that as my Mohurrer

a coadjutor of the intrigue did not object he concluded it was right.

S. In consequence of this I called upon the Treasurer for an explanation and he admitted that he never weighed the money and that the deficiency of weight could never be discovered but by weighing each rupee specifically as none of the rupees were filled or clyped to cause any apparent imposition but that it proceeded from the ware and tare and that if the payment were weighed as brought in by 50,100 or 1,000 they would bear nearly the proportional value.

9. This I found to be the case and tho' Mr. Money states this difference it is in fact none and in my own opinion a trick of the Treasurer for I will say that a remittance is made from the zemindar of the currency which is the standard of the country and he pays in an 100 milled rupees, and we will say that 80 rupces were full weight and that 20 rupces had lost by ware and tare, it would be found that the whole deficiency would not be more than two annas per 100 Sa. Rs. consequently the Treasurer would declare it as a legal payment and give credit accordingly, if therefore the Collector of Behar had taken the rupees by the Sa. Rs. in the same manner the whole average upon this remittance would not have exceeded 2 annas on the 100, but if as the Collector has done he separates and distinctly weighs each rupee a deficiency will appear on the average of those separated which the 1,29,000 are full weight and which certainly renders the remittance a fair and just one, and the Collector ought to have granted his receipt for the whole as a proper remittance and forwarded the milled rupees thus sorted to be recoined at the mint instead of reissuing them as has been the invariable custom, and if any draft is made by Government on their own Treasuries, these rupees are given in payment as the standard currency.

10. On a due consideration however of the 14th section 35, Regulation 93, which directs the 19 Sun Sa. Rs. of Moorshedabad, Patna and Dacca to be received at par and the 61 Regulation promulgated in 95, together with a circular letter of the 10th July, 1810, I am of opinion that the rules which were published for the guidance of the public Treasuries did not allude, as Mr. Money supposes, for the milled rupees which have at all times in this Treasury as well as his own been received as legal in the payment of the revenues, but those of the 19 Sun that had been previously coined at Moorshedabad, and which it was found necessary to be received by the Sa. Rs. as defined in the 4th and 5th sections of the 61 Regulation 95, indeed this opinion is more firmly corroborated from the milled rupees having been recoined without being weighed at the public Treasuries and reissued in the same manner by the Collectors to the Civil and Military Departments, nor do I think if there had not been some collusion of the

Treasurers that the variation of weight would be so great as that stated by Mr. Money in any part of the specie remitted and I ground it from my having in the present and former receipts personally weighed the money with the best new coined Rupees, and in no one instance have found the ware and tare to be more than from 4 to 5 annas in the 100, but generally the former.

11. The object however of the Treasuries in creating these objections originates not in the loss sustained by Government, but in subverting their own profits, for in fact Government have at all times received this money as full value tho' the Treasurers obtain on every branch of their revenue in this Province 2/8 per 100 and are the real cause of bringing the standing currency into discredit.

12. Calculating the Batta above stated at 2 Rs. tho' I believe 3 could be proved, in the Province of Behar, the Treasurers undoubtedly obtain a clear profit on the respective Treasuries supposing the Revenue to be sixty lacs of 1,12,000 per annum by taking the money when first remitted to their cootees, which since establishing the currency say from 95, a period of 19 years, gives the respective Treasurers a profit of twenty two lacs of rupees at the same time paying this specie into the public Treasuries as a legal payment without any advantage being derived by Government, and thereby bringing a discredit on the currency which in fact does not exist, indeed the very Ullibi which they pretend is the only money received into the Treasuries will tho' only coined two months, bear after that period a batta in the Province, I should therefore hope that the Board will direct that receipts be granted by the Collectors, and should further recommend that the milled rupees be received as usual, for admitting that some are bad, I will venture to declare that the recoinage in the same interval, i.e., 19 years will not upon the whole revenue of Behar be more than twenty thousand rupees loss from ware and tare, and assuredly is not an object when they are enabled to establish the full credit of their currency and check these shameful impositions on the public who are obliged to pay a Batta to the Treasurers for the specie, issued by the public officers as the legal standard.

13. I have weighed many of the rupees of the present receipts from the zemindars and have selected 25 rupces of those denominated bad by the Treasurer, and have further sent 25 rupees which are called Ullibi. The former have at all time been received in the Treasury as the standard currency of public payments tho' the batta arbitrarily taken from the public has been appropriated to the Treasurers' own use, I should therefore hope the Board will forward the money thus transmitted to the Mint Master, and on his report will issue the necessary orders relative thereto, as

well as direct the Collector of Behar to furnish me with receipts for the remittance of last month.

I remain, etc.,

SARAN :

(Sd.) S. MIDDLETON,

The 21st May 1813.

Collector.

P. S.

As the orders of Government of the 19th of September 1805, are not in this office, I request the Board will obtain me a copy of those instructions.

Revenue Board,

A true copy,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

(679)

(From January, 1813 to December, 1813.)

To

H. PARRY, Esq.,

Post Master at Tirhoot.

Sir,

The Government having determined to re-establish overland packets to England, I herewith transmit for your guidance a printed copy of the Regulations under which letters will be transmitted by that mode of conveyance.

As it is the order of Government that a separate account be kept of the postage received with overland letters, you will be pleased accordingly to enter such collections on your monthly accounts in distinct items.

I am,

Sir,

General Post Office,

Your most obedient servant,

The 25th May, 1813.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That letters will hereafter be received at this office for transmission to England, via Bagdad, Smyrna, and Malta under the following Regulations, which have been approved by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, viz.—

1st. That no letter shall exceed in length 4 inches, in breadth 2 inches, be sealed with wax, nor be of greater weight than one Sicca Rupee.

2nd. That all letter shall be sent to this office with a note specifying the writer, and with the writer's name signed under the address, to be countersigned by the Post Master General previously to being deposited in the packet as a warrant of permission.

3rd. That postage shall be paid on delivery of such letters in this office at the following rates, viz.—

10 Sa. Rs. for a single letter weighing $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Sicca Rupee and under.

15	Ditto	ditto from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
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20	Ditto	ditto from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	ditto.
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4th. That letters for Busheer, Bussorah, Aleppo, Smyrna, Constantinople and Malta, will also be received and despatched by the same mode of conveyance.

Those for Busheer and Bussorah, paying at the rate of letters from Calcutta to Bombay, with ship postage.

Those for Bagdad, Aleppo and Smyrna, for each single letter Sa. Rs. 4, and progressively, as above to 8 Sa. Rs.

Those for Constantinople and Malta, 6 Sa. Rs. for each single letter, progressively to 12 Sa. Rs.

5th. That on letters which may be sent from the Provincial stations for the Overland Packets, the regular Inland postage shall be paid, in addition to the above rates.

6th. That the despatch of the packets from this Presidency for Bombay, shall take place as follows, viz.—

From July to November inclusive, on the 19th of each month.

From December to June	ditto	22nd	ditto.
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General Post Office,

J. HALL,

May 24th, 1813.

Post Master General.

(680)

Tc

H. PARRY, Esq.,

Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you a copy of a letter from Mr. Middleton the Collector of Sarun, on the subject of an abuse

which he states to have existed in the District under his charge, from the Treasurer having been in the practice of taking the remittances made on account of the public revenue in the first instance to his private Banking House, and exacting a Batta of 2/8 per cent from the Malguzars.

Mr. Middleton is of opinion that the same fraud is practised by the Treasurer of your office, that abuse has existed generally in the Behar Districts for a series of years and that very large sums have been realized by the several Treasurers in consequence.

2. Although it is possible that Mr. Middleton's statement may be somewhat exaggerated, the Board have no doubt that great abuses do exist, and that the zemindars have been subject to grievous exactions on account of Batta, which are entirely unauthorized and consequently should be checked as speedily and effectually as possible. With this view the Board direct me to transmit to you copies of a proclamation in the Persian language containing the rules which have been prescribed for the receipt of the public Revenue, which you are desired to publish in the most effectual manner, you will send copies to the Courts of Justice and to the Commercial Resident and Collector of Customs with a request that they may be put up in a conspicuous part of their Cutcheries respectively, and that they may receive such further publication as may be considered necessary. You are also desired to cause the proclamation in question to be read in your Cutcherry on the days which may be appointed for the sale of lands, and on other occasions when any considerable number of people may be assembled at your Cutcherry. You will also instruct the Tuhseeldars to put the proclamation up in their Cutcheries, like manner to cause it to be read aloud on proper occasion. You must be aware of the necessity of giving full publicity to this paper in the more remote parts of the District, as the landholders who pay their Revenue through the Tuhseeldars even more liable to imposition than those who pay directly into the Sudder Treasury. In order to satisfy yourself that publication is duly made by the Tuhseeldars, it may be advisable to depute the Nazir or some other respectable officer of your Cutcherry to attend at the Cutcherry of each Tuhseeldar while the proclamation is read, fixing a certain day for the purpose and giving due notice to all those whom he may meet in his progress.

You will observe that the Collector of Sarun noted the circumstances of Bydenath Sahoo being surety for the Treasurers of Behar, Sarun and Tirhoot and that he expressed a suspicion of their being a concerted plan to resist the efforts which he had made to frustrate his Treasurers' fraudulent practices. You will of course be aware of the propriety of guarding against any undue influence which Bydenath Sahoo may wish to exert in order to counteract the measures which are prescribed for giving General Notice of the

rules which have been laid down for the conduct of the Public Treasurers.

I am,
Sir,

Revenue Board,

The 11th June, 1813.

Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

(681)

To

H. PARRY, Esq.,
Post Master, Tirhoot.

Sir,

I herewith transmit to you a printed notice dated the 27th instant regarding the mode in which postage is in future to be collected in the local Currencies of different stations without Batta, for your information and guidance.

You will be pleased to communicate the orders contained in it to all Moonshees who have charge of Dawks under your immediate directions.

I am, Sir,

General Post Office,

The 30th November, 1813.

Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

November 27, 1813.

Notice is hereby given that by Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, postage shall, after the receipt of the present order at the different Post Offices under this Presidency, be collected at Benares and Lucknow, and all other places in the Upper Provinces, in their local established currency at Par, without any Batta;—and that the coins in which such payments are made shall be considered as equivalent to Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

J. HALL,
Post Master General.

(682)

To

H. PARRY, Esq.,
Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

The office of Dewan having been abolished by Regulation 15 of 1813, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to communicate

to you the following instructions for your guidance in the conduct of the business of your office.

2. The principal reasons for the abolition of the office of Dewan are stated in the preamble to the Regulation and a chief object of the measure is to annihilate the influence which the designation of Head Native Officer and the nature of the situation in many instances, enabled the Dewans to exert with most pernicious effects.

3. The following extract from a letter addressed by the Board to the Governor-General in Council will convey to you their ideas with regard to the manner in which the business of a Collector's office should be regulated and they desire that you will pay most particular attention to the principles contained in it.

We are perfectly satisfied that the business of the Collector's offices would be better conducted by its being divided into departments, for instance, the business of the Treasury to be performed by the Khazanhi and his Mohurrers. The Towjee or account of the receipts and demands of Revenue and interests be under the superintendence of the Towjee Nuwces or principal accountant. The payment of pensions which has been generally managed in a very irregular manner we have directed to be made to individuals directly from the Treasury on an order signed by the Collector after the pensioner shall have appeared before him and we think that the proceedings in this department might be drawn out by the Moonshees.

The Sherishtadar may, regulate preparation and issue of Perwanahs, Roobukarries and the general business of the Serishta.

The Abkaree mehal which constitute an important and very improvable branch of Revenue should be much more the immediate object of the Collector's attention than it appears generally to have been, and can be best administered by means of an establishment entirely distinct, our records afford proof of the pernicious influence which a Dewan may exercise in this department.

The business being thus arranged under several departments without any native Head Ministerial Officer, there will be an absolute necessity for the collectors superintending the conduct of the whole. Under the present system, the Dewan if he be a capable man exercises a general control over the business which we fear, may in many instances induce the Collector to be satisfied with a very slight and casual inspection and we are persuaded that to this is to be attributed in a great measure the want of efficiency which we have been sorry to observe in some cases.

There is no part of the duty of a Collector which may not be executed by a person of moderate capacity and common industry, and we have no doubt that if your Lordship in Council should be

pleased to abolish the office of Dewan and to cause it to be signified to the Collectors that an active and vigilant personal superintendence of the several departments of their office will be expected from them the greatest advantages may be derived to the public service in every point of view.

We are the more desirous at this time and strongly to recommend the adoption of the measure which have now the honor to propose as it has been satisfactorily proved, that the fluctuating branches of Revenue particularly the Abkaree and stamps are capable under an efficient system of management of very considerable improvement. The enactment of Regulation 10 of 1813 relative to the Abkaree affords means for making that branch of Revenue productive in a far greater degree it has been hitherto, but in order to effect this object exertions of the Collectors should we conceive be called forth by all possible means and one of the most effectual we certainly think will be to impose upon them undivided responsibility.

A conformity to the rules prescribed in the preceding paragraphs for the distribution of the business of your office with a proper degree of application and vigilance on your part, cannot fail to prove highly advantageous to the interests of Government, and to the welfare of the inhabitants of the district under your charge.

I am,
Sir,

Revenue Board,
The 17th December, 1813.

Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

(683)

(From January, 1814 to December, 1814.)

To

H. PARRY, Esq.,
Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

The number of teak plants required by you for distribution in your district being much greater than could be readily furnished from the Botanic garden and the expense attending the transport of so large a number of growing plants being very considerable, I have thought it advisable in the first instance to furnish you with teak seed to be distributed to those who are willing to undertake the culture from the commencement and I enclose a memorandum, on the subject of the management of the culture, the subject of which it may be useful to communicate to those persons to whom seed is supplied for that purpose.

The teak seed is sent to the same opportunity with a similar supply for Sircar Sarun and will be forwarded to you from Chupra by the.....

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient, etc,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

12th January, 1814.

DIRECTIONS FOR REARING THE TEAK TREES BY DR. ROXBURGH.

It is advisable to sow the seeds about the beginning of the first periodical rains, say May in Bengal after they are taken ripe from the tree in November or December. If sown about this period, or rather before than after in well shaded beds about an inch under and covered with about a quarter of an inch of earth, with a little straw or grass, spread over the earth to keep the beds in an uniform state of humidity by gentle watering, should the weather prove dry, most of the nuts will be found to produce from one to four plants in from four to eight weeks. However it sometimes happens that many will remain in the ground until the commencement of second rains, may even of the third from the time they were sown; however this is rare—yet it will be advisable to sow the seed on a spot that can be spared at least until the rains of the second season are well advanced by not attending to this circumstance, many have thought the seed bad, consequently caused the ground to be dug up for other purposes.

The plants when they first make their appearance are very small, scarce so large as a cabbage plant when it first springs from the earth, their growth is however rapid. When they are about one or two inches high they ought to be transplanted into other beds, at the distance of about six inches from each other, there to remain until the beginning (January or February) of the following year when they are to be planted out where they are to remain, or they may, when from two to four inches high, be planted out at once to where they are to grow; and it is not perfectly clear but by so doing, they succeed better, as in taking up plants of any considerable size say from one, two or more feet high, the roots are very apt to be injured, particularly the tap root which retards the growth much, may often kill them.

About Calcutta they thrive luxuriously in most places where they have been tried, and any tolerable degree of care taken of them so that the only observations that seem necessary to be made on the head, one to avoid sowing the seed, or planting on at places as are low or subject to be inundated to keep them clear of weeds, and sparingly watered during dry weather for the first year only. In a good soil, not much overrun with that

course white flowered grass, called by the natives Woola (*Saccharum Cylindricum Liver*) they will scarce require any care whatever, after the first six months from the time of being planted out where they are to stand. They will then be about 18 months old supposing them to have been transplanted twice and in that time they will, in general, be from 5 to 10 feet high, according as the soil is favourable and out of all danger, except from Norwesters (*Tornados*). The young plantations on the necessity of the Botanic Garden are dug over twice every year and kept as clear of grass and weeds as possible and then the trees thrive much better than when left to nature.

With respect to the distance at which the plants ought to stand in plantations everyone's judgement can direct concluded that the straighter the teak trees grow, the more eligible for, for every purpose this timber is generally employed in Bengal. They do not therefore require to be planted at a great distance than from twelve to fifteen feet in primary order; by being so close, they grow straighter, and protect one another while young, which is particularly wanted when violent gusts of wind (such as our north-western) prevail. When the trees grow up, they can be thinned out to advantages as the timber of the young trees will answer for a variety of uses.

(684)

To

HENRY PARRY, Esq.,

Collector of zillah Tirhoot, Muzaffarpoor.

Sir,

Being ordered to despatch without loss of time to Calcutta thirty-eight of the Honorable Company's stud horses, I beg leave to request that you will have the goodness to have orders issued to the different Jumedar on the road throughout your district to the effect that they will afford all assistance in supplying gram and straw for the horses that may be requisite, the man in charge paying for it, also that in case of any horses breaking loose or any accident occurring to them, that they will afford their assistance to Shaikh Hydatoollah, the head Daroga, who is in charge of the horses.

The horses will leave Hajeepoor tomorrow morning the 2nd of March and proceed to the Presidency by regular marches.

I am,

Sir,

Hon'ble Company's Stud,
Hajeepoor.

1st March, 1814.

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

*Acting Asstt. to the Hon'ble Company's
Stud.*

(685)

To

C. G. BLAGRAVE, Esq.,
Acting Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you for your information and guidance the annexed copy of a letter and its enclosure from the Chief Secretary to Government and to acquaint you that the Board desire that you will lose no time in selecting and arranging such papers as may tend to afford information to the Judge on the subject of the lands alluded to.

I am,
 Sir,

Revenue Board,

The 5th April, 1814.

Your obedient servant,
 Sd. G. WARDE,
Acting Secretary.

(1164)

To

R. ROCKE, Esq., AND H. T. COLEBROOKE, Esq.,
Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General-in-Council to transmit to you the enclosed copies of instructions which have been issued from the Political Department to the Magistrates of Tirhoot and Purneah that the necessary orders may be sent to the Collectors of those zillahs to furnish the Magistrates with any information required by the latter respecting any lands which may have been usurped by the Nepaulese.

I have, etc.,

Fort William,

The 31st March, 1814.

Sd. G. DOWDESWELL,

Chief Secy. to Government.

To

C. T. SEALY, Esq.,
Magistrate of Tirhoot.

Sir,

The attention of the Governor-General in Council having been drawn to the encroachments of the Nepaulese in the district of

Tirhoot, it is desirable that the exact extent of those encroachments should be ascertained with the least practicable delay and communicated to Government together with such information as may now be attainable with regard to the time, circumstances and manner of their occurrence.

2. On the 18th of April, 1805 the Magistrate of Tirhoot was directed in a letter from the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department to furnish a report of the usurpations which at that time had been made by the Nepaulese, but no reply was received to that letter. The encroachments of the Nepaulese have since continued, and have at different times been represented to Government by the Magistrate and the Collector, but circumstances have prevented the Governor-General in Council from taking up the subject in a regular and systematic manner.

3. I am now directed to desire that you will prepare and submit to His Excellency in Council a general report on the encroachments of the Nepaulese shewing the actual state of the question at the present moment, and specifying with as much particularity as may be practicable, the names of the villages occupied by them, the Pergunnahs in which they are situated, the names of the proprietors or farmers and other points requisite for the information of Government in order to form the basis of an application to the Rajah of Nepaul, and of such other measures as it may be judged expedient to adopt with a view to the recovery of the usurped lands.

4th. As considerable information may be obtained from the Collector's office and from the Canoongoe and other local records relative to the points on which you have been desired to report, that office will be directed to communicate to you all the information and documents in his possession calculated to assign you to render your report complete.

5th. I am directed to add that it is extremely desirable that your report should be furnished at the earliest practicable period of time in order that the question with the Nepaulese Government may be terminated during the present season.

I have, etc.,

Fort William,

Sd. I. ADAM,

The 25th March, 1814.

Secretary to Government.

Revenue Board.

(True Copies)

Sd. G. WARDE,

Acting Secretary.

To

C. G. BLAGRAVE, Esq.,
Acting Collector of zillah Tirhoot.

Sir,

Having been called upon by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adaulut to report the number of Cauzees and of Moollahs in this district, I beg the favour of your informing me of the number of Cauzees who receive the usual present on the festivals of the Ede from your office. I beg also that you will send me a list of their names and of the names of the Pergunnahs or towns in which they are established to enable me to ascertain from them the number of Moollahs employed by them.

I am,

Sir,

Zillah Tirhoot,

The 3rd July, 1814.

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

(From January, 1815 to December, 1815.)

To

A. SETON, Esq., PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT WILLIAM.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acquaint your Board that I have received several petitions from the landholders on the northern boundary of the district stating that in consequence of the incursions of the Nepaulese who had come down and burnt their villages, plundered their property and that their ryotts had in many instances deserted. They are unable to pay their revenue.

There is no doubt from the reports of the Darogahs to the Magistrate that considerable injury has been done but to what extent I am not prepared to state as it is necessary however that some order should be passed upon the petitions and as I have reason to believe that many more to the same effect are likely to be presented I request to be favoured with your instructions how I am to act.

In the present disturbed state of the northern part of the district it would be impossible to depute a person with any prospect his being able to ascertain the facts represented by the maliks. Again, it might fall heavy on them to be obliged to pay thei

kists regularly every month agreeable to Regulation 18 of 1814 when they have been unable to make any collections from their ryotts.

One petition which I have this day received from Oojeian Sing, Malik of mouzas Chutnowlee and Bhudurer in pergunnah Bhalla goes so far as to solicit that in consequence of the destructions by fire of the villages is, ect. etc., that no further demand on account revenue should be made on him until he shall have been able to repair the injuries he has suffered.

I have the honour to be, etc.,
 Zillah Tirhoot, Collector's Office, (Sd.) H. PARRY,
The 27th February, 1815. Collector.

(688)

Letter dated the 29th April, 1815 from Major Roughsedge to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that when the Benharwa fort of the Nepal Government was attacked by Major Bradshaw, one of the *Tahsildars* of the Government made flight from the battle with Rs. 352 which formed part of the public treasure of the Nepal Government. Later on Major Roughsedge deposited the sum to the credit of the Prize Committee as a spoil of the troops.

(689)

To

G. WARDE, Esq.,

Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Sir,

I request you will lay before the Board of Revenue the accompanying copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Jones, Attorney for Mr. Graham on the subject of the premises proposed in my letter of the 20th June to be purchased by Government for the purpose of being converted into a Cutcherry for the use of the Collector of this district.

When it first occurred to me to propose the purchase of Mr. Graham's dwelling house, I wrote to Mr. Jones to know if he was instructed by Mr. Graham to dispose of the premises and what was the lowest valuation of them independent of the house at present occupied as a Cutcherry.

In reply Mr. Jones informed me that the lowest value fixed by Mr. Graham was 12,000 from which he was not authorised to deviate.

As Mr. Jones has tendered the present Cutcherry for sale to Government independent of the dwelling house, it never occurred

to me that the slightest objection could be made to the disposal of the dwelling house separate from the Cutcherry, but it would appear from the accompanying letter from Mr. Jones that his instructions or rather his knowledge of Mr. Graham's wishes precludes his coming to any terms for the disposal of the dwelling house that does not include the present Cutcherry.

Mr. Jones states in the concluding part of his letter that he is instructed to make such alterations and additions to the present building as may be prescribed with the provision that the rent at present paid for it by Government should be increased.

The building in its present state is valued at Rs. 3,776-16-9 and the additional expenses proposed to be increased 3,721.8 making the total value of the premises to Government when finished 7,498-2-9.

The rent paid by Government for the Cutcherry without the proposed additions is Rs. 112 per month being the interest of 12,000 at ten per cent. I am not aware of the amount of the increase expected to be allowed to the present rent but if any is to be authorised, I conceive it would be more advisable to purchase the whole of the estate and subsequently to dispose of the present Cutcherry which might be effected to advantage, as there is no vacant residence at the station, should any assistants hereafter be appointed either under the Judge or Collector.

I cannot but regret that so much correspondence should have taken place on this subject and in conclusion I take the liberty of suggesting that the Civil Architect may be directed to forward the plan of a Cutcherry to Government which might be built at less expense than the sum now proposed to be given in the event of Mr. Jones being unwilling to separate the two estates.

Zillah Tirhoot, Collector's Office,

August 7th, 1815.

I have, etc., etc.,

Sd. H. PARRY,

Collector.

(690)

(From January, 1816 to December, 1816).

Letter dated 12th January, 1816 from Field Pay Office to H. Parry, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that Sir David Octterlony, K. C. I., had called upon the latter to remit the whole disposable treasure for the payment of the army of the Field. It further mentions that the disposable sum might be sent to the headquarters of the army on the frontier of Tirhoot.

(691)

Circular dated the 20th January, 1816 from Fort William Accountant, General Office to H. Parry, Collector of Tirhoot mentions

that in view of the circular dated 18th April, 1810 the Collector was authorised to grant Bills for payment in any other treasuries of the country which were to be paid in his treasury if the sepoys wishing to remit money from one part of the country to another. The payment was to be made at sight and at par without taking any premium. In cases of remittances to or from the Upper Provinces at the valuation of 95-11 *saks* or 100 Lucknow, Benaras or *sanat* rupees the Governor-General in Council had directed for the same above mentioned rule in the case of the European also with the difference that their Bills be drawn payable ten days after sight.

(692)

Letter dated the 25th January, 1816 from Capt Boloye to H. Parry, Collector of Tirhoot mentions about the renewal hostilities with the Naupalese and difficulty in collecting the huge supplies for the sustenance of the vast force for meeting the imminent danger. A requisition for supply of 3,000 maunds *attah*, 400 maunds *dal*, 200 maunds *ghee* and 50 maunds salt was presented to the latter for transportation to Bhagwanpore depot as soon as possible. If the Collector experienced difficulty in supplying 3,000 maunds *attah* he was requested to send 1,000 maunds rice instead.

(693)

To

H. PARRY, Esq.,

Post Master, Tirhoot.

Sir,

नवाप्रव नयन

With this you will receive a packet containing 3 Europe ship letters for your station, the amount King's postage on which you will be pleased to collect as marked respectively on them, keep a separate account, and remit me the sum every third month.

You are not to deliver any letters without the postage being previously paid as you will be debited for the whole amount of the bill in the books of my office and be responsible for the same, should you have occasion to forward letters to other stations, in that case you will debit the Post Masters of those places and call upon them for the payment of the same.

I request you will sign and return to me the duplicate bill without delay.

I am, etc.,

General Post Office,

Sd. J. HALL;

The 18th March, 1816.

H. M. Dy. Post Master General.

A letter similar to the above to Mr. Fleming with the enclosure, sent to the undermentioned gentlemen on this day the 25th March, 1816:—

W. Lambert, Esq. . .	I. H. Gentil, Esq. . .	Bungong.
H. Nisbett, Esq. . .	A. Gllegg, Esq. . .	Pecpra.
G. N. Wyatt, Esq. . .	I. Gibbon, Esq. . .	Singhea.
T. Gentil, Esq. . . Otter	W. Culladen, Esq. . .	Shahpore Oondec.
W. Stewart, Esq. . . Poopree	W. Sloanc, Esq. . .	Dholey.
I. Gibb, Esq., . . . Poosah	A. Jones, Esq. . .	Doouah.
W. W. Wood, Esq. . . Moteepore	I. Purves, Esq. . .	Shahpore.
B. S. Cahill, Esq. . . Contee	E. Pote, Esq. . .	Chitwanah.
I. Harington, Esq. . . Jeetwar- pore.	A. Anderson, Esq. . .	Kumptoul.
R. W. Morgan, Esq. . . Dalsing- Sarai.	M. Moran, Esq. . .	Barrah.
I. Brown, Esq. . . Dowlulpore	H. Hill, Esq. . .	Raujpore.
Capt. Wyatt, . . . Hadjeeapore	I. Syme, Esq. . .	Nowadah.
L. Zeigla, Esq. . . Serayah.		

(694)

Letter dated the 18th March, 1816 from the General Post Office to H. Parry, Post Master of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was to receive a packet containing three Europe ship letters. As such he was instructed to collect the postage and keep a separate account and remit the sum every third month to the General Post Office. He was further directed not to deliver any letter without the postage being previously paid.

(695)

Letter dated the 24th March, 1816 from Tirhoot to John Hall, Post Master General, Fort William mentions the Act of Parliament on the Postage Regulations and also instructions relating to the collection of the postage on Europe letters previous to the delivery of such letters. There was no establishment of peons to deliver the Europe letters to the Indigo planters who were chiefly concerned with such letters. These planters had servants who used to attend and receive letters hitherto delivered. They had also to pay the charge on the newspapers. Both the charges were entered in their respective accounts and they had to clear the amount at the end of the month.

But the present order directed that no letter might be delivered till the postage was paid, consequently it became necessary in this extensive district which extended about 130 miles east-west and 70 to 80 miles north and south to acquaint the residents

when any letter bearing the King's postage was received together with the amount postage, and wait an answer from the person concerned. Under such circumstance the Post Master solicited the attention of the Post Master General to enhance the salary of the English Writer of his office from Rs. 25 to something more and also to appoint 8 peons at the Sudder Post Office for the general delivery of letters to avoid difficulties.

(696)

Letter dated the 25th March, 1816 from the Tirhoot Post Office to W. M. Fleming mentions instructions of the Post Master General relating to the collections of the postage on Europe letters. Instead of retaining the letters until the postage was received Mr. Parry, in order to avoid inconvenience, suggested that some persons may be nominated to pay the amount of the postage on any ship letters.

(697)

To

W. M. FLEMING, Esq.,

Sir,

Accompanying I have the honour to submit a copy of a letter received from the Post-Master-General containing instructions relating to the collections of the postage on Europe letters and with a view to remedy the inconvenience which may arise from retaining letters until the postage shall be received, I beg leave to suggest your nominating some person to pay the amount of postage on any ship letter that may be hereafter received to your address when they will be delivered as hitherto to your Dawk Peons.

I am, Sir,
Your, etc.....

Tirhoot Post Office,

The 25th March, 1816.

Sd. H. PARRY,
Post Master.

(698)

Letter dated the 26th March, 1816 from Camp Bhagwanpore, to Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the ensuing march with the battalion and brigade at guns for Kishungunj was to be commenced on the 28th instant through the district of Tirhoot. With an enclosure mentioning the probable time of the arrival of the detachment the Collector was informed beforehand for the timely preparation of supplies consisting of earthen pots, straw, firewood, grain, *attah*, rice, salt, *ghee*, etc., which would be required for 700 men with cattle in proportion. He was also directed to arrange boats for crossing rivers. The Collector was also informed to send a

Native Officer to meet the Commander at Patna *Kootee* for accompanying the detachment through the district of Tirkut. The probable time for halt of the troops was as follows:—

28th March	.. Halookwaree.
29th Do.	.. Butnaha.
30th Do.	.. Peepra Kootu.
31st Do.	.. Kamtowl.
1st April	.. Derbangah.
2nd Do.	.. Neerah.
3rd Do.	.. Bowr.
4th Do.	.. Jenjapoor.
5th Do.	.. Maddipoor.
6th Do.	.. Cannary.
7th Do.	.. Pursanmmah.
8th Do.	.. Jowreeah.
9th Do.	.. Sangcasatown.
10th Do.	.. Hallenaggar.
11th Do.	.. Murlyganj.
12th Do.	.. Purneeah District.

(699)

To

R. M. PAYE, Esq.,

Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honour to acquaint you that at present I am not aware of the rate at which the saltpetre is sold as it varies in the different Pergunnahs in this district but shall obtain the necessary information from my officers without delay.

In the meantime I wish to be informed whether it is your wish to purchase the articles from my Sezawulls and to furnish your own carriage to take it away.

I would wish that an arrangement could so be made that the whole of the saltpetre should be brought into Moozufferpore in order that I might be enabled through the medium of the *nooneahs* to ascertain the real value of the article as the disposal of it by my officers who may be imposed upon by a false rate I conceive to be injurious to the interest of Government.

If therefore you will engage to pay the expenses of transportation and to take the saltpetre at the fair valuation here, I should certainly be induced to give you a preference.

I shall therefore be obliged by your informing me what quantity you are inclined to purchase and whether you accede to the arrangements I have proposed that I may issue the necessary orders without delay at the risk of loss to Government by fire or heavy rain is a matter of much importance and should be provided against.

I have therefore to request your early reply to this address.

I remain, Sir, etc.,

Zillah Tirhoot, Collector's Office,

Sd. H. PARRY,

The 30th March, 1816.

Collector.

(700)

Letter dated the 30th March, 1816 from the Collector of Tirhut to R. M. Paye informed the latter about the variation of the rate of the saltpetre from place to place in the district of Tirhut. In order to bring uniformity in the rate of saltpetre the Collector wished that an arrangement should be made to bring the whole of the saltpetre into Muzaffarpore so that he could ascertain the real value of the saltpetre through the medium of *nooneah*. Mr. Paye was informed that he could purchase the saltpetre from the *sizwals* provided he was ready to pay the expenses of transportation and the excess price from the prevailing rate.

(701)

Letter dated the 30th April, 1816 from the Collector of Tirhut to I. Cartier, Acting Collector, Bihar mentions that the former was not able to dispose of the sent amount of Rs. 8,000, as they were not current in his district. The Collector of Tirhut informed the Collector of Bihar that they were now scarce at Patna and had had an offer to take them all at 62 and 60 pice per rupee evidently with the view of taking them to Patna and to make profit by the circulation of them there.

(702)

Letter dated the 1st May, 1816 from Tirhut to G. Blake mentions that a ship letter bearing the King's postage had been this day received at the Post Office of Tirhut to his address. Since the Post Master was prohibited from delivering any letter without first realising the postage due therein Mr. Blake was informed to get the delivery after the liquidation of the postage amount of Rs. 2-13-6.

(703)

To

LEIUTT. G. BLAKE,

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that as ship letter bearing the King's postage has been this day received at this office to

your address, but as I am prohibited from delivering any letters without first realizing the postage due therein as you will see by the enclosed copy of the letter from the Post Master General. I request you will appoint some person to pay the postage on the letter now received as well as on those which may hereafter be received when they will be regularly despatched to you. Amount postage is Rs. 2.14.6.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your, etc. . . .

Tirhoot Post Office,

Sd. H. PARRY,

The 1st May, 1816.

Collector.

(704)

Letter dated the 1st May, 1816 from Camp Bhagwanpore to Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the three brigades of guns were to proceed on the 3rd instant from Muzaaffarpur *via* Hadgipore to Dinapore and the 1st part of the 12th brigades to Allahabad *via* Chuprah. The Collector of Tirhoot was directed to make proper arrangement for the facilities of the detachment in all the three above mentioned routes.

(705)

Letter dated the 22d May, 1816 from the Patna Factory to Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the people employed by the Company were authorised to purchase saltpetre from the *sizwul* of Nemuck Sayer mahal at the standard price. From the contents of the letter it appears that the Collector had objected the prevailing price and conditions at which it was received at the Company's factories. The Collector also objected the allowance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ *seer* per maund for drying during transportation and instead of it he allowed the drying allowance when delivered at each factory.

(706)

Letter dated the 6th June, 1816 from the Patna Factory to Collector of Tirhoot mentions about the procurement of saltpetre from the Nemuck Sayer mahal. From the contents of the letter it appears that the whole of the Nemuck Sayer saltpetre was the monopoly of the Company's factories. But this monopoly which was enacted by a Resolution 8 of 1812 was repeated by the Resolution 4 of 1814. According to the Resolution the individuals were authorised to deal in saltpetre provided a sum of Rs. 4,500 was deposited in the Tirhoot treasury.

To

H. PARRY, Esq.,
Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant.

2. The Commissioner has observed with the utmost surprize that it has been possible for a conspiracy in your own office to defraud Government of their established Abkarree Revenue under the false plea of irrecoverable balances when the same had been actually realized, and cannot conceive such a measure to be at all practicable without the greatest neglect in the European Officers.

3. The circumstance stated by you of its never having been customary for the Abkars to appear personally before the Collectors of Tirhoot at a settlement, and that the place of vend, and rates of the preceding year, remained with the Abkarree Tehseeldar, who with Benee Choudry filled them up with the names of the Abkars, and Pausees, for some of whom security was taken and for others not, but that where taken it is no longer to be found, accounts very sufficiently for the opportunity given to defraud the revenue but does not exculpate the Collectors who have so entirely lost sight of their duty.

4. The Commissioner hopes you will be able to show that the occurrence of the fraud in question is not owing to any dereliction on your part, and that in submitting a final report on the case to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council he may have it in his power to bring forward some arguments in your exculpation. In the mean time he has thought it proper to submit to Government the expediency of your being ordered to proceed to each Pergunnah to make the settlement for the ensuing year in person with the individual Abkars.

5. In reply to the 23rd paragraph of your letter I am directed to observe to you that the circular order of the 1st July referred solely to the limitation of farms to the distances prescribed by the Regulations, and to the general objections against farming where a settlement could be made directly with the Abkars, your invitation to the Maliks to engage for the Abkarree, Tauree, and Ganja of the respective Estates, is a complete misconstruction of the order, and obviously contrary to the system hitherto pursued for the management of the Abkarree Revenue, you will accordingly recall it. You will hereafter be furnished with instructions regarding such of your native officers as may be implicated in the fraud

above alluded to, when the Commissioner shall have received copy of the Magistrate's proceedings on the subject.

I am Sir,
 Commissioner's Office, Behar Your most obedient servant,
 and Benares, Camp Culwar, (Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,
The 31st August, 1816. Acting Secretary.

(708)

(Copies).

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE FRANCIS EARL
 OF MOIRA K. G. GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL,
 ETC. ETC. ETC., FORT WILLIAM.

My Lord,

I have the honor to lay before your Lordship in council a letter from the Collector of Tirhoot dated the 4th instant, and a copy of my reply thereto.

2. From this correspondence your Lordship will perceive that a part of the Abkarry balance in Zillah Tirhoot which was ordered to be struck off as irrecoverable by the instructions communicated in Mr. Acting Secretary Mackenzie's letter of the 1st of March last to the Board of Revenue, and which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 17,503 : 6 : 4 : 1 will be realized. The same having been falsely stated as an irrecoverable balance with a view of defrauding Government.

3. In bringing this fact to your Lordship's notice it is impossible to pass over the extreme neglect which the Abkaree Department has suffered in the district of Tirhoot where it is stated never to have been customary for the Abkars to have any personal conference with the Collector at the time of the settlement but the whole duty of the settlement has been entrusted to the Abkarree Tehseeldar for the time being, and one Beny Choudry, a consequence of which has been that, until lately the annual receipts of this Mehaul have not exceeded thirty thousand Rupees and at present do not exceed fifty thousand, and that an extensive and fraudulent conspiracy has been formed in the Collector's own office for the robbery of the public money.

4. On the conduct of the parties engaged in this fraud I shall hereafter have the honor to submit a report when I shall have been furnished with the proceedings of the Magistrate, and I now take the liberty to request your Lordship's permission to instruct the Collector to proceed in person to every Pergunnah and to make the settlement of the ensuing year with the individual

Abkars for which purpose it may perhaps be proper to admit of his committing the charge of the ordinary duties of his office protempore to his assistant or any other person your Lordship may be pleased to appoint.

5. I beg to request that the original enclosure may be returned to me.

I have the honor to be
with the greatest respect
My Lord,

Commissioner's Office, Behar and
Benares, Camp Culwar,

The 31st August, 1816.

Your Lordship's most obe-
dient Humble Servant,

Sd. J. DEANE,

Commissioner.

(709)

To

H. PARRY, Esq.,

Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

The Commissioner having submitted to Government your letter of the 11th of March last with certain propositions for the better management of the Nimmuck Sayer Mehal, I am directed with reference to the 33 paragraph of that letter, to acquaint you that the order issued by you to the Sczawuls was altogether erroneous.

2. The Nooneahs are fully entitled to sell to whomsoever they please the moiety of the produce which belongs to them and the chief care of the public officers must be to secure the other moiety of saltpetre which belongs to Government before it leaves the place of manufacture.

3. You are desired to submit with as little delay as possible a statement showing the gross receipt by the officers of Government on account of the Nimmuck Sayer of the year 1223 F.S. The actual expense of every description with which the collection has been attended, and the net sum brought to the credit of Government for the same period under this Head of Revenue in your Treasury Account.

4. You will be pleased also to send a detailed statement showing the number of maunds of saltpetre of 80 sicca weight actually received in 1223 F.S. the share of Government, the price at which it has been sold and the names of the persons who have bought it.

I am Sir,

Commissioner's Office, Behar

Benares, Camp Culwar.,

The 30th September, 1816.

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd). ILLEGIBLE,

Acting Secretary.

(710.)

To

JOHN DEANE, Esq.,
Commissioner in Behar.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st August last with its enclosures, on the subject of the frauds which have been practised in the Abkarry Department of the office of Collector of Tirhoot.

2. The facts stated in the report of the Collector appear to indicate on the part of that officer so great a remissness in the discharge of his Public duty as to call for the marked displeasure of Government.

3. Before, however, coming to any final determination on the subject His Lordship in Council await the further report promised in your letter and the explanation which Mr. Parry may furnish under the intimation conveyed to him in the 4th paragraph of your acting Secretary's letter to his address.

4. Government will of course expect to receive that communication at as early a period as practicable.

5. You are in the mean time authorized to instruct Mr. Parry to proceed to the several Pergunnahs of his district as suggested in the 4th paragraph of your letter, if you shall see reason to expect any public advantage from his agency, and if no other competent officer under your control shall be available for the performance of that duty, at a period sufficiently early.

6. The original paper which accompanied your letter is herewith returned, a copy of it having been made for the records of Government.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. H. MACKENZIE,

Fort William,

The 4th October, 1816.

Acting Secretary to Government.

Commissioners' Office, Bihar and Benares, the 22nd October, 1816.

(True copy.)

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

Acting Secretary.

(711)

To

H. PARRY, Esq.,
Collector of Benares.

Sir,

With a view to carry into effect the rules contained in Regulation 19 of 1816, I am directed by the Commissioner to communicate to you the following orders :—

2. You are desired to furnish with as little delay and as accurately as possible a statement exhibiting the actual number of ferries at present in your district specifying their names and on whose Estates situated, the number and size of the boats maintained at the several Ghauts, and the rates of toll which you would recommend to be levied at each ferry, with your opinion, whether it will be advisable to farm or hold them Khas, and if the former, whether separately or collectively.

3. You will also be pleased to state whether any advantage is likely to accrue to the public from establishing additional ferries or suppressing any of those now in use in your District, together with the names of the places at which you would propose such additions or reductions.

4. In places where the Ghaut on each side of a river may be stationed in different districts, you are desired to state by whom the boats there have been maintained whether by Parties from both districts, or only one, by what name the Ghaut has been usually designated, and if any revenue has hitherto been paid for leave to ply at that ferry, and to whom, whether to persons in your's or the opposite district.

I am Sir,

Commissioner's Office, Behar
 and Benaras, Camp Culwar,
The 12th October, 1816.

Your most obedient Servant,
 (Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,
Acting Secretary.

(712)

To

WILLIAM COWPER, Esq.,
President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

MISCELLANEOUS

I have the honour to acknowledge your Secretary's letter of the 17th August last with an enclosure from the Sub-Secretary to

Government containing an extract from the Board of Trade desiring my report on certain points relative to sugar ; which for the sake of perspecuity I beg leave to state at length writing my answers opposite to each according to the most satisfactory information I have been able to obtain after having used every means I thought likely to be successful.

1st. The number of Bigas of sugarcane cultivation. The number estimated is 2,000.

2nd. The size of the Biga in cubits or yards. The Biga of this district of 20 Cottahs each way which are equal to 60 English yards contain 3600 square yards.

3rd. The quantity of sugar annually produced in this district. Sugar has never hitherto been manufactured in this district the juice of the cane being turned into goore or jaggery which is used with tobacco. Of this the quantity annually produced is eeatimated as 10,000 maunds -7,000 of which are allowed for the consumption of the district and the surplus is imported to Patna.



The quantity of sugar consumed is calculated at 8 or 9,000 maunds which is supplied from Benares, Patna and Gooruck-pore.

4th. Is it advisable to take steps for extending the cultivation of sugar or would it be preferable to leave it to suit itself gradually to the actual demand. I am of opinion, speaking generally that the cultivation of this article will gradually extend in proportion as the demand increases and that any particular steps are therefore necessary.

5th. Point out any existing causes which may tend to discourage the cultivation of sugar. I know of none except the soil which in general is unfavourable to the growth of cane.

Sugar as I have already had the honor to observe has never been made in this district, owing probably to the inferiority of the juice. The present demand has however induced some adventurers to make the attempt this year but as this is the beginning of the season, it is impossible for me now to say anything satisfactory relative thereto. The juice is certainly inferior and so consequently

must be the sugar but whether it may not be made of a good mercantable quality still remains to be determined.

I have, etc.....

Tirhoot,

Sd. R. B.,

The 15th December, 1792.

Collector.

(713)

To

H. PARRY, Esq.,

Collector of Tirhoot.

Sir,

The Magistrate of Tirhoot having been deputed to the frontier of the district to adjust the boundary with the Commissioners of the Government of Nepaul, I am directed to desire that you will furnish him with any information from the records of your office which may be of use to him in the execution of that duty, and that you will direct your officers to comply with all his requisitions for information or assistance.

I have the honour to be
Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

FORT WILLIAM,

Sd. ADAM,

17th December, 1816. Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

(714)

(From January, 1817 to December, 1817.)

Letter dated the 1st February, 1817 from the Commissioner's Office, Behar and Benaras to H. Parry, Collector of Tirhoot mentions regarding the collection of tolls levied on the ferries of the district. The Collector was directed to assume immediately under Regulation XIX of 1806, the management and control of the several ferries in his district and collect toll levied on the passage of persons and property. The rate of toll hitherto levied was not to be altered and the Collector was asked to make utmost economy in arranging boats and fixing the wages of the boatmen. He was further directed not to levy toll on the fackeers and indigents and make such arrangement so that public may sustain a least inconvenience as possible.

(715)

(From January, 1817 to November, 1817.)

Letter dated the 26th February 1817, Chapra from L. Kennedy, Superintendent of Nemuck Sayer Mahal to John Dean,

Commissioner of Behar and Benares mentions about the difficulties which the former faced in conducting a settlement in the Nemuck Sayer Mahal of Saran as well as previously in Tirhoot. In view of the proclamation of the Government, the Superintendent invited the landholders to discuss with him for the coming settlement, but none turned up though one month elapsed. Although the landholders manifested no disposition to comply with the wishes of Government with regard to a settlement, many presented themselves as refuting the right and claim of the Government to draw revenue from them. Their sole claim was based on long unmolested possession in the Nemuck Sayer Mahal since the Decennial Settlement.

The Superintendent further mentions that the *nooneas* of this district on the other hand seemed to be ready as those of Tirhoot to be absolved from the dominion of the zamindars, and to pay the established share to Government provided the Government were willing to adjust the *jamma* already paid to the landholders. The Superintendent intended to make a settlement with the *nooneas* to deliver in one-half of the average annual produce of the *kooties* instead of collecting (as was also in the case of Tirhoot) daily and to allow them to nominate one *mooktar* to every 50 *kooties* to work as umpire between the *nooneas* and the Government and thereby curb out the oppression and extortion of the Government officers.

The Superintendent further drew a comparative picture prevalent in the Nemuck Sayer Mahals of Saran and Tirhoot. He mentioned that in comparison with that of Tirhoot, but it must be recollect that little more than one-half of the district is held by Government in *khās* management comprising in all 916 *kooties*—the remainder being let in farm and *mukarraree*—whereas in Saran alone there are near 6,000 *kooties* independent of this great dissimilarity in the number of *kooties*—it must also be considered that the collection in Tirhoot have informally made since the Decennial Settlement, either by farmers, zamindars or Government, the latter party having invariably asserted their right—although they have been defrauded of their dues—their assertion of right, however, from the length of its duration, appears to have effected submission and the Nemuck Sayer in Tirhoot is now paid as regularly than the *mirgoozree*. In Saran, however, it is as new to the people as unexpected, and it cannot be doubted but that the *maliks* who have hitherto recovered it, will by every possible means endeavour to thwart and oppose—my carrying the orders of Government into effect.

For in due performance of his duty in the mofussil, the Superintendent wanted to have one more *sudder sezwal*, 2 *mohurries* on the salary of Rs. 7 per month and 4 peons at Rs. 2-8-0 each.

(716)

(From 1st January 1817 to 23rd December 1817.)

Letter dated the 2nd March, 1817 from Tirhut Collector's Office to W. M. Fleming, Magistrate of Tirhut mentions that statements were furnished by the Police Officers in connection with the several ferries established in their respective thanas. The Magistrate was asked to send those statements as the Commissioner was anxious to enforce the Regulation as soon as possible.

(717)

Letter dated the 4th March 1817, from the Commissioner's Office, Behar and Benares mentions that the Government desired to dispose of the estate and building at Hadjeeapore lately appropriated by the Company's stud excepting the bungalows and *bottle khanah* which were made over to the Opium Department.

(718)

Letter dated the 5th March, 1817 from Chupra to John Dean, Commissioner of Behar and Benares forwarded a proposal of Mr. Gentil to refine that part of the Government saltpetre produced from Tirhut and Bissarah similar to that delivered by Mr. Murton, as also a sample by which he proposed to refine.

With the view of saving as much as possible the expense of carriage, Mr. Gentil consented to refine that part of the saltpetre which came from the north side of the Little Gundak or Tirhut in the vicinity of his indigo factory at Otter. The other centres of saltpetre such as Bessarah, Hadjeeapore and Syngya, due to their centrical situation as well for the carriage from the interior and for the eventual shipment of the saltpetre to the presidency both rivers being navigable during the whole of year, and so afforded facilities for refinery.

(From March, 1817 to December, 1817.)

(719)

Letter dated the 10th March, 1817 from Mullye to H. Parry, the Postmaster of Tirhoot mentions that the Champaran Light Infantry had moved from Bhagalpore for their permanent cantonment which was estimated to be at three miles from the boundary of the district of Tirhut. A submission was made to Postmaster-General to instruct the Postmaster of Saran to discharge the *hurcarrahs* to keep up the communication safe between Reega and Bhagalpore. Since Reega is situated only $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 *cosses* far off from the district of Saran it was not necessary to have an intermediate stage.

It further mentions about the irregularity and delay with regard to the delivery of *dauk* at Mullye; which was situated only

22 cosses from Muzaffarpur. If a *dauk* was sent from Muzaffarpur at 2 P.M. it ought to be reached Mullye in the next morning but due to the irregularity it used to reach there in the evening thus taking just double the time.

(720)

Letter dated the 12th March, 1817 from H. Parry, Collector of Tirhut to Thomas Gentil mentions that the Commissioner of Behar and Benares directed the former to assume the charge and to fix the rates of toll at all the ferries in the district. It was mentioned that no boat was to be allowed to ply at any *ghat* not established by the Collectorate Office. Mr. Gentil was asked to forward a statement specifying the number and size of all boats employed at his factories with the names of the *manjees* or *mullah* employed by him for the purpose of crossing plant over any of the rivers or lakes along with the name of the established places. He was also requested to instruct the officer-in-charge of the boats not to levy toll from any passengers or their cattle or to cross any person not actually employed at his factories under any pretence as a deviation from the Regulation 19 of 1816.

(721)

Letter dated the 13th March, 1817 from L. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Nemuck Sayer Mahal to the Acting Magistrate of Zillah Saran mentions the difficulty in conducting the settlement with the *nooneas* owing to the recalcitrant attitude of the zamindars of the district. The zamindar of Amanaur, *perganna* Muckare named Giridaree Sing had not only been exciting the *nooneas* to resist the orders of the Government but had driven the employees of the Government from the village and threatened them with further violence on the event of their persisting efforts to carry out the instruction of the Government into effect. In order to suppress the determined spirit of opposition of the zamindars, the Superintendent requested the Magistrate to direct the Thanadars of the district to prevent the occurrences of such nature. The prevention of which would ultimately not only maintain the peace of the district but likewise the interests of Government would be very materially promoted.

(722)

Letter dated the 4th April, 1817 from Chaprah to John Dean, Commissioner of Behar and Benaras mentions that the Superintendent was not aware of the existence of any public building except Hadjee pore for the use of the Nemuck Sayer Department. In the event of the saltpetre to be refined by the prevalent mode of contract the Superintendent requested the Commissioner to give him permission to use convicts. Jail and hospitals as store house to receive the refined saltpetre from Synghya and Chapra depots previous to its final disposal.

(723)

Letter dated the 5th April, 1817 from Chapra to the Commissioner of Behar and Benares was forwarded for the approval of the latter concerning the proposed settlement of the Nemuck Sayer Mahal with *nooneas* with the consent of the head of the *nooneas*. The settlement was concluded for the term of five years exclusive of the current year. For the current year of which nearly three-fourth had already been expired, they engaged to deliver in 15,000 maunds *doah*, saltpetre free of all expenses to Government, at any godowns at Chupra. For the every succeeding year of the contract they engaged to deliver on the same manner, 35,000 maunds of *doah* saltpetre making in all including the current year 1,90,000 maunds. The saltpetre was to be paid in four instalments in the year—first in February, second in May, third in August and the fourth in September, and if at the period only one of these becoming due of the quantity of saltpetre stipulated, the securities bound them to pay 3 *sicca* rupees for every maund that might be deficient and it was the optional with the Government to annul the settlement.

The weight to be fixed was at 81 *sicca* weight to the *seer* and 40 *seers* to the maund. And in the event of the saltpetre not being clear and pure, it was to be either rejected or such additional quantity was to be given to compensate for its impurity. Neither the *Kharee* nor the *puckooah* salt were included in the settlement and the Government were at liberty to enact any regulation respecting these articles. With respect to the *kharee noon* the quantity manufactured in this district was, in consequence of the high price and great demand for saltpetre, so considerably diminished, as to be scarcely an object worthy to notice. The manufacturer having generally relinquished it to pursue the more profitable manufacture of saltpetre. The *puckooah* saltpetre which was manufactured from the drippings of the saltpetre pans, although the aggregate quantity produced from this district was considerable, yet the produce of the each *kootee* was so trifling that the revenue drew from it would not defray the expenses of collection. Secondly, it was used by the lower class of the people with their food and so if the company levy tax on it the result would be baneful for the people.

The Superintendent laid down that if the proposed settlement after the approval of the Commissioner would come into effect, it would be highly advantageous to Government. In the first place it will preclude the necessity of maintaining a large establishment and thereby save Rs. 4,020 per annum, secondly since the *nooneas* agreed to deliver the saltpetre at Chuprah, the very expense of the carriage from the mofussil will likewise be avoided which would be about Rs. 8,000 making in all Rs. 12,020 per annum. Further he mentioned that he received an offer from the Commercial

Resident of Patna to purchase at the price of Rs. 4 per maund at this station, thus the total revenue of the Government would be Rs. 1,40,000 per annum.

It further mentions that the zamindars did not wish to enter into an arrangement suggested by Government. They had hitherto received the proprietary share of the produce from the *nooneas*, partly in specie and partly in labour. If this practice would be allowed to continue the consequence would be that *nooneas* would abandon their *kooties* and seek for other employment.

(724)

Circular dated the 9th April, 1817 from Fort William to Zillah and City Judges and Magistrate mentions that the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adaulut advised the Collector the following suggestions with respect of issues like notification for the advertisement for the public sale of lands and etc. upon which there had been no specific proclamation to guide them. The Court were of opinion that all advertisements for public sale or other notifications issued by the Collector and intended to be affixed in the Court room of the Zillah or City *Diwanny* or Nizamut *Adaulut*, should have a superscription under the signature of the Collector requesting the Judge to cause the same to be read and affixed in the Court room of the *Diwanny Adaulut*; that it should be addressed to the Judge and should be delivered to the Judge or in his absence to the Registrar who on receiving it, should note and attest the date of receipt and cause it to be immediately read and affixed in the Court room as requested.

(725)

Letter dated the 14th April, 1817 from Dooria to H. Parry, Collector of Tirhut mentions about the existence of ferries in the vicinity of the plant. They were as follows:—

The Dooria factory was situated on the bank of the Byar which was fordable during nine months of the year. In the rainy season, a bridge of boats was used to be built for crossing the plant but was solely appropriated by the employees of the factory.

The Kurnaul factory was situated on the bank of the tributary of Byar which remained fordable throughout the year. A *pucca* bridge was built for the convenience of the works and was used as a public thoroughfare.

At Halimpore about 3 miles south-east of the factory near the junction of the Gunduck and Byar, 2 ferry-boats were maintained by the factory for the express purpose of crossing hackeries, six and eight by each trip.

In addition to the above mentioned ferries, the factory occasionally hired boats for the carriage of the Indigo plant but their number was not certain.

(726)

Letter dated May, 1817 from Soogoulee to Collector of Tirhut mentions that all the Persian records, diplomatic, police and revenue, at present belonging to the former office, commencing from the proceedings instituted at Bootwal relating to the Goorkha encroachments on the British boundary and ending with the present date, were forwarded to the Collectorate of Tirhut. With a view to convenience in the transfer of those papers, Ram Bukhsh Singh, the Head Mohurrier of the *Serishteh*, who had the chief hand in arranging them was entrusted with the work. The originals were registered in books prepared for that purpose and both were accompanied by a descriptive *feherist* of the whole.

(727)

Letter dated the 21st May, 1817 from Lt. Col. of Soogoulee to the Collector of Tirhut mentions that after the transfer of the territory of *Teraiee* to the Government of Nepal, the service of the former had been dispensed with, so in view of the Government order he had to deliver over the balance of revenue to the Collector of Tirhut. The amount specified was as follows:—

Rs.	a.	p.
4,893	15	6
6,066	1	4
19,530	3	5
<hr/>		
30,490	4	3

(728)

Letter dated the 10th June, 1817 from Paris Bradman, Lt. Col. of Soogoulee to the Collector of Tirhut mentions that after the cessation of the former duties due to the transfer of the *Teraiee* land, the balance of the revenue under a Government order was transferred to the Collector of Tirhut. It further mentions that Chandheree Mahendar Narain's original *urjee* soliciting permission to catch elephants in the *Teraiee* on the condition long established under the Nepaulese Government, was regularly rejected. The Lett. Col. solicited the Collector to ascertain the number and height of the elephants taken by Mahendar Narain who now resided in his district.

(729)

Letter dated the 30th July, 1817 from the Commissioner's Office to the Collector of Tirhut mentions that on the formation of the Decennial or Permanent Settlement, the allowances before paid by the landholders to the *Cauzees* should be added to the *Jamma* and paid by the Government under the provisions of

Regulation 24 of 1798. But in some districts it had not been strictly followed and had been altogether stopped, while in some it was continued as a matter of course to all successors of the *Cauzees*. The Commissioner, therefore, directed the Collector to send the name and allowances paid to the *Cauzees* before the formation of the Decennial Settlement in his district for obvious purposes.

(730)

Letter dated the 21st August, 1817 from Commissioner's Office to H. Parry, Collector of Tirhut directed the latter that the principle adopted by the Collector of Bundlecaund in apportioning the compensation due to zemindars and *ryots* for loss sustained by the march and encampment of troops should as far as practicable be generally followed.

(731)

Letter dated the 22nd August, from Fort William, to the Collector of Tirhut mentions that a sum of Rs. 15,966-2-0 was granted to Rajah Chitter Singh as remuneration for his service in supplying *Burkundazes* to Company's Officers during the late Nepal war.

(732)

Letter dated the 10th September, 1817 from the General Postmaster to the Postmaster of Tirhut mentions that the latter in future should not levy any King's postage on letters sent to his office entered for Europe by private ships. But he was authorised to receive one penny on each single letter as usual from soldiers.

(733)

Proclamation dated the 28th October, 1817 from Futteh Ghur mentions the enhanced price of grain in the ceded and conquered provinces. With a view to encourage importation from Bengal, Bihar and Benaras to the deficit provinces, the Governor-General directed that a bounty should be paid on all grain imported at Allahabad from the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Benaras within four months; and at Caunpore, Futteh Ghur or Agra within five months from the date of this proclamation.

The following was the rate of bounty which was to be paid on the different kinds of grain at each of the above mentioned stations:—

On the grain, wheat, barley excepted per 100 maunds.

Rs.

At Allahabad	..	..	19
At Caunpore	..	..	23
At Futteh Ghur	..	..	27
At Agra ..	..	..	27

On wheat and barley per 100 maunds.

	Rs.
At Allahabad ..	.. 22
At Caunpore ..	.. 24
At Futteh Ghur ..	.. 31
At Agra ..	.. 31

The bounty was to be paid to persons importing grain from Bengal, Behar and Benaras to the above mentioned four districts by the respective Collector on the presentation of a certificate or *chittee* for the grain, bearing the seal and signature of the Collectors of the custom houses, established in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Benaras, which was to be issued free of cost.

The Officers of Government were likewise at liberty to examine the boats or other carriage if they had reason to apprehend that the quantity actually imported was inferior to the quantity, on which the bounty might be claimed.

Persons importing grain into the ceded and conquered provinces were at liberty to dispose of their grain at such price and in such manner, as they could judge proper.

(734)

Letter dated the 11th November, 1817 from the Collector of Benaras to J. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General, Headquarters mentions about the proclamation offering a bounty on the importation of grain at Allahabad, and other places from Bengal, Behar and Benaras. It is mentioned that the proclamation was obviously framed on supposition that the price of grain at Benares was not enhanced and the city was free from scarcity. But the case was different and the proclamation for bounty on importation of grain had made the situation highly desperate and critical. The state in which the city of Benaras was undergoing may be described in few words. Its stores exhausted, the inhabitants depended solely on supply from Behar which was not adequate for a population of 7 or 800,000 souls.

Under these circumstances the Collector suspended issuing the proclamation and recommended that the offer of a bounty for the exportation of grain from this place be immediately recalled and a bounty be offered on importation at such a rate as may secure its inhabitants from suffering from the bounty to be paid on importation at Allahabad and other places.

The following *Nerikhnamah* will show the price current for the different grain at Benaras:—

Price current at Benares on the 10th Nov. 1817.

Grain.		Quantity.	Price per Md.
		M. S. C.	Re.
Wheat	..	0 17 0	1
<i>Attah</i>	..	0 14 8	1
Rice first sort	..	0 10 0	1
Rice second sort..	..	0 12 0	1
Rice third sort ..	..	0 14 0	1
Rice fourth sort ..	..	0 15 0	1
Paddy	..	0 24 0	1
Grain first sort ..	..	0 20 0	1
Grain second sort	..	0 21 0	1
<i>Moat</i> gram	..	0 22 0	1
<i>Kallae</i>	..	0 19 8	1
Barley	..	0 20 0	1
<i>Moong</i>	..	0 23 0	1
<i>Urhar</i>	..	0 28 0	1
<i>Massoor</i>	..	0 22 0	1
<i>Khessary</i>	..	0 21 0	1

(735)

Letter dated the 18th November, 1817 from I. Adam, the Secretary to the Governor-General to W. Bird, Magistrate of Benares mentions that the Governor-General acknowledged the receipt of the letter showing the present state of the grain in the city of Benares and representing the inexpedency of publishing at the city the proclamation offering bounty on the exportation of grain thence to the Western Provinces, and further suggesting that Benares should be included amongst the stations at which the bounty was paid on importation.

So far as the suspension of the proclamation was concerned the Governor-General approved the measure taken by the Collector of Benares. But the latter suggestion that the city of Benares should be included amongst the stations at which the bounty was paid on importation, was not approved on the grounds mentioned below:—

The advantage it derives from its proximity to the rich province of Bihar and the superior wealth of its inhabitants.

The Governor-General never anticipated that the bounty offered on the importation westward would have much influence

in producing an increased importation. The principal object of the proclamation was that it should operate on the prospective calculation of those possessing grain in store. So as to produce in these persons, a more ready disposition than was at first experienced to furnish the supplies required for the army on its movement into the field. Since the same motive did not exist in the city of Benares that it should be included within the operation of the proclamation.

(736)

Letter dated the 5th December, 1817 from Commissioner's Office to the Collector of Tirhoot directs to adopt necessary measures for suspending that part of the proclamation which offers bounty on grain imported into the Western Provinces from Benares in such a mode that may be expedient and least likely to injure the general effect of the proclamation in question.

(737)

Letter dated the 4th January, 1818 from Mr. H. Parry, Collector of Tirhoot to Rt. Chamberlain, Esq., Secy. to the Board of Commissioners enclosed a statement from the former regarding the settlement of half of the *Jagheer* which belonged to the late Muhammed Ally Khan, consisting of the following villages, viz :—

Pergunnah Tillokechour.

Muddobun Pertaub,

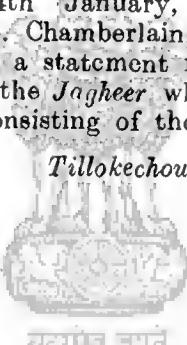
Muddowlee,

Koorlye Munsing,

Koorlye Harnarain,

Shahpore Summole,

Benypore Kyroo (Towpur Village)



Pergunnah Gurchour.

Bazeedpore,

Bugwanpore Cootoob,

Hilsa Dhobuj (*alias*) Soondu Koulee,

Prawntee,

Allahdadpore

Pergunnah Tirsoot.

Masoomnuggur,

Gujwarrah Khoord,

Meenapore,

Billahée,

Hilsa Bylwarrah

Serhowlee, also the following Jowpur village furnishing part of Serhowlee in the possession of the Jagheerdars:—

Bullooah,
Birhenpore Damoo,
Mudsoodpore Hydre,
Hurhurpore.

The Collector had completed settlement of all the above villages excepting Masoomnuggur and Gujwarrah. After a great fluctuation in the amount for the settlement of Masoomnuggur, the village was ultimately settled with Mannah Sahye the *Jummu* being agreed at Rs. 100. But one Prem Roy who wanted the settlement to be made in his favour also offered the same amount which the Collector recommended. Gujwarrah was also settled with Munnah Sahye at Rs. 80 exclusive of *Malikana*.

(Statement of the settlement.)

(738)

(3rd January, 1816 to 29th December, 1860.)

Letter dated the 8th January, 1818 from Mr. H.Parry, Collector, Tirhoot to Rt. Chamberlain, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue in Bihar and Benares mentions regarding the movement of opium in the former's district. It contained that one Allum Roy, Chaprassy of the Deputy Opium Agent seized 31 batten bags of good quality opium weighing about 3 mds. and 25 seers. The owner of the opium seized would not appear to claim it for the fear of being punished in several ways, as the Collector suggested from his experience of the Board. The system of paying reward upon the seized opium, unusually the cultivator himself, would like in that case to get some of his opium seized upon and then the informer who would be rewarded by the Government would share the reward with the cultivator. Therefore, this system also did not appeal the Collector. In his opinion the existing Regulation encouraged rather than to discourage the opium smuggling. The Collector was informed that the cultivator did not hand over his entire production of opium as he never got a sufficiently high rate for the land appropriated for its cultivation. It would be unnecessary to retain in reformers in case the establishment of the Agents and his Deputies was sufficiently expanded.

(739)

(From January, 1818 to December, 1818.)

Letter dated the 13th January, 1818 from the Collector of Behar to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the former had settled the *ghats* of the Ganga which fell within the jurisdiction

of city for Rs. 10,305 and a *roobocarry* was addressed in latter's name that the former had withdrawn his people from Hadjeepoor, Coonhurrur, Beeroe and Sookwarpoor. He further laid down that these *ghats* should be placed under his collectorship to prevent the dispute between the parties of this side and on the other and continue to realise the above mentioned *jumma*, while the Collector of Tirhut would receive only his due commission.

(740)

Letter dated the 3rd February, 1818 from Mr. H. Parry, Collector, Tirhoot enclosed a statement of settlement of *Ghauts* in that district for the unexpired period of the Fussily year 1225, for the confirmation through Rt. Chamberlain, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Commissioner, Behar and Benares.

The letter further contained opinions of the Collector with regard to the.....implementation of Regulation 19 of 1816. He described at length the measures he had adopted for the smooth functioning of the public Ghaut.

(741)

Letter dated the 5th February, 1818 from Fort William to the Collector of Tirhut mentions that a letter was received from Major Roughsedge which led to elucidate the item of charge of Rs. 350 to the latter's debit in Major Bradshaw's account. It appears by Major Roughsedge's letter that the receipt was granted to the people, as their discharge for the money previously deposited with them by the Nepaulese collecting officers, who might be supposed to have given to the zemindars or *ryotts* a similar receipt, as a discharge on collecting the amount. Major Bradshaw had given due credit for all sums paid to the Nepaulese Collectors. But the letter further mentions that had he considered the receipt granted for the *ryotts* by Major Roughsedge in the same light, he no doubt would have carried into the same account.

(742)

Letter dated the 10th February, 1818 from Boards of Commissioners, Behar and Benares, Zillah Shahabad to H. Parry, Collector of Tirhut mentions about the settlement of ferries in the district of Tirhut for 1225 F.S.

With regard to ferries on the smaller rivers not navigable throughout the year, and not intersecting high roads or places of considerable resort, the Board were of opinion that the persons keeping up boats and establishments at such places for the convenience and accommodation of the public, were authorised to levy tolls according to the usage prevailed prior to the enactment of the Regulation. Individuals were allowed to keep boats for their own convenience on any river, but were not allowed to collect tolls.

The Board were unable to discover how these privileges could in any way interfere with the profits of the farmers, as the ferries in question were not situated on the large navigable rivers which could come under the operation of the Regulation nor was it likely that passengers could quit the high road to cross at one *ghat* in preference to another.

The Board were of opinion that ferries on streams or lakes not fordable during rains which intersected high roads or might lead to places of considerable resort should be kept up and formed the part of the Regulation.

(743)

Letter dated the 12th February, 1818 from Mr. Parry, Collector, Tirhoot enclosed a statement for the information and orders of the Commissioners of Behar and Benares regarding the amount to be allowed as maintenance of lives of the heirs of the late Mohamed Tuckee Khan and Meer Himmutt Ally Khan. This had been prepared keeping into view the respective rank and situation in life of the heirs and the established custom and the amount would be considerate just and reasonable compared with the amount at which the lapsed *Jagheer* had been settled.

(744)

Letter dated the 11th March, 1818 from Mr. H. Parry, Collector, Tirhoot to Rt. Chamberlain, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares forwarded the..... of Collinaut Chukerburthy, an ex-servant of Mr. Novels, the Indigo Planter of that district, regarding the registration of his name as *Malik* of Mozas Bullooah and Kundooah, Pergunnah Teriannee. He had purchased these from Meer Usuff Ally Khan for Rs. 5. The Collector recommended the claim of Collinaut Chukerburthy.

(745)

Letter dated the 11th March, 1818 from Mr. H. Parry, Collector, Tirhoot requested to the members of the Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares, that as the entire revenue.... from the Nemuk Sayer Mahals had been placed under Mr. Kennedy and as the *Jummah* of these Mehals formed part of the General Revenue of the District, the discontinuation of the same to the credit of the Collector's accounts the following items:—

Nemuk Sayer Mehal let in Farm to Buktom Tewarry and Gulaum Ghouse in 1221.	18,000
---	--------

Nemuk Sayer Mehal let in Farm to Khassee Chand in 1222.	3,005
--	-------

Nemuk Sayer Mehal let in Farm to Soobensee Lall.	101
Mokurrery of Purkatoor Nissa	2101

(746)

Circular dated the 14th March, 1818 from Fort William to H. Parry, Collector of Tirhut mentions that the Government had fixed the valuation of opium at 5 rupces per *seer*, and the Collector was asked to adjust his account accordingly. It is mentioned that whenever opium may be required for sale the same can be obtained from the nearest opium agent or office of the Opium Department on receipt of the Collector. The Collector was asked to grant receipt for the net quantity delivered to the person who may be deputed to receive it at 72-12 *sicca* weight to the *seer*. It is further mentioned that the wastage and commission of the Collector will be chargeable under the *abkarry*. The entire form has duly been stated in the circular.

746A. Letter dated the 14th March, 1818 from Mallye to H. Parry, the Postmaster of Tirhut mentions that the reason assigned by the latter for the delay and irregularity in delivery of *dak* was insignificant. The Postmaster of Tirhut informed the complainant that the *hurcarrhs* were now not allowed to travel by night unless being attended by *paiks* which under the present *chaukidari* system were not permissible. The latter laid down that he had himself several times travelled from Mallye to Hajypore in the night without any kind of guard or escort but he was never either robbed or stopped by the robbers. He ascribed the territory between Mallye and Hajypore as one of the quietest and best regulated districts in India, and the suspension of *dak* for 24 hours in a only distance of 70 miles unreasonable and superfluous. The complainant suggested that the whole establishment of the *hurcarrhs* should be re-arranged and some may be dismissed if they did not agree to travel by night without being guarded by a *paik*.

(747)

Letter dated the 20th March, 1818 from Mr. James Gibbon, Singhea requested Mr. Henny Parry, Collector of Tirhut to forward this letter to the Board for their sanction for the erection of a Rum Distillery.....the European style at his Indigo works in the village of Ducksaly, Pergunnah Bissarah.

(748)

Letter dated the 26th March, 1818 from Mr. H. Parry, Collector of Tirhoot enclosed the *Kistbuny* of the land revenue for the year 1225F. to Rt. Chamberlain, Esq., Secretary to the

Board of Commissioners, Bihar and Benares. Statement of the
Kistbundy of land revenue of Tirhoot for 1225.—

				Rs. a. p.
Assin	..	..	..	42,944 15 12
Cautick	..	..	..	42,944 15 12
Aughon	..	..	..	85,869 11 4
Poose	..	..	..	1,62,279 14 8
Maugh	..	..	..	1,23,198 2 6.1
Falgoon	..	..	..	1,16,974 4 19.1
Chait	..	..	..	1,63,458 15 2
Bysauk	..	..	..	1,77,675 2 19
Jaite	..	..	..	1,77,675 2 19
Assaur	..	..	..	1,72,455 12 2
Sawon	..	..	..	1,54,057 1 18
Bhaudou	..	..	..	18,524 8 17.1
				<hr/>
				14,38,058 11 18.3

(749)

Letter dated the 31st March, 1818 from Mr. H.Parry, Collector of Tirhoot informed Rt. Chamberlain, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares of land was held by Mr. Brown in that district under two *Pottahs* for 50 Beegas each. One plot upon which the Sessownee Indigo Factory stood was granted under the authority of Government in a letter from the Secretary, Board of Revenue dated 8th July, 1808 this factory since had been purchased by the Board. Mr. Brown had also another factory at Dawlatpore upon another plot of 50 Beegas which was sanctioned by the Government in the Seeretary to the Board of Revenue's letter dated 18th October, 1814.

(750)

Letter dated the 16th April, 1818 from Fort William to W.M.Fleming, Judge of Zillah Tirhut mentions the approval of the Suddar Dewanny *Adaulut* concerning the appointment of the *Pergunnah Cauzees* as proposed by the latter. It mentions that the proposed arrangement would render the task of the *Cauzee* more effective and compact than hitherto prevailed. A detailed persian statement of villages corresponding with the *Pergunnah* of the respective *Cauzee* should be kept in the office of the *Cazeevol Coozaut* to render the jurisdiction of the *Pergunnah Cauzee* specific and defined. The court also approved the appointment of Delawar Ally in the office of *Cauzee* of thana Durbhurgah. A suggestion was made to resume the lands granted to *Cauzee*

on the substitution of a monthly allowance of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. The competency of the *Cauzee* to appoint *Naibs* for the execution of the local duty was still a subject of consideration of the Court.

(751)

Letter dated the 18th April, 1818 from Mr. H. Parry, Collector of Tirhoot submitted to Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares, the original argee of Doolaram Dass, Canongoe of Pergunnah Hauthee on the subject of several small portions of land in that Pergunnah along with the report of the Record Keeper.

(752)

Letter dated the 22nd April, 1818 from Mallye to Postmaster of Tirhut mentions that though much improvement was made in the delivery of *dak* still it was not up to the mark. The *dak* now received at Mallye ought to come two hours' earlier. It was also testified by Captain Maxwel, who while travelling in a palanquin saw the *dak hurrcarrh* at Bilsund about sun rise. Captain Maxwel arrived there at 11 A.M. and while the *dak* was received here at 1 P. M. The complainant assigned the hour of despatch at 9 P.M. at Muzaffarpur unusual. He was not aware of any irregularity of *dak* from Patna which might be responsible for the late despatch of *dak* at Muzaffarpur.

(753)

Letter dated the 30th April, 1818 from Mallye to Postmaster of Tirhut mentions that in the opinion of the former the removal of all the *dak* peons would produce salutary effect in expediting the conveyance of the mails. The former assigned that there could be no reason of delay in delivery of the mails if the runners did not waste unnecessarily on roads after the Postmaster at Muzaffarpure despatched the mail on the arrival of the Calcutta and Patna *daks*. Ordinarily, when bad weather did not happen to render the communication more difficult the mails were used to despatch from Mallye on the day on which the *dak* was received. It further mentions that the distance between Muzaffarpore and Mallye was only 40 miles consisting of 5 stages.

(754)

Letter dated the 4th May, 1818 from Mr. H. Parry Collector of Tirhoot submitted a table showing the Goor produce and net profit on the cultivation of one Beega of land of the several species of produce to the Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares for the Board's information.

(755)

Letter dated the 2nd June, 1818 from Monghyer to Hall, Post-mater-General, Fort William mentions the intention

of the former to withdraw the establishment entertained in his suggestion for a *dak* between Monghyer and Muzaffarpore. The reasons for which were as follows:—

- (a) In suggesting the establishment of the *dak* he presumed that the Patna mails (by which route those from or to Muzaffarpore were sent) were dispatched to and from Calcutta through Monghyr, in which case the *dak* between Calcutta and Muzaffarpore would arrive three days sooner. But in this he was mistaken as the Calcutta *dak* by the new roads arrived at Muzaffarpore only 32 hours later than at this place by the old.
- (b) The *dak* recently established afforded great public convenience by preventing the time of the public officers allowed in the very large thanas of Tirhoot being occupied in conveying despatches and it obviated the otherwise circuitous mode of communication between the public authorities of Monghyer and Muzaffarpore. But advantages might be now attained without expense to Government under Regulation XX of 1817.
- (c) The experimental *dak* will not prove so productive as he had presumed earlier.
- (d) The approaching rains will increase the expense and obstruct communication between the two places and even after rainy season he did not want to recommend the establishment of it.

(756)

নথিব স্বীকৃত

To

H. PARRY, Esq.,
Collector of Tirhoot.

SIR,

I am directed to transmit for your information and guidance the accompanying extract paragraphs 12,13,14 and 15 of a letter addressed to the Board of Commissioners in the ceded and conquered provinces dated the 22nd ultimo, and forwarded by the Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department under that date.

2nd. The Board desire you will submit with as little delay as possible a statement of the *ferries*, under your control, drawn up agreeably to the instructions laid down in the 14th paragraph, of the extract above noticed, and another statement agreeably to the 15th paragraph, with your sentiments on the expediency

or otherwise of restricting the operation of the rules at present in force to *ferries* of the description noticed in the 12th paragraph.

I am,

Sir,

BOARD OF COMMRS,

BEHAR & BENARES

ZILLAH SHAHABAD :

12th June, 1818.

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/-Illegible,

Secretary.

(757)

Letter dated 29th June, 1818 from Mr. H. Parry, Collector of Tirhoot submitted to the Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares received from the occupants of Moza Maunpor and Byah Dhee. One of the documents was a *Firman* with the seal of the King Ullum Geer dated 2nd ofool-Awul 6th year of his....., two other documents were perwannahs issued by the Viziy in conformity with the *Firman*.....the fourth, was a *Perwannah* with the seal of Rajah Dubeer Singh and Roshun Roy, dated 15th Sher Jummaud-ul-awul 6th Jelloose in which the two villages in question were specified.

The accompanying documents were all regularly registered in the Collector's office.

(758)

Letter dated the 31st October, 1818 from Zillah Tirhut to John Dunsmare, Officiating Collector of Tirhut directed the latter to curtail his tours and pay more attention on the business of the office as while the former visited his office yesterday, he found that no business could be transacted in his absence. As every day's delay in the settlement of the whole of the shops of the *Abkary mehal* was attended with a daily loss to Government.

(759)

Letter dated the 2nd November, 1818 from Camp Shahpur, Zillah Tirhut to John Dunsmare, Officiating Collector of Tirhut mentions that there was a large outstanding balance amounting to no less a sum of Rs. 18,150 up to the end of 1225, in the estates of late Bahr Ali Khan situated in the district of Tirhut. Out of this Rs. 6,292 were balances from the cultivators from 1221 to 1224 F.S., of which Rs. 1,903 was said to be due from cultivators dead or absconded, leaving an unadjusted balance of Rs. 4,389 and which the zamindars engaged with Mr. Middleton to make good, on settlement of accounts.

In order to adjust the account a suggestion was made to send for the *Putwaries* to bring their accounts of the above mentioned years and compare them with the Tehsildar's *Assameewar jumma Wasil Bankee*. The Collector was also made aware of the opposition and evasion of the zamindars and *Putwaries* in making investigation of this nature to conduct a settlement. The *Tehsildars* were directed with additional peons to assist the Collector in his task and the latter was asked to afford every possible assistance in issuing *dustucks* etc.

The balances of 1225, were stated to be Rs. 11,842, but that required inquiry, as before the zamindars obtained their *uml dustucks* from Mr. Middleton, some collections were said to be made by the native officers, which could be easily ascertained by the comparison of the *Putwaries* accounts. The Collector was also directed to call upon the *Quanungoes* of the several *Purgunnahs* situated in these estates to testify the unadjusted accounts.

The present revised settlement commenced with 1226 F. S. Mr. Middleton's *Jumma* stood for 1225 F.S. Since all the necessary Persian records were furnished the Collector was asked to adopt measures for immediate collections.

(760)

6th January to 28th December, 1820.

An extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary Adams to Major W. Morley on a Mission at Bhopal dated the 26th December, 1818 mentioned that the Governor-General had been pleased to authorize Major Henby to draw any sum on the General and Provincial Treasuries on account of family Remittances or on emergent occasion in the same manner as was practised by the Deputy Pay Master.

(761)

(January to December, 1819.)

Letter dated the 5th January, 1819 from Acting Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares, Camp Monghyr ordained Mr. J. Dunsmure, Officiating Collector of Tirhoot to impose a month's fine on the Canoongoe who was found guilty of misconduct regarding 121 Beegas of lands in Mouzah Suoccah, Purgannah Ullapore.

(762)

(8th January to 31st August, 1819.)

Letter dated the 12th January, 1819 from the Acting Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares, Camp Mow, Zillah Behar contained an enclosure of an extract from the

proceedings of Government in the Military Department to Mr. J. Dunsmure, Officiating Collector, Tirhoot. Mr. Dunsmure was requested to submit a report based on the recommendations of the above proceedings regarding any Military Bazar that might be established within his District.

Copy

No. 520

Extract from the proceedings of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council in the Military Department under date the 26th December, 1818.

Read paragraphs 38 and 39 of the General letter from Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Military Department dated 8th November 1814.

Read also paragraph of the General letter from the Honorable Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 15th July, 1818.

Ordered with reference to the Directions of the Hon'ble Court of Directors contained in paragraphs above mentioned for appropriating to a particular purpose of the amount of the duties levied in the Military Bazars on spirits, Intoxicating Drugs, Opium, Toddy, Betle Nut and on any other article of a similar description. That application be made to the Indigo and Territorial Departments for a report and detailed statement of the annual amount of all duties that may be levied in Military Bazars subject to his Presidency under the several heads above specified, and that the information required be furnished with as little delay as possible.

বাবু সম্পর্ক

A true Extract

Sd. H. WARSLEY, LT. COL.

Secretary to Government.

A true Copy

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT:

30th December, 1818

Sd. HALT MACKENJIE,

Secretary to Government.

(163)

(January, 1819 to December, 1819.)

Letter dated the 21st January, 1819 from Mr. C.D. Wilkinson, Camp Alipore to the Collector of Revenue, Tirhoot mentioned the gratefulness of the former in receiving necessary assistance on his journey with his detachment of 14th Regt., N.I. towards Kathmandoo via Kethoundra as per directions issued by the Collector of Revenue, Tirhoot.

(764)

Letter dated the 19th February, 1819 from the Acting Secretary Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares, Zillah Shahabad to Mr. J. Dunsmure, Officiating Collector of Tirhoot contained a copy of the letter from the Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department regarding the distribution of rewards where opium seizures might have been made by persons other than authorised by law.

(765)

Letter dated the 23rd March, 1819 from Acting Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares, Shahabad informed Mr. J. Dunsmure, Officiating Collector, Tirhoot that the Board were of opinion that Mr. Dunsmure was not authorised to decline the acceptance of resignations of liquor shops when presented in a proper method prescribed by Regulation X of 1813.

The Board wanted that no person should have two licences at a time, viz., *Taree* license and liquor shop license. The Collector was asked to be vigilant against some *taree* vendors who also sold spirituous liquors.

The Board were aware that the personnel of the *Abkari* under the Collector were also indulging into questionable dealings with liquor shops. They should be closely watched and it necessarily be replaced by persons of sacred character. All of them, however, should be warned that the Board would take drastic measures to prevent corruption and if any one was caught he would be summarily dealt with and severely punished. There had been a marked fall in the excise revenue for the preceding year due to the malpractices of the *Abkari* personnel. The Collector would henceforth exert himself personally to see that the instructions laid down by the Board were being obeyed lawfully.

(766)

Letter dated the 5th April, 1819 from Acting Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares, Camp Shahabad directed Mr. J. Dunsmure, Officiating Collector of Tirhoot to disburse the rewards as desired by the Board in the following manner:—

	Rs. a. p.
Deputy Opium Agent	667 13 0
Deenah informer	333 14 10

The rest amount of Rs. 333-14-10 should be credited to the Government as Chuprasees were not entitled to any rewards.

(767.)

*Extract from the Board's Instructions to Mr. Tilghman under date
the 27th April, 1819.*

4. You will be pleased however in your Persian Proceedings to record the rates per Beegah of each description of land, or kind of Produce demandable from *Khood Khast Ryotti* specifying also the Zamendar's and Ryotts respective shares where the lands are cultivated under *Butaee* or *kunkoot* engagements. As the *Putwarries* accounted for the last four years are attached to each village settlement you will be enabled to perform this duty without difficulty. At the same time I am directed to observe that as your Proceedings may be hereafter referred to by the Courts of Justice, it is indispensably necessary that the above information should be recorded with the utmost clearness of arrangement, as well as fulness of detail.

5. You will likewise record in your Proceedings the Pergannah rates, both of each description of land and article of Produce, as relative shares of division, where payments are made in kind or by comutation noticing all instances of considerable variation in the village under assessment from these rates, whether resulting from abundance or want of Water capital or Pasturage, irrigation or otherwise rich or poor, high or low lands, distance or nearness of markets, or navigable rivers, high or low cast, careless or prudent habits vicinity or distance of lands from this village or wells difference in the productive powers of lands of the same description new or old lands, with any other local anomalies as your own enquiries or observations may appear to you to account for such variations from the Pergannah Rates or scale of rates of contiguous Estates.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONER,

BEHAR & BENARES :

The 10th September, 1819.

(True Extract)

(Sd.)ILLEGIBLE,

Acting Secretary.

(768)

Letter dated the 27th April, 1819 from the Acting Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares, Zillah Shahabad to Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot while directing him to hand over the charge of the Ferries to the Judicial Officer, asked him to submit a report regarding the receipt and expenditure on account of the Ferries.

(769)

Letter dated the 11th June, 1819 from Acting Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares, Camp Shahabad requested Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot to pay Mr. Z. Kennedy, the sum of Sicca Rs. 1,040-4-0 authorized commission on the net Nimuck Sayer collections of the year 1225H.

(770)

Letter dated the 1st July, 1819 from the Accountant-General's office, Fort William to Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot that the former should charge henceforth all adjustments, per order of the Government for the better regulation of the payment, of advances for the repair or construction of public buildings as follows:—

By the Superintendents of Civil Buildings in the Lower or Western provinces, to the head of "Advances for Civil Buildings".

By the Superintendents of Military Buildings to the head of "Advances to the Military Department".

(771)

Letter dated 6th August, 1819 from Acting Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares, Shahabad requested Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot to take over the charge of the Nimuck Sayer Mehal from Mr. Kennedy. He was also informed that he would be entitled to a commission of 5 per cent on the net proceeds of the Nimuck Sayer Mehal.

(772)

Letter dated the 24th August, 1819 from Acting Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares, Shahabad requested Mr. W. Jane collector of Tirhoot to submit a statement to the Board regarding the conviction of Mr. Meade tried on the charge of embezzlement of public money by the third Judge of the Court of Circuit.

(773)

Letter dated the 27th August, 1819 from Acting Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares, Shahabad requested Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot to appoint some respectable European Engraver in Calcutta to make the new seal required for the use of his office.

(774)

(2nd April, 1819 to 11th June, 1832.)

Letter dated the 3rd September, 1819 from Mr. James Gibbon Ottur, informed Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot that

the amount under the head for the Embankment on the Gunduck being Rs. 2,155-7-0 and for the repairs of the Saltpetre Factory being Rs. 69-2-3 was spent in 1815. This was the correct amount which differed from the amount mentioned in the letter of the Acting Assistant.

(775)

Letter dated the 3rd September, 1819 from Acting Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares, Shahabad acknowledged the receipt of the statements of lands proposed for sale for the recovery of arrears of Akbarry Revenue, on Friday the 15th October from Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot.

(776)

Letter dated the 10th September, 1819 from Acting Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares, Shahabad enclosed an Extract from the Board's instructions to Mr. Filghman and asked him to conform to that in all future settlements.

(777)

Letter dated the 17th September 1819 from Mr. G. Chester, Resident, Patna Factory informed Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot that he would not hold himself liable to incur any expenses regarding the repairing of the embankments at Singhea which had always been done by the *Poolbunde* Committee and expenses were borne by the Zamindars--since no charge had ever been made by the Commercial Resident since 1814, unless so directed by the Board.

(778)

Letter dated the 12th November, 1819 from Acting Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares, Shahabad requested Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot to restore Mr. Mead's money after making deductions the sum due to Jitoo Ram and Baboo Ram. He would of course first satisfy himself that no fresh complaint was forth-coming against Mr. Meade, before handing over his money.

(779)

Letter from Nopal Residency, dated the 9th February, 1820 informed Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot that a bill had been drawn in favour of Mr. R. Cabill for sicca rupees twenty payable at ten days^{rs} after sight.

(780)

(January, 1820 to December, 1820.)

Letter dated the 7th March, 1820 from the Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, Behar and Benares, Camp Govindgunge

requested Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot to send a report as to the fact that the malpractices going on in there were of such nature that they could not possibly be known to the suspended Serishtadar, Syed Khyrat Ally. The report being found otherwise he should not be reinstated in that case.

(781)

Circular dated the 24th March, 1820 issued by Mr. W. B. Bayley, Chief Secretary to Government declared illegal the practice, hitherto prevalent of forcibly pressing certain classes of the inhabitants under the denomination of Begarees or coolies, for the purpose of carrying Baggage or other loads from stage to stage, or village to village, throughout the Dominions under the Presidency of Fort William.

All Public Functionaries, Civil and Military were required to aid and assist in carrying this prohibition into complete effect. Any breach of the prohibition in any way, on any pretext was subject to the Penalties of the law. All the British subjects and also persons under British protection were to heed to this prohibition.

Only the North West Frontier dominions of British were exempted from this order, relative to the regulated supply of porters in the mountainous portions of the above region.

(782)

Letter from the Accountant-General's Office, Fort William dated the 8th April, 1820 informed Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot that by regulation XI of 1819 the coinage of the Banares rupees was discontinued and that of Furrackabad declared the legal currency of the province of Banares.

(783)

Letter dated the 10th May, 1820 from Mr. James Gibbon Ottur requested Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot for passes for 4 casks of rum containing 426 gallons, 6 as. per gallon the sum of Rs. 84-12 was being sent as duty of the same.

(784)

Letter dated the 1st August, 1820 from the Sub-Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Bchar and Benares, Zillah Shahabad to Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot was regarding the Dastoorat and Malikannah receivable by the Rajah of Tirhoot in consequence of the resumption of the Jagheer of the late Mohammad Juckee Khan. Mr. Bathurst had submitted in a report on 30th June, 1791 that the amount on account of the above should be Rs. 731-4-5 whereas, Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot had submitted an

amount of Rs. 785-9-1 . In view of the wide divergence between the two sums Mr. W. Jane was asked firstly to explain as to the reason of it and secondly to adhere to the amount stated in the report submitted on 30th June, 1791 by Mr. Bathurst.

(785)

Letter dated the 20th August, 1820 from Mr. J. Gibbon informed Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Revenue, Tirhoot that a draft had been drawn upon his treasury the Calcutta sicca Rs. 1,500 in favour of Mr. Alexander Glegg for the purpose of purchasing bullocks for the Depot.

(786)

Letter dated the 5th September, 1820 from Sub-Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Behar and Bonares, Shahabad acknowledged the letter regarding the Dustoorat of the Rajah of Durbhanga from Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot. In reply it directed Mr. Jane to note that the sums mentioned in Mr. Bathurst's letter of 1790 would be payable on account of the Dustoorat and Malikanaah of the Jagheer of the late Muhammad Tuckee Khan to the Rajah of Durbhanga. The matter was surveyed by Mr. Bathurst and his findings had since been upheld by the Government. Another Jagheer entered in the name late Mahmed Nitch Khan was the same as entered in the statements of 1790 and 1791 above referred to, under the name of Umneh Begum and Baw Begum. This was to be informed to the parties concerned. All the correspondences entered into regarding these matters would be returned to the Board of Commissioners, Shahabad.

(787)

Letter dated the 6th October, 1820 from Secretary to the Government Council Chamber forwarded the copies of correspondence with the Commissioners in Cuttack about the embankments in that district, for the guidance and information of Messrs G. Chester, W. Braddon and W. Jane of the Committee of embankments at Tirhoot as directed by the Governor-General in Council. The Committee were required to adopt the similar arrangements for the embankments under their control.

(Copies).

To

HOLT MACKENZIE Esq.,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
FORT WILLIAM.

Sir,

Government having been pleased to appoint a surveyor of the Embankments in this district, it appears desirable that the

duties of that officer, and of the European Superintendents should be distinctly defined, and that such rules should be established for their guidance respectively as may ensure the full benefit of their services to the public.

2. It is also obviously of importance upon general principles that such checks should be established as may be calculated to ensure an economical and faithful application of the funds allowed for the repair of the Embankments likewise to secure every practicable attention to accuracy and economy informing the annual estimates and lastly to require the Superintendents to make an affidavit to the accuracy of their annual amounts and to the faithful disbursement of the money entrusted to their disposal.

3. It is also essential to the object of maintaining the embankments in an efficient state of repair that a system should be established for the conduct of the details of that department and that fixed periods should be appointed by which the annual estimates and amounts of the Superintendents are to be furnished, instead of being left as at present to their discretion on convenience, whereby much unnecessary delay has sometimes occurred—and I am of opinion the Superintendents should be invariably required to certify in writing the completion of the works committed to their Superintendence, in order that proper measures may be adopted to ascertain whether the work has been properly and substantially executed and whether it accords with the estimates.

4. It appears to me that it is to be ascribed chiefly to the absence of any fixed rules for the guidance of the Superintendents in the discharge of the important duties entrusted to them, that so much unavailing discussion has at different periods taken place respecting the embankments under the late Committees, to the serious detriment of the public interests, and which the rules now proposed to be established will I trust effectually obviate hereafter.

5. I have the honor to submit for the information of His Lordship in Council a copy of the rules and instructions with which I have deemed it advisable with a view to the several objects above noticed to furnish the Surveyor and Superintendents respectively; also a copy of the instructions issued to the Collector upon the same subject and which I trust will meet the approval of His Lordship in Council.

6. In order to give effect to those rules, and to enable the Surveyor to execute the duties assigned to him, it is necessary that he be allowed an establishment of two Mohurris at the monthly salary of 15 rupees, and six peons~~at~~ at 4 rupees each making the total monthly expenditure of Saks. 54 and I beg to express my confident expectation that under the rules now

submitted and a vigilant and active control on the part of the Surveyor and Revenue Authorities of the district, the annual expenditure on account of the repair of the embankments will be greatly reduced and the work substantially executed hereafter.

I have & ca.,

ZILEAH CUTTACK :

Sd. W. BLUNT,

The 2nd September, 1820.

Commr.

To,

T.PAKENHAM, Esq.,

Collector of Cuttack.

Sir,

On the 3rd June last you were informed that Government had been pleased to appoint Mr. Bleychonden to the permanent situation of Surveyor of Embankments and Superintendent of the Revetment in this district with a salary of 300 rupees per mensem from the date of his appointment.

2. The institution of this office has rendered it necessary to define the duties of the Surveyor and of the European overseers respectively, and to establish such rules for their guidance as may obviate any misunderstanding hereafter, and may ensure the judicious, economical and faithful application of the public funds in the construction or repair of the embankments, as well as provide for the timely and substantial execution of the works.

3. The accompanying rules and instructions have accordingly been framed with a view to those objects and you will be pleased to furnish copies of them to the Surveyor and Superintendents for their information and guidance, relating the originals as a record in your office.

4. You are requested to call upon the Superintendents to prepare and furnish without delay an accurate list of all embankments comprised within their respective divisions as well as statements of the Poolbundy Darogahs at present employed under their authority, according to the forms prescribed in their instructions now furnished.

5. Upon the receipt of such lists and statements you will transmit authenticated copies of the same to the Surveyor for his information, and to be preserved as a record in his office—retaining the originals in your own office.

6. You will of course continue to exercise the same control over the Superintendents as was vested in you by the orders of the late Commissioner and under date the 28th September,

1818. The Surveyor will likewise be directed to consider himself subject to your authority.

7. All correspondence with those officers on subjects connected with their respective public duties is to be conducted through the channel of your office—and all accounts and estimates are to be submitted by the Superintendents in the first instance to you unless expressly directed otherwise in the rules now furnished, or in special case requiring the immediate orders of the Commissioner.

8. In transmitting to the Commissioner those Estates or account or any references, suggestions or applications for leave of absence, either of the Surveyor or Superintendents as well as recommendations for the removal or appointment of Poolbundy Darogahs, you will invariably accompany such references, applications, suggestions, with any remarks you may deem necessary.

9. Upon receipt of the annual estimates of the Superintendents as well as upon receipt of their account of disbursements, you will require those officers to attend at your office on any convenient day not being more than 15 days from the date of your receipt of those documents, when you will cause them to attend the Magistrate and make an affidavit before that officer in his capacity of a Justice of the Peace according to the form subjoined reporting for the information of the Commissioner the date on which such affidavits may be made.

10. In the event of either of the Superintendents failing to attend at your office by the day appointed by you (of which you will of course give them due notice) or after leaving attended, if they or either of them, shall object or decline to make the affidavits directed, you will immediately report the same for the information and orders of the Commissioner—transmitting at the same time any application they may have furnished of the cause of failure to attend, or any plea which they may offer for declining to make the prescribed affidavit.

11. You will be pleased to call upon the Superintendents to furnish with complete statements of the nature required by the 20th rule of their instructions by the 15th proximo, together with all information they may possess as to the causes of the failure of embankments, and the extent of crops destroyed or other injury thereby sustained to any Estate or Estates in the neighbourhood—and you will transmit such statements, without delay for my information accompanied by any observations you may deem necessary to offer.

12. Should either of the Superintendents fail to transmit the estimates, amounts and other statements required of them, by the dates prescribed in their instructions (allowing the period

of ten days that the annual estimates are to remain with the Surveyor in the first instance for his examination and report) you will communicate such failure without delay for the information and orders of the Commissioner submitting at the same time any explanation of the delay which may have been offered by the Superintendents.

13. In making advances of cash to the Superintendents for the repairs of the embankments or other public works entrusted to them, you will exercise your discretion in proportioning such advances to the nature and extent of the work to be performed and to the progress which may appear to be made therein, from the reports which may from time to time be furnished to you by those officers under the 12th rule of their instructions.

14. You will encourage the Zamindars and farmers in the district, will strictly enjoin your Tehsceldars, Sezawuls, and other native officers employed under your authority in the mofussil, to report to you any neglect or misconduct of the Pool Bundee Darogahs, or other executive officers of Government European or native, who may be employed in executing the repairs of the embankments or in constructing new works of that nature and you will require them to report by the end of July in each year whether the embankments within their respective Estates, farms or limits of their authority, have been put into proper and substantial repair and properly turfed or if any remains neglected or unfinished from which danger to the country is to be apprehended and you will inform the zemindars that such communications are not acquired to be made upon stamped paper.

15. In the event of any Zemindar or farmer subsequently preferring any claim to a suspension of the revenue on the ground of loss sustained from the failure of any embankment within his Estate or farm you will ascertain from your records, and report on transmitting his petition to the Commissioner (should you deem such deserving of attention) whether any representation of the insufficiency of such embankment was previously made by the party, transmitting the same in original with the petition.

16. The Pool-bundee Darogahs will hereafter be paid quarterly as their salary may become due in the manner provided in the instructions to the Superintendents and you will be pleased to furnish these officers severally with sunnuds of appointment under your official seal and signature.

17. You will inform the Superintendents that the strict observance of the rules now furnished for their guidance will be required of them and that any neglect or wilful deviation from those rules will not fail to be noticed in such manner as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

18. Extracts of this letter paragraphs 1, 2 and 14 with copies of rules now established for the guidance of the Surveyor and the Superintendents in the discharge of their respective duties will be transmitted to Mr. Wilkinson for his information, and he will be directed to conform to the instructions contained in paragraph 13 and to adopt any means in his power to see that the repair of embankments is duly attended to, within the Purgannahs under his immediate charge. It will not therefore be requisite that you require any report from the Zemindars or farmers in those Pergannahs.

I am & ca.

ZILLAH CUTTACK.

Sd. W. BLUNT,

The 18th September, 1820.

Commissioner.

P.S.—You will be pleased to inform the Surveyor that a recommendation will be submitted to Government to allow him an establishment of Native Officers consisting of 2 Mohurris and six peons to enable him to discharge the duties required of him by the instructions now furnished.

(Sd.) W.B.

Commr.

(A true copy)

(Sd.) W. BLUNT,

Commr.

Rules and instructions for the guidance of the Superintendents of embankments in Cuttack.

The Government having been pleased to appoint an officer to be denominated Surveyor of embankments in Cuttack it is expedient to define the duties of that officer, and of the Superintendents respectively. It is likewise necessary to establish such fixed rules as shall provide more effectually for the active and efficient discharge of the duties committed to the Superintendents, and to secure to the utmost practicable extent, the judicious, economical, and faithful application of the public money allowed for the construction or repairs of embankments. The following rules are accordingly established for the information and future guidance of the Superintendents in Cuttack—any wilful neglect or deviation from which, will not fail to be noticed in such manner, as circumstances of the case may appear, required.

1. The Superintendents are to address their correspondence to the Collector of the District on all matters connected with their public duties—they are to forward to the Collector in the first instance all estimates, accounts or statements unless such

as may be expressly otherwise directed in these rules and they are not hereafter to address the Commissioner or the Secretary to the Commissioner direct; unless in extraordinary cases when they may be desired of appealing to the Commissioner from any order of the Collector, or from any instructions received by them from the Surveyor of embankments.

2. The Superintendents are, however, authorized to correspond direct with the Surveyor on all occasions of public communication with that officer.

3. The Superintendents are required within the period of one month from the date of the receipt of these instructions, to prepare and transmit to the Collector under their respective signatures a complete statement of all embankments comprised within the limits of their respective Divisions according to the form annexed No. 1.

4. They will at the same time transmit to the Collector a statement of all Pool Bundee Darogahs, at present employed under their authority with the names of their sureties and other particulars according to the form annexed no. 2.

5. The annual estimates for the repairs of the embankments are to be prepared by the Superintendents as early as practicable after the close of the rainy season—so as to be invariably completed on or before the 1st of December.

6. On the above date, or as much earlier as may be practicable, the estimates are to be submitted in the first instance to the Surveyor for his examination and report.

7. The estimates submitted by the Superintendents are to be prepared from own personal inspection and actual measurement of the work estimated for and are on no account to be prepared solely from the reports of the Darogahs, but should any circumstances render it impractical for the Superintendents to visit in person the whole of the embankments under their charge, and prepare the estimate of the whole in the manner above directed by the time prescribed; they are to prepare the estimates of repairs of such embankments as they may not have been able to visit in person, from the most accurate information procurable of the extent of work to be done, carefully distinguishing in the last column of the estimates all embankments for which the estimates have been so formed, from those prepared from personal inspection and measurement.

8. Whenever any embankments entirely new may be estimated for the Superintendents shall fully explain in a separate letter the necessity for such works, or the advantages expected to be derived from their construction.

9. The Superintendents will be held responsible that no greater quantity of work is estimated for by them, than is actually necessary to repair the injury sustained to the embankments, or for the purpose set forth in their estimates.

10. In executing the repairs of the embankments, and in the disbursement of the public funds entrusted to them for that purpose, the Superintendents are strictly prohibited from making advances of cash to any other individuals than the Bund Darogahs, or other public officers employed with the sanction of Government under their authority.

11. Upon receipt of the first advance of cash issued to the Superintendent for the repair of the embankments those officers will consider it their duty to proceed immediately into the Mofussil for the purpose of superintending and directing as far as practicable in person the disbursement of the money and the execution of the work—in the completion of which they will be held responsible that no unnecessary delay takes place, they are not to remain at one spot or in one pergunnah, but to proceed to the several most important embankments in their division for the purposes above stated, especially those upon which the largest sums are to be expended.

12. The Superintendents shall transmit to the Collector from time to time reports of the progress of such repairs according to the form annexed no. 3 taking care that an interval of more than one month shall not elapse between the dates of the transmission of such reports.

13. On the completion of the bunds in each division the Superintendents will report the same to the Collector for the information of the Commissioner and will at the same time make a similar report to the Surveyor to enable that officer to execute his duty of ascertaining and reporting in what manner the repairs may have been executed.

14. The Superintendents will transmit to the Collector with the report above directed a certificate according to the form annexed no. 4.

15. As the Superintendents are required to submit their estimates on or before the 1st of December, they will be furnished with advances early in the year so as to enable them to commence the repair of the embankments in sufficient time to complete the whole of the work estimated for by the 1st of July including the Turfing. It is, therefore, expected that the above reports and certificates will be transmitted to the Collector on or before the 10th of that month but should any work estimated for, from unavoidable circumstances remain unexecuted at that late period the certificate and report is nevertheless to be submitted at the

time prescribed accompanied with a separate statement and letter specifying the work remaining to be executed, the date of which it will be completed, with full explanation of the cause of delay.

16. As the rate allowed for the repairs of the embankments of 1 Re. 4 as. per 1,000 cubic feet including Turfing, is ample and liberal in the extreme; and as a sufficient time will be allowed to the Superintendents to provide for the execution of those repairs; it is expected that the Superintendents will have no difficulty in providing the requisite number of cooleys and workmen; and that they will not apply for Perwannehs or for the assistance of Police for that purpose, except in cases of emergency, such as the breaking of an embankment requiring the immediate aid of an extraordinary number of cooleys, as it cannot be doubted that if the Pool Bundee Darogahs are restrained from the practice of extorting money from the Talookdars, and the workmen are paid their full daily hire, according to the rates at which the estimates are prepared, there will in general be no want of labourers, the necessity for the interference and aid of the police arising generally from the practice of abuse or exaction.

17. It is the duty of the Superintendents to cause their Darogahs carefully to watch the state of the embankments during the rains and strictly to enjoin the transmission of immediate intelligence of the failure of any embankments; and on receipt of such intelligence, the Superintendents will forthwith proceed in person to the spot without waiting or requiring any orders from the Commissioner or Collector for that purpose and shall adopt every practicable means of which circumstances may admit of repairing the breach or of preventing further injury to the country.

18. The Superintendents would be held responsible for the early communication through the Collector for the information of the Commissioner, and to the Surveyor of the failure of any embankments within their respective divisions; in order that the Surveyor may, if necessary, proceed in person to the spot and should any Pool Bundee Darogah neglect to report to the Superintendent the failure of any embankment within 24 hours after the occurrence, he will be liable to removal from his employment on the representation of the Superintendent.

19. On visiting the spot the Superintendent will endeavour to ascertain as nearly as practicable the extent of crops destroyed, or injury done to the adjacent country, as well as the name of the Estate or village which may have chiefly suffered. He is also to enquire and ascertain if practicable to what cause the failure of the bund is to be ascribed—whether any cut had been made by the Ryots, and if so, whether his judgement the construction of a sluice is necessary; or whether the failure was occasioned by the force of the waters, or other cause.

20. A statement of all embankments which may have been breached or destroyed in the manner above noticed during the rains within their respective divisions shall be furnished by the Superintendents to the Collector for the information of the Commissioner and to the Surveyor on or before the 15th of October of each year prepared according to the amount expended in the construction or repair of each of the embankments in the last year—with a separate letter to the Collector communicating whatever information the Superintendent may have obtained by the local enquiries directed under the preceding rule on the points therein noticed.

21. Whenever a Superintendent may see reason to recommend the removal of a Pool Bundee Darogah, he shall state the same through the Collector for the information and orders of the Commissioner and upon the occurrence of any vacancy in the situation of a Bund Darogah, the Superintendent shall nominate in the same manner for the approval of the Commissioner a fit person to succeed to the office taking substantial security from such person for his appearance when acquired.

22. Under the preceding rule the Superintendent will of course make due inquiry into any complaints, which may be preferred to them against their Darogahs or friend or misconduct of which they may see reason to suspect them in the application of the public money or execution of the works on which they may be employed and may immediately suspend such officers for any gross neglect or embezzlement reporting the same without delay for the information of the Commissioner through the prescribed channel.

23. Under the powers vested the Superintendents by the foregoing rules they will of course be held responsible for the conduct of the Darogahs under their authority, and for the due application of the public funds entrusted to them.

24. The Superintendent will furnish each of their Bund Darogahs with a convenient sized blank book, each sheet of which shall be paged and attested by the signature or initials of the Superintendents; in which the Darogahs shall regularly enter all sums received by them from the Superintendents for the repairs of the embankments, and the particulars of all disbursements daily made in execution of the works entrusted to them, and when the repairs of the embankments shall have been completed; those books shall be transmitted through the Superintendents to the Collector to be deposited in his office.

25. The Bund Darogahs are required, however, to furnish as heretofore, their huftehs or weekly accounts, which in like manner are to be transmitted to the Collector through the Superintendents.

26. The Superintendents shall also transmit to the Collector the security bond executed by the surety of the Darogahs countersigned by the Superintendent in proof that he has accepted the security as good as sufficient.

27. The monthly salaries of the Bund Darogahs shall continue to be drawn for and paid to them by the Superintendents quarterly, and the Superintendents shall forward to the Collector the bills and receipts of the Darogahs, countersigned by the Superintendents, to remain as vouchers in the office of the Collector.

28. The Bund Darogahs shall severally be furnished with sunnud of appointment under the official seal and signature of the Collector and shall not be removed excepting proof of neglect, or misconduct to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.

29. The Superintendents are required to furnish the Surveyor with any information or reports he may have occasion to call for from them in the execution of the duties committed to them—they are to direct their Bund Darogahs, and all other native establishments under their authority to consider themselves subject to the orders and authority of the Surveyor and to attend the Surveyor if required within their respective limits in his occasional tours of inspection, and the Darogahs are to produce their books of receipts and disbursements or other accounts kept by them for the inspection and information of the Surveyor, if required.

30. Should the Surveyor deem it necessary that he be accompanied by either of the Superintendents in person on his periodical tours of inspection, he will report the same for the orders of the Commissioner; and the Superintendents will consider it their duty to attend the Surveyor on such occasions, should the Commissioner deem it necessary or expedient either for the purpose of affording any information which may be required by the Surveyor respecting the embankments under their charge, of attending to any suggestion or instructions of the Surveyor regarding the execution of those works.

31. The Superintendents will charge in their estimates the probable amount of their actual and bonafide expenditure of stationery, in the discharge of the duty of their respective situations, or the expense of providing the blank books of country paper, to be annually furnished to the Bund Darogahs.

32. It is expected that the Superintendents will not apply for leave of absence at any time when their presence is required in their respective divisions nor until after their estimates for the ensuing year and other prescribed returns shall have been duly furnished as herein required, but if in any case such application shall become indispensably necessary on account of ill health, or other sufficient cause, the Commissioner will exercise his discretion in appointing an officer to officiate during the absence of

the Superintendent and will grant any person so employed such portion of the salary of the Superintendent as may appear an adequate and just remuneration for his trouble and responsibility; as authorised on such occasions by the orders of Government under date 24th June, 1815.

33. The Superintendents will transmit to the Collector the amount of the actual disbursements in the repairs & ca. of the embankments on or before the first day of December of each year.

34. On transmitting their annual estimates, as well as their accounts of disbursements, the Superintendents will hold themselves in readiness to attend at the Collector's Office on such day as may be appointed by him for the purpose of making an affidavit on Oath before the Magistrate of the district in his capacity of justice of the peace according to the forms annexed nos. 6&7.

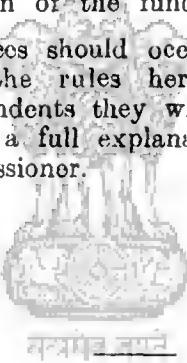
35. The Superintendents will be held responsible for the substantial repairs of the embankments under their charge, and for the faithful application of the funds entrusted to them.

36. If any circumstances should occur to prevent the exact observation of any of the rules hereby established for the guidance of the Superintendents they will not fail to report the same without delay with a full explanation for the information and orders of the Commissioner.

(A true copy).

Sd. W.Blunt,

Commr.



Sd./W. BLUNT.

Commissioner.

(787A)

Letter dated the 12th October, 1820 from Acting Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Behar and Benares, Shahabad informed Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot that the Board was authorized by the Government to make abatements in the Jumma of the present year due to failure of rains during the late season. An assessment was to be made by the Collector very carefully and judiciously. He was to exert his personal attention for that purpose.

(788)

1st January, 1821 to 31st December, 1821

1. Letter dated the 10th January 1821 from Accountant General's Office, Fort William to Mr. W. Jane, Collector, Tirhoot informed the latter that one treasury draft of Sicca Rs. 3777-8-0 in favour of Mr. James Gibb had been drawn by Mr. C. Morley.

(789)

2. Letter dated the 27th March, 1821 from Collector of Sarun notified Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot that a bill no. 9 of 1820/21 of amount sicca Rs. 500 in favour of Captain Cooper, Superintendent of the Boundary between the Nepal Terrai and the districts of Sarun and Tirhoot was drawn upon his treasury by the former. This amount was Captain Cooper's allowance for the months of January and February 1821.

(789A)

3. Letter dated the 27th March, 1821 from Accountant General's office, Fort William informed Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot that one bill no. 20 for sicca Rs. 13706-8-0 was drawn upon the latter's treasury in favour of Mr. James Gibb, 2nd Assistant and Acting Superintendent of the Stud.

(790)

4. Letter dated the 28th April, 1821 from Mr. C. Morley, Accountant General's Office, Fort William informed Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot that one bill no. 32 for sicca Rs. 5446-8 had been drawn upon the latter's treasury in favour of Mr. A. Des Etang, Sub-Assistant and Accountant incharge of the stud.

(791)

5. Letter dated the 21st May, 1821 from Collector of Sarun notified Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot that a bill no. 2 of 1821/22 for sicca Rs. 250 in favour of Captain Cooper, Superintendent of the Boundary between the Nepal Terrai and the districts of Sarun and Tirhoot was drawn upon the treasury of the latter. The amount was Captain Cooper's allowance for the month of March, 1821.

(792)

Letter dated the 11th June, 1821 from Nepal Residency informed Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot that one bill in favour of Mrs. Wallich for sicca Rs. 351 was drawn upon his treasury.

(793)

Letter dated the 13th June, 1821 from Mr. C. Morley, Accountant General's office, Fort William informed Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot that the former had drawn up a bill no. 6 in favour of Mr. A. Des Etang, Sub-Assistant and Acting incharge of the stud for sicca Rs. 5596-8-0 upon the latter's treasury.

(794)

Letter dated the 6th of July, 1821 from Mr. C. Morley, Accountant General's Office, Fort William informed Mr. W. Jane,

Collector of Tirhoot that bill no. 10 in favour of Mr. A Des Etang, Sub-Assistant and Acting incharge of the stud for sicca Rs. 5851-8-0 was drawn upon the latter's treasury.

(795)

Letter dated the 23rd July, 1821 from Mr. G. Chester, President, Patna Factory informed Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot that no draft for Rs. 1,000 had ever been received in his office in the month of May, 1815. But he had come across a draft for Rs. 1406-12-6 which was received by Mr. Hegros, from the Collector of Tirhoot, an account of repairs done in the embankments at Singheah in 1813,

(796)

Letter dated the 16th August, 1821 from Mr. C. Morley, Accountat General's office, Fort William informed Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot that bill no. 14 in favour of Mr. A. Des Etang, the officer incharge of the Ghazeeapore Depot for sicca Rs. 5441-8-0 was drawn upon the latters' treasury.

(797)

Letter dated the 31st of August 1821 from Mr. C. Morley, Accountant General's office, Fort William informed Mr. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot that bill no. 15 in favour of Mr. A. Des Etang, the officer incharge of the stud at Ghazeeapore for sicca Rs. 5616-8-0 was drawn upon the latter's treasury.

(798)

Letter dated 14th September 1821 from Major General W. Joone, Dinapore requested Mr. W. Jane, Collector of Tirhoot henceforth to secure guards for the escort of treasure from his treasury from the Officer Commanding the Chumparan Light Infantry Battalion at Mullye.

(799)

Letter dated the 29th December, 1821 from Mr. W. Houkes, Accountant General's Office, Fort William informed Mr. J. W. Templer, Acting Collector of Tirhoot that bill no. 26 for sicca Rs. 324-8-0 had been drawn upon the latter's treasury in favour of Mr. A. Des Etang, Acting incharge of the Ghazeeapore stud establishment.

(800)

Letter dated the 1st August, 1822 from Secretary to the Government, Council Chamber inviting a report from Messrs. W. Braddon and W. Fane of the Committee of Embankments at Tirhoot upon the points suggested in the extracts with regard to the repairing and construction of the embankments.

(801)

Letter no. 767 dated the 9th October, 1823 from the Secretary to Government, Council Chamber asked Messrs. W. Sah and W. Fane of the Committee of Embankments, Tirhoot to mention in their all future annual estimate of repair, the expense which would be required to maintain in repair the embankments at Sunderpore and Seryap.

The Collector of the District be informed that he was authorised to disburse the sum of Rs. 589-2-5 $\frac{1}{4}$ being the amount expended by the Magistrate in the repair of those Bunds.

(802)

Letter no. 178 dated the 20th February, 1824 from the Secretary to Government, Council Chamber while acknowledging the receipt of the report of the Committee of Embankments, Tirhoot authorized them the disbursement of Rs. 3,341-4-6 for the construction and repair of the embankments on the Gunduck in that year. A copy of this letter was to be transmitted to the Collector of the district to act as his letter of authority in disbursing the above sum as and when demanded by the Committee.

(803)

Letter no. 1300 dated the 25th October, 1827 from the Acting Secretary to the Government, Council Chamber transmitted to the Committee of Embankments of Tirhoot extract from the Government resolution on the appointment of a Supervisor of Embankments throughout the Provinces and requested the Committee to instruct the Superintendents of these works to communicate with Captain Fitzgerald on all matters concerning the embankments.

(804)

Letter dated the 22nd November, 1827 from the Committee of Embankment, Tirhoot forwarded to Mr. I. E. Wilkinson, Officiating Collector of Tirhoot a letter from the Acting Secretary to Government authorising him to disburse Rs. 1531-7-0 for the repairs of the Poostah and Bunds in 1828.

(805)

Letter dated the 24th October, 1831 from the Officiating Commissioner, Commissioner's Office, Lower Division transmitted to Mr. I. E. Wilkinson, Collector of Tirhoot, a copy of Rules sanctioned by Government dated 20th September, 1831 regarding the repair and construction of embankments.

(806)

4th May, 1827 to December, 1836.

Letter dated 31st December, 1836 from Mr. I. E. Wilkinson, Magistrate, Tirhoot mentioned that a sum of Company's rupees

39-6-3 was being remitted to the Collector of Tirhoot incharge of Treasury, being the amount of fine on stray cattle received from 1st to 3rd December, 1836.

(807)

Letter dated the 31st December, 1836 from Mr. I. E. Wilkinson, Magistrate, Tirhoot mentioned that a sum of company's rupees 1044-9-4 being the amount of Ferry collections made from the different ghats of the district for the month of December, 1836 was being sent to Mr. I. Wheeler, the Collector of Tirhoot incharge of Treasury.

(808)

January, 1818 to December, 1818 and from January, 1859 to December, 1860.

Letter no. 64 dated the 7th March, 1859 from Mr. H. L. Dampier, O. C. to the Commissioner of Revenue, Patna mentioned regarding the submission of two bills by the former on account of the expenses incurred due to the civil establishment employed with the Yeomanry Cavalry and for the more strictly military expenses incurred in furnishing the supplies.

(809)

Letter no. 66 dated the 11th March, 1859 from Mr. C. P. Casperry, Deputy Collector to the Commissioner of Revenue, Patna regarding Rs. 2-4-3 in February, 1858 for the feed of 2 elephants proceeding to Goruckpoor to join the Camp of Brigadier General Mac.-Gregor C. B. with Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadur.

(810)

In the letter no. 78 dated the 6th April, 1859 Collector H. L. Dampier informs the Commissioner of Revenue at Patna that he concerns with the Lt. Governor's opinion regarding a test for admission to the service. Dampier thought that a knowledge of English should not be indispensable and want of it should not be a bar to entrance into the service, although there should be every encouragement to the study of English.

The candidate should bear an irreproachable character, should have a good practical education, either in the vernacular or in English and must be suitable for that type of service. About 6 months after admission to the service the candidate will be examined to get satisfactory evidence of his progress, acquaintance with the laws in practice, knowledge of vernacular for the non-natives. The Collector thought that this standard of progress should be quite high. There will be another examination after 18 months and the object should be ascertained that the candidate could read and write the vernacular with considerable....and

that he is thoroughly acquainted with law and practice necessary in his branch of service and that he is fully competent to conduct all the duties which might be required from him. The passing of this ordeal should vest the candidate with full powers and immediate promotion. This should be the last examination and who has had an English education might begin to reap the fruits of it. The candidate should have the option of demand an examination in English language.

(811)

Letter no. 80 dated the 8th April, 1859 from Mr. H. L. Dampier, O. C. to the officiating Commissioner of Revenue, Patna forwarded the statement of 4 Rebels whose landed Estates had been attached but not confiscated.

(812)

From January to December 1818: January, 1859 to December, 1860.

In the letter no. 7 dated the 26th January 1860 Collector Dampier submitted his consideration upon the issue of the abolition of outstills to the Commissioner of Revenue at Patna. He concurred with Mr. Caspary in his view that the universal introduction of the sunder distillery system to the exclusion of treat of outstills and daily taxes was highly desirable. But to be practical, he suggested a gradual application of the distillery system only in those towns and places where there would at least be any chance of detecting; illicit distillation by the natives, which he thought would invariably increase due to the substitution of cheap.... toxicant country liquor by the highly diluted costly foreign liquor. He put forward several points regarding the method of introduction of the distillery system, gradual elimination of cheap country liquor prepared at the outstills and enforcing a practicable, fool-proof check up system to prevent illicit traffic in country liquor.

(813)

In the letter no. 132 dated the 10th September, 1860 Collector H. B. Sane informs the Commissioner of Revenue at Patna that he was recommending the names of gentlemen for the post of.... for the District of Tirhoot. They were persons of sound character, good influence and reliable. For the purpose of facilitating the assessment work he thought it necessary to divide the district into four portions, e. g., first to the north of Muzaffarpur comprising the thanas of Seetamarhee, Jalla, Kutra and Muzaffarpur, second to the west and south of Muzaffarpur, thanas paroo, Lalgunje, Hajeeapore and Neriah, third to the north of Durbhangah, thanas Khujawlee, Mudheypoor, Bhowrar and Durbhangah, and fourth to the south of Durbhangah, thanas Buherab, Rosserah and Tajpoor. This division of the district was necessitated due

to the large size of the district, i. e., 6114 sq. miles and of the population, i. e., 5,00,000. There were 83 Pergunnahs containing 6,427 mehals, 7,586 mougales and more than 15 large towns. In all, there he expected that at least 24,000 persons were taxable. He also suggested that as his duty under the provisions of the Income Tax Act would be very heavy in addition to his normal heavy duties of Collectorship and a Magistracy-Deputy Collector Mr. Casperry should be entrusted with the charge of the collection of Revenue.

(814)

Letter no. 107, dated the 14th January, 1854, from Major W. W. Apperley, 1st Assistant Manager, Depot of Poosah Stud Office, to W. R. Davids, Deputy Collector, Tirhoot, Muzaffarpur mentions that about 129 Government Mares and fillies were to pass through Tirhoot to Calcutta and were to stop at Tajpur and Dulsinghsarai. The Deputy Collector was requested to arrange for gram and earthen pots at the halting places for which the Jamadar of the team was to make payment.

(815)

Letter no. 668, dated the 1st February, 1854, from the Accountant to the Government of Bengal to the Collector, Tirhoot mentions that the former instructed the latter to honour a draft of Rs. 70,000 to be drawn upon his treasury by the Deputy Pay Master at Benares for Military pay and allowances for the month of January.

(816)

Letter no. 451, dated the 7th February, 1854 (Council Chamber) from C. Allen, Secretary to the Government of India to C. H. Lushington, Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal mentions about the copper coinage. It appears from the letter that the Officiating Accountant had earlier suggested in a letter (1) to direct Collectors to receive *pyee* to any extent in payment of Government dues and give rupees in exchange for *pyee* at the rate of 64 *pyee* to the rupee whenever it may be found convenient, and to enjoin upon the Collectors the necessity of affording to the people every opportunity of obtaining supplies of *pyees* and other Government copper coins from their treasuries in exchange for rupees ; (2) and to coin $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ *pyee* pieces in the place of the pie pieces then in use and to take measures for ensuring to the people an ample supply of each description of coin in different parts of each district by lodging a certain quantity in the hands of each Moonsiff and Deputy Magistrates in the interior of the districts for distribution to all applicants at par.

The suggestions of the Accountant were approved by the Governor General in Council. The half *pyee* coinage was progressing and

the coinage of quarter *pyee* was to be taken up after seeing the result of half *pyee* coinage. The Accountant was enjoined to carry out his own suggestions as far as possible.

It also appears from the letter "that the alleged redundancy of *pyee* in certain districts of Bengal, if it ever did exist, exists no longer".

(817)

Letter no. 122, dated the 21st February, 1854, from the Secretary to the L.C.P.I., to G. L. Martin, Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was called upon to let the former know the number and amount of the promissory notes deposited in the treasury on account of Muzaffarpur School. This letter shows that there was a school known as Muzaffarpur School in 1854.

(818)

Letter no. 1848, dated the 28th February, 1854, from the Assistant Accountant to the Government of Bengal to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the former instructed the latter to honour a draft to be drawn upon his treasury by the Deputy Pay Master at Benares for Rs. 40,000 for Military pay and allowances for the month of February, 1854.

(819)

Letter no. 820, Fort Willian, dated the 28th February, 1854, from the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal to the Collector, Tirhoot mentions that the latter was conveyed the orders of the Government of India, dated the 7th February, 1854 in the Financial Department on the subject of Copper currency in the Lower Provinces.

In the order itself the Collector was enjoined upon to afford the people every opportunity to obtain supplies of *pyee* and other Government copper coins from their treasuries in exchange for rupees at the rate of 64 *pyee* to the rupee, as well as to receive *pyee* to any extent in payment of Government dues. This cancelled the restrictions imposed upon the receipts and issues of copper coins by public officers to payments of the fractional parts only of a rupee as contained in the circular no. 429, dated the 10th March, 1852.

The Collector was also called upon to submit his requirement of *pyee* and half *pyee* for the purpose for one year to the Accountant to ensure the people an ample supply of each description of coin throughout the year. The letter further mentions that some amount of *pyee* was also to be lodged for disbursement with the Moonsifs and Deputy Magistrate in the interior of the district and hence the amount of total requirement was to be ascertained in communication with such officers. The mode of keeping the accounts of such exchanges has also been indicated in the letter.

(820)

Letter no. 476, Fort William, dated the 5th May, 1854, from A. R. Young, Officiating Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions the fixed wholesale prices at which the whole of the salt in store at the different Government depots was to be made available to the public from the first May, 1854 to the 30th April, 1855. The Collector was requested to publicise the list. The list runs as follows :--

		Prices per 100 maunds.
Hidgelce	.. <i>Pungah</i> at the Agency Ghats.	Rs. 301
Hidgellee	.. <i>Pungah</i> at Sulkea	.. Rs. 313
Tumlook	.. <i>Pungah</i> at Ageney Ghat	.. Rs. 303
24-Pergunnahs	<i>Pungah</i> at Sulkea ..	.. Rs. 345
Saugor Island	<i>Pungah</i> at Sulkea ..	.. Rs. 326
Chittagong	<i>Pungah</i> at Sudder Ghat	.. Rs. 318
Arracan	<i>Pungah</i> at Chittagong Ghat	.. Rs. 329
Cuttack	<i>Pungah</i> at Sulkea ..	.. Rs. 330
Balasore	<i>Pungah</i> at Sulkea ..	.. Rs. 314
Khurda and Chilka.	<i>Pungah</i> at Sulkea ..	.. Rs. 328

(821)

Letter no. 27, Fort William, dated the 9th May 1854, from the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that the latter was requested to supply the current price of a number of articles for publication in the *Bengal Gazette*. The list of articles is missing from the letter.

(822)

Letter no. 346, Patna, dated the 27th May, 1854, from Captain H. M. Nation, Commandant, Bihar Station Guards, to the Collector, Tirhoot mentions that a detachment of Bihar Station Guard was to move to Muzaffarpur on the 2nd proximo to relieve the Station Guards on duty there. The detachment was to halt at Hajcepoor on 2nd and 8th proximo, at Etwad Khan-Ke-Serae on the 3rd & 7th and at Mircha on the 4th and 6th. The Collector was asked to supply the following articles :--

Mds. srs. chs.

1 Attah	..	..	..	2	0	0
2 Rice	..	..	..	1	0	0
3 Dall	..	..	..	1	0	0
4 Ghee	..	..	..	0	2	0

5 Spices	..	..	..	0	1	0
6 Salt	..	..	..	0	2	0
7 <i>Turkarree</i>	..	..	..	0	10	0
8 <i>Chawra</i>	..	..	..	0	20	0
9 <i>Dahee</i>	..	..	..	0	20	0
10 <i>Goor and Suckur</i>	..	..	..	0	5	0
11 <i>Sattoo</i>	..	..	..	0	10	0
12 <i>Chubennée</i>	..	..	..	0	20	0
13 Tobacco	..	..	..	0	2	0
14 Firewood	..	..	..	4	0	0
15 Gram for Bullocks	..	..	..	0	10	0
16 Straw <i>Bhoosa</i> for Bullocks	..	..	..	1	0	0

(823)

Letter no. 352, Patna, dated the 15th June, from Captain H. M. Nation, Commandant, Bihar Station Guard, to the Collector of Tirhoot mentions that a detachment of Bihar Station Guard was to leave for Muzaffarpur on the 20th instant to relieve the persons then on duty at Muzaffarpur. The detachment was to halt at Hajeepoor on the 20th and 26th instant, at Etwar Khan-Ke-Sarai on the 21st and 25th instant and at Mircha on the 22nd and 24th instant. The Collector was requested to supply the following articles :—

				Mds.	srs.	chs.
1 <i>Attah</i>	..	..	..	3	0	0
2 Rice	..	..	..	1	0	0
3 <i>Daul</i>	..	..	..	1	0	0
4 Ghee	..	..	..	0	8	0
5 Spices	..	..	..	0	3	0
6 Salt	..	..	..	0	5	0
7 <i>Turkurry</i>	..	..	..	1	0	0
8 <i>Chewrah</i>	..	..	..	1	0	0
9 <i>Duhee</i>	..	..	..	1	0	0
10 <i>Goor and Suckur</i>	..	..	..	0	10	0
11 <i>Sattoo</i>	..	..	..	0	15	0
12 <i>Chebenee</i>	..	..	..	0	20	0
13 Tobacco	..	..	..	0	8	0
14 Firewood	..	..	..	7	0	0
15 Gram for Bullocks	..	..	..	2	0	0
16 Grass, <i>Bhoosa</i> , etc.	..	..	..	3	0	0
17 <i>Ghylas and Handies</i>	..	..	..	No.	100	

(824)

Letter no. 10, Muzaffarpur, dated the 17th June, 1854, from the Civil Assistant Surgeon to G. L. Martin, Collector and A. E. Russell, Magistrate Muzaffarpur mentions about the hygienic condition of the locality surrounding the opium godown, viz., station jail and the court. The letter mentions that during weightment season of opium no less than 10,000 ryots congregated in the court compound and the neighbourhood. They used to commit nuisance in all directions specially on the river banks and on the open ground on the eastern side of the court which contaminated the atmosphere causing virulent and deadly epidemics like cholera, small-pox, etc., if then prevalent.

The letter further mentions that the town had suffered from cholera from the 13th to the 20th ultimo with great virulence in the jail and among the Collectorate staff and in the inhabitants of Bazar. The origin of the disease although was not ascribed to the congregation of the opium ryots, but it was said that the epidemic became more deadly and less amenable to treatment on account of the filth caused by the assembly of ryots. The cholera was also prevalent in other parts.

Further it mentions that the position of the opium-godown was decidedly bad as it was surrounded with jungle, bamboo and buildings and was so low that during rains they stood in a pool of water. This was bound to affect the health of the worker and it was stressed that the European Officers who had to work from morning till evening surrounded with the ryots were bound to succumb to epidemics.

The Civil Assistant Surgeon opined that the opium godown was too small, low and ill-ventilated for the purpose. The central building was without any roof ventilator and the weighing sheds were very close on the east and west side at a distance of two to three yards intervening.

The Civil Assistant Surgeon suggested removal of the opium godown from the locality and its construction in an open airy space in the interest of the health of the jail staff, workers and the public at large.

The Civil Assistant Surgeon further opined that there were several other causes for the epidemic. They were the jungles of bamboo intersecting the station and its outstreets which prevented circulation of good air, filthy drains, multiplication of cess-pools and the stagnant water in the old river bed. He suggested to cut down the jungles, fill up the cesspools and cleaning of the drains. He further said that although the municipal Committee had done much, but was of the opinion that it could do much more "to place this station among the rank of the healthy".

(825)

To

The Officer Commanding the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry,
Muzaffarpur, dated the 17th Dec., 1857.

Sir,

I have this moment (8 A. M.) received the enclosed memo. from Nauthpoor with Mr. Yule's note on the cover to the effect that mutineers had cropped the Koosie in the Terai about the 13th instant.

2. I recommend your moving up as quickly as possible to the frontier to a place "called Bela Much Puckownee". It is not impossible that the mutineers might try to re-enter our territory at that point.

3. I trust Mr. Robertson has sent on the 4 days' supplies to Pupree, I will immediately write to the Zamindars of Sursond (whom I have already warned to be prepared for such a call) to collect supplies for you at Bela Much Puckownee and one day's rusud at Sorsond itself, which is about half way between Poopree and Bela. These Zamindars have made themselves conspicuous by their loyalty lately having placed their whole estates at the disposal of Government. Their Zamindaries extend all over the North Eastern portion of the district and they will, I hope, be able to supply you whenever you may move with every thing except food for your horses. I shall in a couple of hours despatch 170 mds. of oats on lightly laden carts to Bela Much Puckownee, they may be able to reach it on the 20th, whenever you run short of oats you will have to feed your horses on Munkai but I fear even that will be difficult to get about Bela.

4. The Sursond Baboos have some Estates across the frontier. I have directed them to send out men for intelligence and to communicate to you any which they may collect. It is to them you must look for every assistance and information in the North.

5. When you reach Sursond from the information you may there receive you will be able to judge whether it is advisable that you should continue your northward course to Bela or whether you should turn off due west to Mullye which can be easily reached in one march. If this course be resolved upon, be good enough to request the Sursond Baboos to send the supplies across from Bela to Mully, which should reach in 48 hours after the order is given at Sursond. In that case you must also stop my carts of oats (which will be found on the direct road between Muzaffarpur and Bela) and turn them to Mullye.

6. I will warn the Collector of Champaran to be prepared for your arrival in his district (Mullye and west of it).

7. To save time I have embodied in this letter instructions which should more properly have been sent to Mr. Robertson and I beg that you will communicate them to him. It is impossible for me at a distance to make all minute arrangement for your provision for these I look to Mr. Rovertson.

8. Lt. Waller and 50 Sikhs will proceed to Poosa to-morrow leaving only 30 Sikhs in the station.

I have etc.,

H. L. DUMPIER,

Officiating Collector.

(826)

Volume containing letters from 30th June, 1857 to a letter dated 22nd January, 1859 (no number is given to the Volume).

Letter no. 238, dated 4th July, 1857, from Collector, Lautour to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Dinapore, mentions that wheels were being taken off the hackeries and the hackeries were being sold by the owners as there was a heavy demand of carts for the conveyance of troops. The Collector mentioned that he had great difficulty in procuring carriages for the conveyance of the troops and the elephants could be procured with much greater facilities and with less inconvenience to the general trade of the country. The carts being taken off the road, the trade of the district was affected.

(827)

Collector, Lautour wrote on the 8th August, 1857 to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal that since the mutiny of the Detachment of 12th Irregulars stationed at Muzaffarpur the district has remained perfectly tranquil. He further mentions that he was summoned to Patna but he did not agree with Mr. Tayler when at Patna and considered it was his duty to protect the Government property at Muzaffarpur and so he returned to Muzaffarpur immediately contrary to the wishes of the Commissioner. He mentions "It is now gratifying to me to be able to render to his Honour that Tirhoot at present is perfectly tranquil and I have no reason to believe that the peace will be disturbed as Kunwar Singh and the Arrah rebels being totally defeated".

(828)

Letter dated 8th October, 1857 in this volume mentions about the advance given for procuring carts and bullocks and suggests to give Rs. 7/8/- as advance to the owner at the rate of annas -/8/- a day when marching and annas -/4/- a day when halting. It further suggests that should it be possible to persuade the

people to let their carts on hire they must be purchased at a fair price and it suggests Rs. 16/- for a cart and from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- for a pair of bullocks as the prevailing rate.

(829)

Letter to C. P. Caspaz, Deputy Collector, from the Collector Dampier, dated the 4th December gives detailed instructions on the subject of collecting supplies and carriages for the Gurkha forces which were expected to cross the frontier. A copy of parwanas to the Zamindars is also enclosed which shows that 9,000 Gurkha troops with 8,000 camp followers were coming from Nepal and would march through Seguli as allies of the Government and it was absolutely necessary that every exertion be made to furnish them with supplies. The articles which had to be arranged for are also mentioned.

